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THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

AND

MONTHLY GAZETTE

OF THE

PATRIOTIC-HEREDITARY SOCIETIES

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MARCH, 1895—AUGUST, 1895.

EDITED BY

CHARLES H. BROWNING.

PHILADELPHIA:

THE HISTORICAL REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1895.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

AND

MONTHLY GAZETTE OF THE PATRIOTIC-HEREDITARY
SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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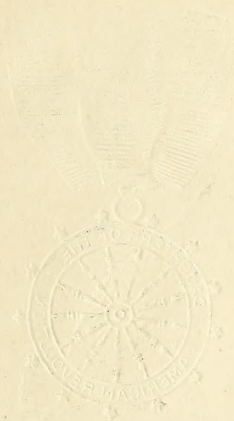
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Insignia of the
Daughters of the American Revolution.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

MARCH, 1895.

FREEMASONRY IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

BY JULIUS F. SACHSE.

The aid which was lent by Freemasonry to the patriot cause during the early days of the Revolutionary struggle, can scarcely be overestimated; uniting together into one fraternal bond of union, men and minds, with different interests and ambitions, from different sections of the country, oftentimes of nationalities so far removed that even the language of one was not understood by his neighbor, such was one of the labors of the craft, and which proved of the greatest importance to the patriot cause and its commander, during the darkest days of peril and trial.

The question has been frequently asked, when and by whom was Freemasonry first introduced into the patriot army? The answer usually given, is that the honor belongs to the "American Union Lodge" warranted February 15, 1776, by Colonel Richard Gridley, deputy grand master of Massachusetts, who issued the warrant or dispensation to a number of brethren in the Connecticut line, who were then encamped at Roxbury:

"To hold a Lodge in their camp, or wherever their body should remove on the continent of America, provided it was where no other grand master held authority."

From authentic Masonic records, we find that a warrant was also granted July 24, 1775, by the Masonic authorities of New York, for a Military Lodge, to be known as "St. John's Regimental Lodge." However, this warrant was granted "for use within the bounds of the province only," and it is said that this Lodge was never with the Continental army, except during the short campaign in New York in the summer of 1776.

Others, again, have advanced the claims of a Military Lodge working under the broad warrant of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, without, however, producing any documentary evidence in support of their claim.

In the present paper we shall again advance Pennsylvania's

claim, strengthened by certain uncontrovertible facts and documentary proof never before published.

That American Union Lodge at an early period of the Revolutionary struggle was an active Masonic organization, we do not wish to dispute, in fact it was an outgrowth of the Continental army, which was intended to accompany it wherever ordered. However, as auspicious as was its start, yet six months had hardly elapsed when it received a blow as an organization from which it was unable to rally for a long time.

The stated meeting which was held August 15, 1776, was destined to be the last regular meeting for a long time. The cause for this indefinite suspension was the disastrous battle of Long Island, which was fought and lost August 27, 1776, within less than two weeks after the regular meeting above mentioned. In this engagement the brethren of American Union Lodge proved their courage and devotion to their country's liberty. A number were killed and wounded, while others less fortunate were captured and kept as prisoners in the hulks of the British, until they died a slow and lingering death; among the latter was Brother Joel Clark, the worshipful master of the Lodge.

The New England brethren, however, were not alone on this eventful day; as a matter of fact, there was a Masonic Lodge far older than its Continental sister, connected with the Pennsylvania troops from the very earliest period of their formation into an organized body, or one might say that every member of the Lodge was connected with the Pennsylvania Corps, which was among the first who hurried forward for the defense of New York, in the early days of the memorable struggle for independence.

In the disastrous engagement which followed, no soldiers fought more valiantly than the Pennsylvania brethren. The W. M., Brother Patrick Anderson, senior captain of Colonel Samuel John Atlee's Battalion of Musketry, was in the hottest of the fray, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brother Caleb Parry, the first Pennsylvanian of distinction to lose his life in the Revolutionary War, was shot down by his side while they were bravely rallying their men for a final stand. The brave captain though an old man, verging on the sixties, only escaped capture by being forced off of the field by his friends at the last moment.

Immediately after the defeat the command of the Battalion devolved upon Brother Anderson. Of the 397 officers and men who had gone into action, not 200 remained fit for duty, and many of the latter were without arms or accoutrements.

Even if we grant to the brethren of American Union Lodge the honor of being the first regular Military Lodge to dispense Masonic light and charity in the Continental army as an organization, it does not alter the fact that they did not recover from the blow received at the battle of Long Island for a long time afterwards, nor did they attempt to reorganize or hold any meeting, so far as we know, for a considerable length of time, one may even go so far as to say until the critical period of the struggle had passed.

I herewith give evidence more tangible than mere traditions which established Pennsylvania's claim to the honor of having been in the lead, if not actually the first colony, under whose jurisdiction Masonic light was dispensed in the patriot army during the dawn of the Revolution.

This evidence is a document which was discovered through the merest accident by the writer. It is an attested copy of a warrant granted June 24, 1766, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and constitutes or names :

Brother P. M. Patrick Anderson, worshipful master.

Brother Myrick Davis, senior warden.

Brother Joseph Richardson, junior warden.

We will here take a glance backward, which will bring out in still stronger relief the patriotism of our early brethren. As early as 1730 several lodges of Freemasons had been erected in the province* and after the appointment of Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by the grand master, the Duke of Norfolk (this deputation is still on record in Freemason's Hall, London) it was not long before a Grand Lodge was established—the first in America.

Quoting from Franklin's Journal :

“ PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1732.

“ Saturday last, being St. John's Day, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masens, was held at the Sun (Inn) Tavern,

* *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 108, Thursday, December 3—Tuesday, December 8, 1730.

in Water street, when after a handsome entertainment, the worshipfull, W. Allen, Esq., was unanimously chosen Grand Master of this Province, for the year ensuing; who was pleased to appoint Mr. William Pringle, Deputy Master. Wardens chosen for the ensuing year were. Thomas Boude and Benjamin Franklin.”*

From now on Masonry flourished in Pennsylvania and took strong root among the better classes in the province. Most of the members were men of aristocratic tendencies, and almost without exception members of the Church of England. When the political troubles commenced about 1755–65, Brother William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was the provincial grand master, while other dignitaries also held various government positions. In view of these facts it is not strange that with a few exceptions nearly all the leading members of this branch of the fraternity—then known as “Moderns”—should have been strong loyalists, with whom the outspoken agitations against the Mother Country found but little sympathy.

Many of the brethren on the floor, among whom were not a few officers, W. M. Patrick Anderson among the number, however, leaned towards the patriotic side, and being thus sharply divided, in political sentiment, a second Grand Lodge was proposed, which was duly warranted by the Grand Lodge of England according to the old constitutions (self-styled the “Ancients,” but who were really the seceders), January 20, 1764, whereby Grand Master Thomas Erskine, the Earl of Kellie, appointed Brother William Ball, provincial grand master of Pennsylvania.

With the formation of this second Grand Lodge the earliest Grand Lodge gradually declined, so that at the outbreak of the Revolution it was practically extinct, with its Grand Master William Allen a fugitive.

It was from this second, or we may say Patriot Grand Lodge, that the Chester county, Pa. patriots, June 24, 1766, obtained their warrant, but a little over a year after the organization; Brother P. M. Patrick Anderson being one of those who left the old organization for political reasons.

The warrant sets forth:

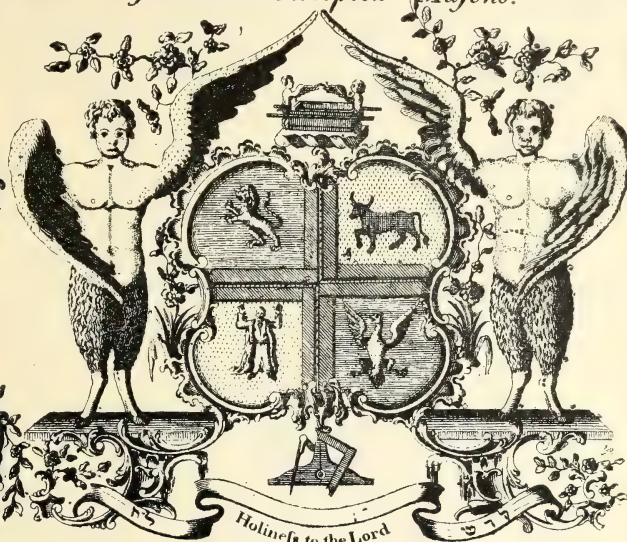
“Now *we* the Grand Lodge held at Philadelphia, together with the consent of all the regular Lodges under our constitution, and by virtue of the above warrant do

* *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 187, from Monday, June 19, to Monday, June 26, 1732.



WILLIAM BALL, R. W. G. M.

*The Arms of y^e most Ancient & Honorable Fraternity,
of Free and Accepted Masons.*



The Arms of the Operative or Stone Masons

Printed by Kinnaird & Leacock

AHIMAN REZON

ABRIDGED AND DIGESTED :

A S A

Help to all that are, or would be

Free and Accepted MASONS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A S E R M O N,

PREACHED IN CHRIST-CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,

AT A GENERAL COMMUNICATION,

CELEBRATED, AGREEABLE TO THE CONSTITUTIONS, ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1778, AS THE ANNIVER-

-SARY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The GRAND LODGE of PENNSYLVANIA,

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY HALL AND SELLERS.

M,DCC,LXXXIII.

hereby nominate, constitute and appoint, our dearly beloved brother Patrick Anderson, Master of Lodge 8, to be held in Philadelphia County, in the province of Pennsylvania, our trusty and well-beloved brother Myrick Davis, Senior Warden, our trusty and well-beloved brother Joseph Richardson, Junior Warden with full power to hold their Lodge in the province and County aforesaid."

It is a curious fact that both St. John's Regimental Lodge of New York as well as American Union Lodge, owed fealty to the so-called "Möders," while the Pennsylvania Lodge derived its charter from the "Ancients," or Patriotic Grand Lodge.

The place designated as the meeting place of the new Lodge was the upper end of Philadelphia county (now Montgomery county), Pa., near the Schuylkill river, which roving commission according to the custom of that time, included a limit of five miles beyond the borders of their bailiwick, and consequently included a good slice of Chester county, within which was the home of Brother Patrick Anderson.

Of the meetings of this Lodge during the encampment of Valley Forge, we have only traditions, but there is a strong probability that it was the brethren of this Lodge who played so important a part in sustaining Brother General Washington against the plotters and conspirators of the Conway Cabal.

By a comparison of the list of members with the official records it will be seen that many, if not a majority, of the brethren of Lodge No. 8 were in active service in some capacity at Valley Forge.

Local traditions tell us that at regular intervals on certain nights, after the echo of the evening gun had ceased to reverberate through the ravines of Valley Forge, a number of officers of the Pennsylvania troops might be seen wending their way from their quarters on the hillside towards a plain two-story farmhouse, but a short distance south of their camp and not far from the house used by General Anthony Wayne as headquarters and by his military family, consisting of Colonel Thomas Robinson and Major Benjamin Fishbourne and Ryan. It has been further stated that on more than one occasion even the then proscribed Tory, Rev. William Smith, D. D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was seen riding from the direction of Swedeford towards the Lodge, attended at such time by an escort commanded by Captain Rudolph, as far as Anthony Moore's at the cross roads now known as New Centreville, where,

during the encampment the outpost known as the "Stone Chimney Picket," near where the Sons of the Revolution have erected a substantial monument was stationed; this post was but a short distance from the above-mentioned farmhouse; also that on such evenings Washington or some members of his military family were apt to be present.

These proceedings re-occurring at frequent intervals, together with subsequent events, caused considerable comment, and gossip among the inhabitants who still remained in their valley homes.

This house, the centre of so much speculation, was on the road from Centreville to Port Kennedy, and with its low ceilings, quaint dormers, heavy walls and recessed doors is still one of the best specimens of the comfortable farmhouse of the latter part of the eighteenth century remaining in the valley.

At the time of the encampment the walls were of pointed stone, a flying porch extended along the whole south front, the floor below being paved with large stone slabs, while a large pump directly in front of the porch supplied both house and cattle with water. The house also served, for a short time, as the headquarters for Generals Poor and Pulaski.

The erection of a permanent gibbet in the vicinity by the military authorities, followed by the execution of several captured spies, naturally had its effect on the people, and set Dame Rumor agoing with increased vigor. The ignorant and simple-minded at once saw a connection between these meetings and the gallows, with its ghastly occupants, so the house soon became shunned by young and old.

The cause of all this mystery was nothing more or less than the regular meetings of the brethren of the "Pennsylvania Lodge," as it was called, working under a warrant granted them by the R. W. Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Of the work done or labor performed by this Lodge we unfortunately have no records. Still the writer would not be surprised if the old records and minutes of the brethren of the "Pennsylvania Lodge," as it was commonly called, should some day turn up.

It is, however, a matter of fact that the Lodge continued in existence until the end of the war; further, that wherever the

Pennsylvania brigade was called or stationed, the warrant no doubt was unfolded, a Masonic altar erected and the Pennsylvania Lodge opened in due and ancient form, and many a worthy soldier candidate brought to true Masonic light within its portals. Wherever the Pennsylvania line was, there also was the Military Lodge with its altar of Freemasonry.

The first definite record relating to the Revolutionary period which has come down to us appears to be the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, held in Philadelphia, July 29, A. L. 5779 (1779), at which meeting Colonel John Bull, who was then worshipful master of the Lodge, personally made an application to the Grand Lodge "setting forth the inconveniences which they labor under by means of the late and present exigencies of the times, and requested advice and instructions how to proceed." At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge the Lodge was represented by Brother John Davis, the senior warden.

January 13, A. L. 5780, an emergency Lodge was called, when the propriety was considered of the necessity of appointing a grand master over all the Grand Lodges formed in these United States, as the correspondence which the rules of Masonry require cannot be carried on with the Grand Lodge in London, under whose jurisdiction the Grand Lodge in these States were originally constituted. The ballot was put upon the question :

"Whether it be for the benefit of Masonry that a grand master of Masons throughout the United States shall be now nominated on the part of this Grand Lodge, and it was unanimously determined in the affirmative."

"Nominations now being in order, the delegate of Lodge 8 (whose name has unfortunately not come down to us) named Brother General George Washington for grand master of the United States. Sundry other respectable brethren were also put in nomination ; it was then moved that the ballot be put for them separately, and his excellency, George Washington, Esq., general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, being first in nomination, he was balloted for accordingly as grand master and elected by the unanimous vote of the whole Lodge."

"It was thereupon *Resolved*, That the masters of the four Lodges, together with the grand secretary, be a committee to inform themselves of the number of Grand Lodges in America and the names of their officers, and to prepare the circular letters to be sent them, as described in above, with all expedition."

This attempt to elect a general grand master for the United States failed, as have all subsequent attempts looking to the same end.

As most of the members of Lodge No. 8 were in the military

service of their country, and away with the army, the meetings of the Lodge were not held with regularity within the circumscribed bounds mentioned in their warrants.

This state of affairs induced a number of brethren along the Schuylkill and the highways leading from Philadelphia to Reading, to petition the R. W. Grand Lodge for a charter to hold a Lodge within the territory of Lodge No. 8. The outcome of this was that at the quarterly communication, held March 26, 1781, following report was made :

“In conformity with a delegation to us, made by the R. W. Grand Lodge at the last quarterly communication, to inquire into the necessity and propriety of granting a new warrant in this county, in the vicinity of No. 8, after having made the strictest inquiry in the presence, as well as of the applicants as of the master of No. 8, and being informed on the one hand that the institution of a new Lodge would be extremely beneficial to Masonry, and on the other hand that it would be by no means detrimental to Lodge 8, or interfere with the duties and business thereof, are clearly of the opinion a new warrant ought to be granted to the applicants.

“Signed by ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, D. G. M.

“JACOB BANKSON, S. G. W.

“MATTHEW WHITEHEAD, J. G. W.”

The report goes on to state that

“the Grand Lodge, taking above report into consideration, ordered the warrant to be No. 31, and to be made out, which was done accordingly.”

This was what was known as a “Traveling Warrant;” the location mentioned was “Wentz’s Tavern,” in Philadelphia county, Pa. This locality is now known as Pottstown; the officers named were John Church, master; J. A. Aull, senior warden; John Wentz, junior warden.

After this episode Lodge No. 8 does not seem to have been represented in the Grand Body until June 17, 1784; then again December 20, 1784, March 27, 1786, November 10, 1788, August 16, 1790, at which meeting the representative of the Lodge moved and voted to make the meeting house of the “free” or “fighting” Quakers at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, the meeting place for the Grand Lodge. The resolution was lost. This seems to have been the last representation of Lodge No. 8 in the Grand Lodge. A curious part of this latter circumstance is that the old Lodge had ceased to exist for a year previous to this meeting, as appended to the copy of the

original warrant is the following list of members and endorsement:

Lodge held at Norristown, January 26, 1789. Warrant recorded July 24, 1789.

John Davis, Master.	Joseph Price.
Henry Pawling, S. W.	John Rutter (East Indies).
Anthony Crothers, J. W.	Benjamin Rittenhouse.
James Morris, Treasurer.	Thomas Craig.
Samuel Baird, S. D.	Joshua Bean.
Charles Jolley, J. D.	Samuel Jago.
John Cadwallader, Secretary.	William Richardson Atlee.
Patrick Anderson, P. M.	John Hannum.
John Bull (in Virginia).	John Anderson.
Persifor Frazer.	Joseph Walker.
David Thomas.	Henry Hockley.
Cromwell Pearce.	John Pawling, Jr.
Jesse Roberts.	Abel Morgan.
Maybury Jolley (in South Carolina).	Llewelin Young.
Robert Shannon.	John Richards.
Isaac Thomas.	Davis Kerlin.
Nathan Pawling.	Thomas Ross.

(Endorsed) "This Lodge has ceased."

(Signed) JOHN DAVIS, *Master*.

(Attest) JOHN CADWALLADER, *Secretary*.

By looking over this list of Masonic brethren, the student of Masonic, as well as local history, will recognize names of national reputation, who were an honor to their country as well as to the Craft, and when the venerable Lodge was forced to close, by the scattering of the members and circumstances brought about by the new order of affairs since the close of the Revolution, it is not to be assumed for a moment that these brethren became lukewarm to their Masonic duties. A glance at the Masonic records will show the significant fact that the same page which records the last official act of Lodge No. 8 also records the genesis of Lodge No. 50 under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, which was warranted to meet at the "Sign of the White Horse," in the Chester Valley, with Brothers P. M. John Davis, Persifor Frazer, Cromwell Pearce and Jesse Roberts among the charter members.

TO DESCENDANTS OF PATRIOTS AND LOYALISTS.

A Plea for a New Patriotic-Hereditary Society.

BY JANE MARSH PARKER.

It would be interesting to know how many of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are descended, not only from "Patriot" ancestors who, "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence, . . ."* but from "Loyalist" ancestors as well. There must be many "Sons" and "Daughters" of Loyalists in the country, and not a few rightfully enrolled as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. There is nothing in the constitution of either the "Sons" or the "Daughters" debarring the descendants of Tories from membership, "if they can show descent from a recognized patriot;" "provided that the applicant (we quote from Article III., Section I, of the 'Daughters' constitution) shall be acceptable to the Society."

A good deal of genealogical research has been stimulated in the preparation of "historical and biographical sketches of the Revolutionary ancestors of members," † and occasionally the research has brought to light, not only a Tory grandfather, but annals, relics and documents—valuable additions to the history of a struggle which, it must be admitted, has been given in a one-sided version in many of our histories, particularly in those used in our schools. Loyalist annals are largely lacking in historical collections, and there is no promise at present of their being added to those of our patriotic associations. Would it not have been well, some are already asking, if the societies of the "Sons" and the "Daughters," in their desire to encourage "historical research in relation to the Revolution, . . ." had made a special recognition of those of their members whose descent from Loyalists would make them the appropriate custodians of everything pertaining to Loyalist history; opening, besides, a new field, which seemingly holds the promise of an

* Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

† Article VIII., By-Laws of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

affiliation in a common work between the descendants of the exiled Loyalists in Canada and those of the victorious Patriots in our own land?

"That one of my grandfathers was a soldier of the Revolution," says a "Daughter," proud of her direct descent from a famous Whig leader, "I was never permitted to forget. How well I know every detail of his story—his enlistment as a drummer-boy—his promotion to a lieutenancy—his courage under fire—his sufferings in camp, and his proud refusal to take one penny of his pension! His record, and that of his brother, who helped more than one Tory to a coat of tar and feathers, was prominent in our local annals. But of my other grandfather I knew almost nothing. He was wrapped in oblivion. He died in Canada somewhere when my father was but an infant, and my father had been brought to Vermont and adopted by an old soldier of the Revolution. . . . Father had been dead many years when a bequest from a distant relative in England led us to examine his family records, which had been preserved in a Canadian branch of the family. In an old Bible we found his name written evidently at the time of his birth. The same hand had written below his name, years after: 'Died in the British quarters at Bennington. Also, his son, Shubal.' And that was all we could learn of his history. The record had begun with the name of a Cavalier captain, the head of the family, followed by the statement that this loyal follower of King Charles had been beheaded by Cromwell after the battle of Edgehill—'died for Church and King.' Instead of being ashamed of our Tory grandfather we grew proud of him as we studied his heredity and environment, gleaning from contemporary annals what made it clear to us that Toryism was the law of his temperament, as it is with some of his grandchildren."

None can deny that the cross-fertilization of Patriot and Loyalist blood has given our country many of its best citizens. The tracing of the constitutional trait of Toryism in families and cities—yes, States—is most interesting. Too few of us know much of the old Tories, even we who had grandfathers among them. Our conceptions of the other side than the right side have been somewhat misleading, all in all. Happily, the new school of historians is not partisan. Scan the popular school

histories, and see how many of the old ones give a fair estimate of the strength and the influence of the Loyalists at the outbreak of the Revolution. Here is a sample from one of them, describing a time when it was really a serious question which faction was the stronger: "There were sympathizers with the mother country; these were stigmatized as Tories"—a passing allusion merely, making a faint impression of the real truth, for at that moment, as can be shown, there were as many men, if not more, in His Majesty's provincial regiments (see Sabine's "Loyalists of the Revolution," p. 72) as in the Continental service. "A full half of the respectable Americans," says Lecky, "were either openly or secretly hostile to the Revolution." For the sudden Declaration of Independence had startled and surprised the country; the idea of separation from the mother country meant anarchy and destruction to many. Even Hamilton, it is said by good authorities, inclined at first to stand by the King.* It meant a good deal to the timid and wavering that the old colonial families—the officials of all grades, the recognized leaders in public and social affairs, men like Governor Hutchinson, for instance—were staunch Loyalists. One could be a Loyalist, opposed to breaking loose from the mother country, and yet open in demanding reform in the administration; free to denounce the oppressive acts of the Ministry. Revolution to such meant national destruction. What were the colonies matched against Great Britain? And then, the Whig leaders were looked upon with distrust by the old régime, which had little confidence in "office-seekers" and "upstarts," and saw in their zeal something more sordid than patriotism.

One gets a fair conception of the general character of the Tories in Sabine's "Loyalists of the Revolution." The short biographical sketches do much to prove that it was not altogether the scum of the colonies that stood for the King; that men like these recorded in Sabine were under solemn conviction, in the main, when they declared on which side they would be found, come what would. One is less inclined to keep the Tory grandfather under a bushel when he has read the names of that grandfather's confrères—their heroic sacrifices and hopeless

* Sabine, "Loyalists of the Revolution," p. 52.

disaster. The prosperity of the settlements they gave to the Queen's Dominion is an interesting part of the story. The Loyalist graveyard at St. John's is another, and has been graphically described by a writer in the *New England Magazine*, vol. IV., p. 296. An uncle of William Lloyd Garrison, one of the exiles, is buried there, and many descendants of men who came over in the *Mayflower*.

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In Winsor's "Critical and Narrative History of America," Dr. Ellis gives us a most valuable contribution to the subject, "The Loyalists and their Fortunes." A more patriotic, yet a valuable part of the biography, is "The History of New York During the Revolutionary War," by Thomas Jones, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. Edited by Edward Floyd DeLancey. Printed for the New York Historical Society, 1879—a book which made a decided stir upon its appearance, written as it was by a Loyalist, and edited by a direct descendant of Oliver DeLancey, brigadier-general of the Loyalist Brigade. Poole's "Index" gives a list of interesting articles, relating to the Loyalists, contributed to periodical literature.

"One hundred thousand Anglo-Saxon men and women," says Sabine, "perished in battle storm and in prison." At least 25,000 took up arms for the King. The expatriated exiles exceeded 30,000. Many of these, born to affluence and reared in luxury, died in strange lands, friendless and penniless. The story of the exiles in England is most interesting. The experiences of Governor Hutchinson notably so. Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, was a Loyalist exile. After peace was declared some returned to their homes, and suffered untold insult and persecution. England's restitution for losses incurred in her service, and her reward for devotion is not wholly to her credit, to say the least. Nova Scotia was the chief asylum for the banished. Says Dr. Ellis:

"Very many of these were men of excellent education, for high professional services. The civil courts soon organized in the provinces were presided over by men trained in our colleges, and classmates of our foremost patriots. . . . We had planted an hereditary enemy on our borders with an entail of bitter animosities."

Two-thirds of the property owners in New York City were Loyalists. The great De Lancey estate, lying in the heart of the city, and assessed in 1889 at a valuation of \$63,000,000, was

parceled into lots, after peace was declared, and was sold and paid for in the depreciated currency of the time. Many a great fortune of to-day is based on that confiscation of the De Lancey estate. The immediate descendants of William Penn were Loyalists. They set their losses at near a million pounds sterling—one-half of which was paid them by the English government. The illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin was a Loyalist—and the clergy of the Episcopal Church, stipendiaries of the English Church, were Loyalists almost to a man. The Methodists were urged by Charles Wesley to stand by the King, and many of them did so. The Quakers were accused of making their religion a cloak for Toryism. "Only for the Presbyterian clergy," wrote John Adams, "the Revolution never would have succeeded." Soon after the close of the war the New York Assembly passed a bill prohibiting adherents of the Crown from holding office. The bill was rejected. If allowed to become a law it was urged no elections could be held in some parts of the State, as there were not Whigs enough to preside at the primaries, and to conduct the other meetings properly, to say nothing of getting suitable persons to fill the offices.

There must be many descendants of the old Tories in New York City to-day—the old Loyalist stronghold—and in Philadelphia, which Colonel Pickering called "The Enemy's Country," and surely in South Carolina, and North Carolina, and Virginia, and Connecticut. "The woods must be full of them"—true Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, many of them—and of other patriotic societies—and whose hereditary relations with Loyalists as well as Patriots should be utilized by an important enlargement of the present scope of these associations; the "Reasons" for joining which might be adopted with few changes from those given for membership in the "Sons"—notably, clause 5: "It preserves family traditions and records, priceless in value to general history," and clause 8: "It brings together in friendly relationship the men of the North, the South, the East and the West," that friendly relationship in the new branch becoming international as well—for might not the descendants of Loyalists *and* Patriots in the United States, affiliate with the descendants of the exile Loyalists in the Queen's Dominion? Then (let us anticipate) that

in the catalogue of what the Society has done (which is given in the reports of the "Sons") will be added what will show that the day has gone by for cherishing aught of the old bitterness, and that the collections of the societies have been greatly enriched by Loyalist antiquities, rare portraits and unprinted documents—valuable additions to our history.

It would be worth something to us individually, who have Tory grandfathers, to know *why* they individually were Loyalists—particularly when their honor and their love of country cannot be questioned—to get at the personal justification which cost them so dear, and left us perhaps an entail of poverty.

"Some are Loyalists from principle," wrote General Howe, "many from interest, many from resentment; and there are those who wish success to Great Britain from a recollection of what they have enjoyed under her protection." The suspension of courts, the interruption of government, the mobbing of judges and sheriffs—the silencing of prayers for the King in the service of the Episcopal Church whenever possible—the free use of tar and feathers—and the lash—did a great deal, we know, to make bold Tories of many who, timid and wavering at first, were incensed into taking sides as they might not have done. All the "blacklegs" were not Tories, nor were all the Whigs unsullied patriots. Washington, himself, dispels that too prevalent illusion. "Many of the surgeons," he wrote, "are very great rascals countenancing the men to sham complaints . . . receiving bribes to certify indispositions . . . drawing medicines and stores . . . for private purposes."*

"I am wearied to death," wrote John Adams in 1777, "with the wrangle between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs . . . they scramble for rank and pay, like apes for nuts."

One word about the Canadian Associations with which affiliations might be made.

In 1884 Upper Canada celebrated the Centennial of its settlement by the exiled Loyalists from the United States. There were in fact three celebrations. Doctor Ellis, in his contribution to Winsor, gives an account of them all, when a registry was made

* Sabine, p. 150.

of "The Pilgrim Fathers of the Queen's Dominions"—of those who "adhered to the Unity of the Empire;" also one of their "Sons" and "Daughters." Canada's best citizenship was enrolled. "Bishops of the English Church," says Doctor Ellis, "civil and military officers, and lineal descendants of Indian chieftains of tribes in alliance with England during the war, contributed the oratory of the occasion."

The Centennial brought out many interesting accounts of the hardships of the pioneer exiles—the heroic suffering of those who,

"When outnumbered and o'erthrown,
And by the fate of war run down,"

found an asylum under England's flag. The perils of journeys through the wilderness in midwinter were retold—how the exiles often lived in huts of bark, and were fed at the public charge—patriot women among them, who had followed Loyalist husbands and sons. "Why did you come here?" was asked of a penniless squad arriving at St. John in the midwinter. "For our loyalty," was the reply. The story of those who fled to England is a volume of itself, and the persecution of those who returned and tried to recover confiscated estates, is another. Some went to the West Indies—others to the wild west of our present Middle States. Their settlements can be traced along the Niagara frontier and the shores of Lake Erie. *Their annals are yet to be collected*—their traditions verified—their history sifted of what is false and misleading, and made to supplement the record of the patriots. Now is not this a work which can well be undertaken by the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution through those of their members *who are descendants of the Tories*? What better opening for overtures of peace between children of bitter foes—for an effort towards exterminating those political animosities between the United States and Canada, animosities which can be traced back in most cases to the Loyalist emigration?

These were the autographs attached to "The Original Petition to His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor, and the other Honorable Members composing the Board constituted by Law for the Temporary Government of the Southern District of the State." This was a "Memorial of the Subscribers in Behalf of Themselves and Others, the Refugee Citizens of New York," dated at New Burgh, September 1, 1783. The signers of the petition were the most prominent Tory citizens of New York, who fled from that city at the time it was occupied by the American army. As many of them will undoubtedly be represented in the proposed Society by descendants, the reproduction herein of the signatures is timely.

Comfort Sands
Ben Ledyard
Joshua Sands
And. Miller
Jn. Bishop
James Canby
Andrew Ayer
David Demarest
Gabriel Dumont
Widow Spier
George Garland
George Garland - junr

Gerardus Hartsen Crook
Reuben Myer
James Duffarrell
Edmund Kinglake
Benny Egbert
Henry Gargill
John D. Gier
James Rose Jones
James Rose Junr
John Taylor
John Pearce
John Gray
David Shaddel
Arbut Lake
John Lee
John Beranston
John Mandevill

William Lacy
 James Van Vorch
 John Gilbert
 William Hetcham
 Samuel Blue, Surgeon
 George Willmot
 John Hardwick

Aaron Achuman
 Campbell Hunt, Attorney
 Thomas Peet
 James Tylee
 John Stewart
 John Kingle
 John Ogden.

THE MARCH TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, 1775.

BY CHARLES BURR TODD.

The extracts which follow are from the diary of Colonel Aaron Barlow (*b.* February 11, 1750) during the gallant expedition of Generals Schuyler and Montgomery in the fall of 1775 for the opening of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence and the capture of Montreal and Quebec. Colonel Barlow was a brother of Joel Barlow, poet and statesman, and the trusted friend and adviser of General Israel Putnam. After the war he settled in his native town of Redding, Fairfield county, Conn., and became a prominent citizen, built a foundry, a grist mill and kiln for drying corn to be exported to the West Indies, and was a large land holder.

At the time of this expedition he was "second sergeant of the Tenth Company in the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Troops, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, Jr., Esq.," as his commission states. This regiment was part of the quota of thirty thousand men raised in New England in the summer of 1775 to aid in the siege of Boston, and to take part, with the New York troops, in the expedition against Canada. Barlow's company, commanded by Captain Zalmon Read, was recruited largely in Redding, and marched from that town to Norwalk, June 2, 1775, and the next day to Stamford, where it joined the regiment:

June 10 we marched to Greenwich; June 12 we marched to King street and had a general review. The same day we marched back to Greenwich. June 26 we marched to New Rochelle. June 27 we marched to Harlem. June 28 marched to Bowery Lane near New York. June 29 marched to our encampment two miles northwest of New York City and pitched our tents. July 19 we struck our tents and marched to Harlem and pitched our tents. July 26 we struck our tents and embarked on board for Albany.

At this point the young soldier's diary begins, and, as affording interesting glimpses of the minutiae of the march, as well as of the daily life of the Continental soldier, is worth transcribing in full:

Harlem, July 25.—Col. Waterbury with his company, Captain Mead and Captain Smith set sail for Albany. The other seven companies is received orders to sail to morrow. About 10 of the clock I set out for home expecting to meet the

Regiment at Albany. Being very poorly with much difficulty I reached home that night about 10 of the clock. I remained very poorly and stayed at home 21 days.

Redding, Aug. 16.—I set out to join the regiment, but where I know not, in company with Sergeant Joseph Rockwell about 12 of the clock. My left foot grew so lame that I could bear no weight in the stirrup. We rode as far as David Barlow's in New Fairfield; then we took dinner. In the afternoon we rode as far as Dover and put up at one French's Tavern.

Dover, Aug. 17.—We went on our journey and came about twelve of the clock to Uncle Israel White's at Sharon. There I dined with them. Sergeant Rockwell went to his father, Wood's being nighest neighbor. There we tarried with our friends till next morning.

Sharon, Aug. 18.—About 9 o'clock we set out on our journey for our intended place; we had not rode above 2 or 3 miles before a pain came in my right knee; at the same time the pain in my left foot quite left me. About 12 of the clock we stopped in the south west corner of Shuffer and took dinner. My knee continued growing worse and worse very fast. I being loth to lose company with much difficulty got on my horse again. We rode about six miles and my knee grew so bad I thought I could ride no farther and put up to a tavern: here anointed my knee with Rattle snake's grease and tarried about two hours: my knee very much swelled and so lame I cannot go one step, nor raise my weight. Sergt. Rockwell being a mind to go forward, with some trouble I got on my horse again. We rode this night as far as Nobletown, where we put up. I was in great distress and pain after I came into the house. There happened in a neighbor and I got him to ride my horse for the Doctor. He came about 10 of the clock in the evening, rubbed my knee and gave me some drops.

Nobletown, Aug. 19.—I got up about sun rise feeling poorly and very lame. We got breakfast and Sergt. Rockwell being a mind to go forward and I loth to lose company concluded to go forward. The Doctor Bleeded me and bathed my knee a long time, and gave me a vial of his ointment and a vial of his drops. About 9 of the clock we set out for Albany and rode about 7 miles into the edge of Claverack. My knee began to pain me as bad as ever and we stopped at a tavern. I being resolved to stay till next morning Sergt. Rockwell concluded to tarry with me. The Landlady being a good nurse sweat my knee this night.

Claverac, Aug. 20, Sunday.—About 8 of the clock we set out in hopes to reach Albany this day. We rode as far as Kinderbrook. Here I met an old acquaintance going to Albany with a wagon empty. I thought I could ride easier in the wagon than on my horse, he being willing to carry me I got Sergt. Rockwell to lead my horse. I rode to Albany with much ease. Come to Greenbush we left our horses and ferried over the river into the city and put up at Thomson's Tavern.

Albany, Aug. 21.—Here I found Sergt. Johnson of New Stratford and sent my horse home by him. This morning I went to the Commissary to see if I could tarry a few days till I grew better. He said I might go to whatever place suited me best. I went to one Mr. Zolters. Here I dined on a very good pot pie. This afternoon there was about 500 Indians, some of all the 6 nations came into the city in order to agree with the United Colonies not to fight against them.

Albany, Aug. 22.—The Indians encamped on Albany Hill. I went up to take a view of their encampment. I found them to be very likely, spry, lustry fellows, drest very nice for Indians; the larger part of them had on ruffled shirts, Indian stockings and shoes, and blankets richly trimmed with silver and wampum.

Albany, Aug. 23.—I went to the city to see some thieves tried for their life, 3 negroes, Dick, a boy about 14 years old, one negro condemned to be hanged, one to be whipt, 39 stripes on the naked body, rest one week and receive 39 more, to lie in prison one month and then be banished. The other negro and boy receive 39 apiece.

Albany, Aug. 24.—I saw a man come from Ticonderoga and says Coll. Waterbury's Regiment is now there but expects to march for Fort St. Johns in about 10 days, which made me think of going forward as quick as possible to join the Regiment before it marched.

Albany, Aug. 25.—This day the 6 nations of Indians is to tell their minds to the United Colonies by interpreters on both sides. I went to see them. There was a large body of square seats made by the old dutch church for the Indians to set on. They made a very beautiful show, being the likeliest, brightest Indians I ever saw. They agreed to set in the corner and smoke their pipes if we let them alone. The colonies agreed to give them a present of 150 pounds worth of goods, the goods to be in laced hats, Indian blankets, calico, Holland, wampum, and other furniture for their use.

Albany, Aug. 26.—I expected for to set out for Ticonderoga with some teams and wagons my knee not being quite so strong as is was before. About one of the clock we set out on our journey. It being a cold, wet, uncomfortable day I got a very bad cold. We travelled to Half Moon, there we put up.

Half Moon, Aug. 27, Sunday.—Being very cold for the season my knee grew so stiff and lame I can hardly walk. The caravan got up their teams, and we went off very early. I rode on the cart the bigger part of the day. We went this day about seven miles above Still Water.

Still Water, Aug. 28.—My knee is very lame, with much difficulty got on the cart, went this day 2 miles below Fort Edward.

Fort Edward, Aug. 29.—Being wet we tarried till one o'clock before we set out. We went within five miles of Fort George.

Below Fort George, Aug. 30.—We set out very early for Lake George where we arrived about nine of the clock. There I met with many of my acquaintance belonging to New Canaan under Capt. Baldwin of New Canaan which had the care of the Battoes. He gave us encouragement that we should have a passage over the lake next morning. Here I met Joseph Rockwell who left me at Albany.

Fort George, Aug. 31.—About 9 of the clock we went on board the Battow for Ticonderoga, it being 35 miles. The wind being ahead we went only to Saberday Point, which is 24 miles from Fort George and lodged on green feather (Hemlock boughs).

Saberday Point, Sept. 1.—We embarked on board our Battow very early. The wind being ahead we came to the landing about 9 of the clock, it being three miles from the Fort (Ticonderoga). Our regiment marched for Fort St. Johns* 2 days ago, and there we found about 150 of Coll. Waterbury's soldiers, the sick and the cowards, also Capt. Read came in last night by Skeensborough. This afternoon went to view the Fort. I found it a very strong beautiful fort.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 2.—There is about 1000 of Coll. Waterbury's Regiment discharged ;† a large number of Coll. Hermen's Regiment discharged ; how many I

* A British stronghold on the west shore of Lake Champlain.

† Their term of enlistment had expired.—EDITOR.

cannot tell. Coll Herman's Regiment very sickly but not a man died till last night.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 3, Sunday.—The Gunsmith, Blacksmith, Carpenters and Joiners all went to work the same as any other day of the week.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 4.—We are loading one sloop and 12 Battoes for St. Johns. Here is 37 of Coll. Waterbury's Regiment to go in one Battow. We got ready to embark on board about sun set; the wind being ahead the sloop could not sail. The Battow rowed off an left her. We rowed this night as far as Crown Point and landed about 12 in the night. Here we took up our lodging some in the Battow, some went on shore it being very dark we could see now and then a light. Some got to the old French Barracks. As for my part Lieut. Briggs and I and 2 other soldiers got in an old house and took up our lodging among the fleas. It being very wet and cold we lodged very uncomfortably this night.

Crown Point, Sept. 5.—I went to view the fort. I found it to be a very strong, curious fort. The Barracks within it are very beautiful, three in number, three stories high. The wooden work is consumed by fire. The stone work is all good and strong. I returned to our Boats and there we cooked a very good breakfast of venison. About 9 of the clock we embarked on board for our intended harbor in company with the other boats, the wind being very strong ahead we had to row 18 miles and put up in a place we called Shelter Harbor about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wind held so strong ahead we concluded to take up our lodging here this night in the woods. About sun set there came another Boat and lodged with us the others being behind. Here we kept a guard all night. In the evening one of our soldiers could not be found, I being Sergeant of the Guard this night went to relieve the Sentinel about one o'clock. I being 15 rods from our encampment in the thickest of the bush stepped on a man which made me almost cry out "Indian." I knowing his voice did forbear.

Shelter Harbor, Lake Champlain, Sept. 6.—The wind being fair we sailed up the lake a few miles. The wind soon turned ahead we being obliged to drop sail and row; we out rowed all the Battow and lodged on an island our boats crew alone.

Lake Champlain, Sept. 7.—The wind being fair we sot sail this morning the west side of the lake about 10 of the clock. The wind rose so very high and the lake so extremely rough that it broke our mast. We dropped our sails as quick as possible and went to rowing, being still on the west side of the lake and the wind strong in the South East—a dreadful rough, rocky shore. We made for it. We came within one rod of the shore it being so rocky we could not land without losing our Battow perhaps many of our lives, being exceeding heavy loaded. Some cried "Push her ashore." The officers were a mind to go around a point a little ahead of us. We had one sailor aboard, Nehemiah Gorham, who stepped to the helm, turned her stern to the shore, and said, "The boat will not live to go around that Point!" He told us to double man the oars and we would try for an Island about 40 rods from us against the wind. We all clapped to the oars and rowed with much difficulty and great distress. Every wave seemed as if it would swallow up our small boat; but through the mercy of God we all arrived safe at the small Island. We had not been here long before we saw the sloop and other boats pass by us on the other (East) side of the Lake the wind being south east, the Lake was not so rough that side, which made us wish ourselves with them. We tarried here till about 4 o'clock afternoon when the wind ceasing a little we hoisted sail again and sailed until about 8 in the evening and took up our lodging in the wood our boats crew alone.

Lake Champlain, Sept. 8.—We sot sail very early. About 8 o'clock we overtook the sloop aground 8 miles this side of Islandore. As we sailed by the Quarter

Master General spoke to us in a speaking trumpet and said St. Johns was taken day before yesterday. We shot a gun and Huzzaed. About 8 o'clock we came to Islandore to our Regiment which landed here the 4th instant. I soon heard that St. Johns was *not* taken. They went out on scout about 1000 men, and came to within a mile and a half of the Fort where they were fired upon by some Indians and Regulars. They returned the fire. There was a hot fire for about 15 minutes. They run off and we retreated back a few rods and put up a Breast work. We lost 8 men and 6 wounded. 4 of Major Hobby's, 4 of Capt Mead's killed, Major Hobby and Capt. Mead wounded and 4 privates. In the evening they flung bombs at us and drove us out of our Breast work. We retreated back about a mile and put up another Breast work and tarried here till day.

Islandore, Sept. 10, Sunday. — There are orders for 25 men out of every company to go to Shambalee about 4 miles above St Johns. Our company was called out to see who were willing to go. The number turned out very soon. We cooked our victuals and carried 4 days allowance and clothes to shift ourselves once. About 4 of the clock in the afternoon we set out on our journey. As we came near the place where we had our first fight we discovered the enemy before they saw us, some on the shore and some on the Lake in Batteaux. We fired at those on the shore. They returned the fire—grape shot from their swivel boats and small arms from the shore. Our row gallies fired on their boats. The fire continued about 10 minutes very hot, then they ran off. We kept our ground till day. We found one Regular and two Indians dead. We suppose we killed some on the water, and wounded some, but not certain. We stripped the Regular and found a very fine gun and sword—the gun with two Barrels the neatest I ever saw, a fine watch some money, and very neatly dressed.

St. Johns, Sept 11.—Morning we returned back to Islandore very much fatigued and tired out.

Islandore, Sept. 12.—Very wet and cold for the season. Our allowance is only pork and flour which makes very hard living.

Islandore, Sept. 13.—We built a fashen (fascine) battery and placed two cannon in order to command the Lake that the enemy may not come upon us. Cold and uncomfortable weather for the season.

Islandore, Sept. 14.—Fitting up to go to St. Johns as quick as possible in order to take the Fort.

Islandore, Sept. 16.—Our Regiment is called out to see who will go by land and who by water. General Schuyler this morning set out for home Brigadier General Montgomery commands by land Col. Waterbury by water. Of our Regiment Capt. Douglas' and Capt Reads company's go by water. Orders is out for all to hold themselves in readiness to strike their tents to morrow morning at the Beat of drum. This day a party of our men went to Shambalee.

Islandore, Sept. 17, Sunday.—We have orders to strike our tents and pack up our baggage in order to march for Fort St. Johns. We all embarked about 11 of the clock. We came within about two miles and a half of the Fort, when the Land forces landed and marched forward one mile and encamped. We lay on the water till night. They fired cannon and Bomb shells at us. Our row gallies fired 45 cannon balls at them but no damage done.

St. Johns, Sept. 18.—Our land forces built a large breastwork around their encampment in order to lay seige against the Fort. Resolved to take the Fort or lose our lives.

St. Johns, Sept. 19.—They cut a road toward the Fort in order to draw their cannon. The Shambalee party took this day 12 waggon loads of Provision, Rum, Wine, & Ammunition, from the Regulars and received no damage from them. Towards night the Regulars came out upon the Shambalee party. They wounded 3 of our men and took 2 prisoners. Our men took some provisions and drove them to the Fort.

St. Johns, Sept. 20.—A number belonging to the water craft went to work with them on land—we cut a road and made bridges within half a mile of the Fort. They fired Bomb shells and cannon Balls more or less every day at us but they have done us no damage by it.

St. Johns, Sept. 22.—We went to building a fasheen Battery about 100 rods this side of the Fort. We carried them through the bushes very still undiscovered by the Regulars till just at night a boat came along the lake about 12 Rods from the shore. A party discovered them, crept down in the bushes by the side of the Lake till they came against us, when they fired on them. They all dropt in the boat. They soon fired on us from the Fort, grape shot, cannon balls, and Bomb-shells did rattle. General Montgomery very narrowly escaped, a Bomb shell fell within three feet of him but we received no damage from them this day.

St. Johns, Sept. 23.—They went to work at the Breast works. They fired on us and killed one man with a cannon ball through the body. The breast work is now about 4 feet high.

St. Johns, Sept. 24, Sunday.—A number of the water craft men went to work with those on the land at building a fasheen Battery about a half mile from the Fort in order to place two cannon to command the latter. They fired on us all day but no damage done.

St. Johns, Sept. 25.—We placed two mortars in our upper breast work and 2 cannon in the other Battery about 50 rods below. About 3 of the clock in the afternoon we began to play upon them. There was a very hot fire on both sides until night but I believe no great damage done.

St. Johns, Sept. 26.—It being very wet cold uncomfortable weather but little business done this day.

St. Johns, Sept. 27.—The storm continued till about 3 in the afternoon: then the fire began very hot on both sides till night. They killed one of our men with a Bomb shell and wounded one. What damage we did them is uncertain. Begins to storm rain again.

St. Johns, Sept. 28.—The storm continues, a cold wet uncomfortable day. But little firing this day.

St. Johns, Sept. 29.—The fire is very hot on both sides, both Bomb shells and cannon balls but little damage that I know.

St. Johns, Sept. 30.—Cold stormy weather. Firing on both sides but little damage done.

St. Johns, Oct. 1, Sunday.—The storm continues very cold. We went to work at Breast work round our encampment for fear of the Canadians and Indians. There is talk that 2000 of them are coming against us but hope it is nothing but camp news. But little firing this day.

St. Johns, Oct. 3.—Cold, stormy weather yet. 250 Canadians built a breast work the east side of the Lake about 100 Rods from the Fort. Firing on both sides every day but no great damage done.

St. Johns, Oct. 4.—About 10 of the clock the Regulars went across the Lake in

a floating Battery, which was begun for a sloop but never finished, in order to drive off the Canadians. They fired cannon at them about half an hour and then with small arms. They attempted to force our Breast work. There was a very hot fire on both sides about half an hour. The Canadians stood their ground well. The Regulars retreated back to their row galley and rowed back to the Fort. The Canadians received no damage except one man wounded. What damage the Regulars received is uncertain.

St. John, Oct. 5.—Last night the old scow came in from Ticonderoga. This day we have carried it to our Bomb Battery in order to play on the Fort. This day very pleasant.

St. Johns, Oct. 6.—We placed the old scow in the Bomb Battery in order to play on the Fort. This evening we flung 8 Bombs on the Fort. They flung 24 at our encampment. No damage done.

St. Johns, Oct. 9.—This evening about 50 bomb shells flung on both sides. No damage that I know of.

St. Johns, Oct. 11.—This evening about 40 Bomb shells on both sides. But little damage done except one man's thigh broke with a Bomb shell.

St. Johns, Oct. 12.—This day Seth Chase of Capt. Mead's Company died that was wounded yesterday. Nothing remarkable only very cold.

St. Johns, Oct. 14.—We opened a Battery on the east side of the Lake about 60 rods from the Fort where two twelve Pounders are placed and played on the Fort with all our cannon and mortars. The hottest fire this day that ever hath been done here. We flung some Bombs in the Fort ; what damage done I know not.

St. Johns, Oct. 15, Sunday.—Last night Ezra Morehouse of Capt. Dimons Regiment died with sickness. One man killed at the east Battery. The most fire this day ever hath been in one day yet.

St. Johns, Oct. 16–19.—Three more cannon placed at the east Battery. Firing on both sides every day.

St. Johns, Oct. 20.—Last night about 8 o'clock the Regulars at Shambly Fort resigned themselves prisoners after two days seige, with one cannon, there being 80 men, 20 swivels, 50 barrels powder, and 500 stands of arms.

St. Johns, Oct. 21.—This day we sent a flag of truce to see if they would give liberty to bring the prisoners and baggage by the Fort at the Lake. They were immediately granted liberty and they were brought this day aboard of our sloop and schooner.

St. John, Oct. 22, Sunday.—They beat a parley at the Fort and sent a Flag of truce to see if our General would send in three women which are amongst our prisoners, they being officers wives, now in the Fort. The General immediately sent them in.

St. John, Oct. 23–24.—The prisoners set out for Hartford under the command of Col. Whiting. Firing more or less every day.

St. Johns, Oct. 25.—One of the Battalion of Yorkers killed with a cannon Ball in camp this day.

St. Johns, Oct. 27.—We moved our cannon and mortars from the gun and bomb battery the west side of the Lake to Headquarters in order to carry them to the north side of the Fort.

St. Johns, Oct. 28.—We packed up our baggage and marched four miles and encamped 2 miles above the Fort. This night we built a Fasheen Battery about 50 Rods north side of the Fort.

St. Johns, Oct. 29, Sunday.—The Regulars discovered our Battery. We guarded it with 100 men, I being one of the Guard. They flung upwards of 100 Bomb shells, some cannon and grape shot at us. Wounded one man, broke two guns. One Bomb shell broke within 4 feet of me which made me almost deaf. I believe there were 20 shells broke within two rods of me. This night we dragged four cannon and five mortars to this Breast work in order to play on the Fort.

St. Johns, Oct. 30.—But little firing this day. This night we played these cannon and mortars.

St. Johns, Nov. 1.—We opened our Battery about 9 o'clock. There was the hottest fire that hath been yet about six hours and they beat a parley and sent a flag of truce.

St. Johns, Nov. 2.—They sent a flag of truce out three times before the matter was settled. The business being settled about 7 o'clock they resigned themselves Prisoners. They are to march through the country with their own private property with the honors of war giving up the Fort and all the King's stores.

St. Johns, Nov. 3.—About 8 of the clock we marched into the Fort there being a large artillery, about 600 stands of arms, about 600 Prisoners.

St. Johns, Nov. 5; Sunday.—We have received orders to march to morrow to Montreal. The Prisoners marched for Hartford this day.

St. Johns, Nov. 6.—We marched 10 miles this day towards Montreal.

Lapaine, Nov. 7.—We marched 6 miles into Lapaine town and there pitched our tents. The weather being cold makes it very uncomfortable living in tents.

Lapaine, Nov. 10.—The snow is almost over shoes', a very cold, stormy day, which makes it very uncomfortable for poor soldiers who live in tents.

Lapaine, Nov. 11.—About 8 o'clock we struck our tents and marched about half a mile to the River St. Lawrence and embarked on board the Batteaux and rowed about six miles toward Montreal and landed on St. Paul's Island, about 3 miles from Montreal. This evening at the firing of a cannon Governor Carlton and all the Regulars embarked on board the shipping with all the King's stores and sailed down the River.

St. Paul's Island, Nov. 12, Sunday.—We embarked on board the Batteaux and rowed within one mile of town and landed and marched into the suburbs, and lodged in houses this night. The Canadians kept a guard round the walls of the city this night.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—We marched into town about 9 o'clock to the Barracks and cleaned them out in order to live in the same.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Began to enlist soldiers to tarry the winter coming. Cold stormy weather.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Fitting ourselves to return home. Orders to march to morrow very early.*

Montreal, Nov. 17.—We embarked on board the Batteaux and rowed across to Longgine and marched six miles to Lapaine, and lodged in houses this night. Extreme cold for the time of year.

Lapaine, Nov. 18.—Marched to St. Johns 18 miles, it being a very frozen time we marched through dry.

St. Johns, Nov. 19, Sunday.—All hands at work fitting to set sail to morrow morning. Ordered to embark at the firing of the morning gun.

* The effort to enlist men would seem to have failed.—EDITOR.

St. Johns, Nov. 20.—The wind being ahead so that we can not sail; About sunset the wind turned to be fair but very little air stirring. All ordered to be aboard as we may be ready to set sail if the wind should rise. Cold winter weather. The ice is hard so that it will bear horses and carts.

St. Johns, Nov. 21.—The wind being fair we set sail about 9 o'clock. There being but very little wind we sailed only 15 miles to Islandore and lay aboard the sloop it being a very stormy, uncomfortable day.

Islandore, Nov. 22.—The wind being almost ahead we set sail and sailed about one mile. We made such poor way ahead we dropt anchor and lay this day on the cold Lake. It being a very stormy day lodged aboard this night.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 23.—The wind being ahead we towed the sloop about 3 miles. It being a stormy winter-like day the sloop's crew lodged aboard except myself and two more who lodged in a French House very comfortably.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 24.—The wind ahead we towed the sloop about 50 rods and dropt anchor. Again in the afternoon we towed about 4 miles and dropt anchor. All lay aboard the sloop this night.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 25.—The wind almost ahead and very calm. We only sailed about 10 miles: all lay aboard the sloop this night it being a very stormy night.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 26, Sunday.—Being a very cold snow storm the wind in the north we sailed about 60 miles to Crown Point, and dropt anchor and lodged at the Point this night.

Crown Point, Nov. 27.—Set sail before sunrise for Ticonderoga, it being very calm. We arrived at Ticonderoga about 3 o'clock in the afternoon it being 15 miles.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 28.—We drewed three Batteaux 1 mile and a half by land into Lake George in order to cross the Lake to morrow in the morning.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 29.—We embarked on board the Batteaux this morning, the wind being strong ahead we rowed only 12 miles to Saberday Point, and lodged there this night on the cold ground, the snow being about six inches deep.

Lake George, Saberday Point, Nov. 30.—The wind being strong ahead with much difficulty we rowed 24 miles to Fort George. Lodged this night in the Barracks.

Fort George, Dec. 1.—Our baggage being brought in sleighs we marched 17 miles, two miles below Fort Edward, and lodged at Esquire Tuttle's.

Fort Edward, Dec. 2.—We marched 18 miles to Saratoga and lodged at Sandered Bemejess, it being a very wet night.

Saratoga, Dec. 3, Sunday.—The snow being gone we left our sleighs and got carts and marched 16 miles to the New City, it being a very muddy day.

New City, Dec. 4.—Marched 12 miles to Albany and loaded our baggage aboard the sloop in order to set sail to morrow morning.

Albany, Dec. 5.—The wind being strong ahead we lay this day in town waiting for the wind to turn in our favor.

Albany, Dec. 6.—The wind being near west we set sail about 9 o'clock.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

LIVINGSTON OF NEW YORK.

As a considerable amount of misconception exists in America concerning the Scottish genealogy of this old and historical New York family, the following facts collected by the writer during an exhaustive search into his family history may be found worthy of preservation in these pages.

The Rev. John Livingston, of Ancrum, the father of Robert, the first American emigrant of the name, and the founder of the New York Manor of Livingston gives the following too brief account of his ancestry in his well-known *autobiography*, of which some manuscript copies are still in existence, besides several printed editions. Of these, the Wodrow Society's MS. is the most correct. This was printed, after collation with some other manuscript copies, by this Society in 1845 in their series of *Select Biographies*, under the following lengthy title: *A Brief Historical Relation of The Life of Mr. John Livingstone, Minister of The Gospel Containing Several Observations of The Divine Goodness Manifested To Him In The Several Occurrences Thereof. Written By Himself, During His Banishment In Holland For The Cause of Christ. Imitanda Illorum Vita, Qui Christi Vitam Imitati Sunt.*

“My father,” wrote this worthy minister, “was Mr. William Livingstone, first minister at Monyabroch [now Kilsyth], where he entered in the year 1600, and thereafter was transported about the year 1614 to be minister at Lanerk [Lanark], where he died in the year 1641, being sixty-five years old, his father was Mr. Alexander Livingstone, minister also at Monyabroch, who was in near relation to the House of Callendar, his father who was killed at Pinkie field, *anno Christi* 1547, being ane son of the Lord Livingston's, which house thereafter was dignified to be Earles of Linlithgow.”

There is no reason that I know of to doubt the accuracy of any of the statements made by the Rev. John Livingston in his *autobiography*, for he was a most truthful and conscientious man in all his dealings, which steadfastness of conduct led ultimately to his banishment to Holland by the Scottish ministers of Charles II.; and wherever I have been able to check his narrative by comparing it with other authentic contemporary authorities, I have

invariably found him correct. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that he does not give the *Christian* name and fuller particulars concerning the parentage of his great-grandfather who fell at Pinkiecleuch, where, according to the ancient prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer,

“ There shall the lion lose the gylte,
And the libbards bear it clean away ;
At Pinkie cleuch there shall be spilt
Much gentil bluid that day.”

Some confusion has arisen here among writers on the Livingston genealogy by the fact that among those of “gentle blood” who fell on this “Black Saturday” in the annals of Scotland, was John, master of Livingston, the eldest son of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, who, however, left no heir, so that the title and family estates passed to his younger brother William on the death of their father some years later. This is, therefore, sufficient proof that this master of Livingston, who so gallantly fell at the head of his father’s retainers, could not have been the Rev. Alexander’s father as claimed by some genealogists. Though history has only recorded the death of one Livingston among the few referred to by name as having fallen on this fatal field, yet among the thousands of Scotchmen killed in this battle must have been several other Livingstons of gentle blood, who followed the eldest son of their chief to resist the English invaders. The head of their house, Alexander, the fifth Lord, as one of the guardians of the little Mary Queen of Scots, together with certain of his kinsmen and vassals, had been specially exempted by an order of the Privy Council from service in the field against the “ancient enemy,” and hence were fortunate enough to escape the dreadful slaughter on this occasion, where, according to an English eye witness, 13,000 Scots fell including “Lairds, sons, and other gentlemen, above twenty-six hundred.” Unfortunately, younger sons or vassals had little chance at this period of having their names recorded in the list of slain, and so it is impossible at this late date to ascertain the names and rank of the other Livingstons who must have fallen in this engagement.

So far the evidence at our disposal neither confirms nor contradicts the Rev. John Livingston’s assertion as to the manner of death and rank of his great-grandfather, but fortunately

there are sufficient authentic original proofs in existence to show that his grandfather, the Rev. Alexander, must have been closely connected with his chief. This important evidence was discovered by a valued Scottish friend of the writer some few years ago, when examining a collection of ancient Livingston charters preserved at Colzium House, Stirlingshire, one of the seats formerly belonging to the branch of Kilsyth. The deeds of interest to the Rev. John Livingston's descendants are thirteen in number, and relate to the Kirklands of Monyabroch, the ancient name of the parish of Kilsyth, and its first three ministers of the Reformed Faith, namely: (1) Rev. Alexander Livingston, A. D. 1560-1597; (2) Rev. William Livingston, A. D. 1599-1613; (3) Rev. Archibald Grahame, A. D. 1614-1636. The following brief particulars will give some idea of the value of these old charters and deeds.

1. Charter by "Alexander Levingstoun ecclesie parochialis de Monyabroch Glasguensis Diocesis Rector," with the consent of William, Lord Livingston, the patron of the said rectory, to William Livingston and Janet Makgowin, his spouse, "of all and whole the half of the lands of my glebe, etc., etc." Dated at Callendar House, March 15, 1560-[1]. Signed and sealed by William, Lord Livingston, and Alexander Livingston, parson of Monyabroch. Their seals rather dilapidated are still attached. Original in Latin.

2. Sasine thereupon, dated May 24, 1561. In this sasine the William Livingston to whom the above charter was granted, is designated "elder son of James Levingstoun in Burnsyde." Among the witnesses occur the names of William Livingston of Kilsyth and John Livingston in "Over Gawele." The bailiff, Thomas Auchinvoill, gave the above William Livingston and Janet, his spouse, sasine on the ground at 10 A. M., May 24, 1561.

3. Instrument recording that on May 8, 1596, William Livingston, of the Kirkland of Monyabroch, resigned the above lands into the hands of Mr. Alexander Livingston, the rector, as the superior, for a new infeftment in favour of Alexander Livingston, his (the resigner's) eldest surviving son, reserving his own life rent. Done on the lands at 4 P. M., one of the witnesses present being Sir William Livingston of Darnchester, Knight. Signed by Mr. Alexander Livingston "with my hand."

4. Precept of Clare Constat, granted by Mr. William Livingston, rector of the parish church of Monyabroch, in favour of Alexander Livingston as heir of his late father, William Livingston, in the said lands. Mr. William Livingston, "persone of Monyabcot," signs this deed, and appends his seal at Monyabroch upon June 8, 1607. Among the witnesses' names are Alexander Livingston, senior of Burnsyde, and Alexander Livingston, his son. The armorial seal of the Rev. William Livingston is in good preservation, red wax on white, Livingston and Callendar quarterly.

5. Sasine following thereupon, dated June 9, 1607.

6. Charter of sale by Alexander Livingston to John Livingston, lawful son of Mr. William Livingston, rector of Monyabroch, of said lands. Signed and sealed at Greifswald in Pomerania by "Alexander Levingstoun, son to umquhile William Livingstoun, [with] moin ayen hand," upon August 29, 1607. Witnesses, "Walter Erskyn, William Petrie, and John Millar, burgesses of Grippswald in Pomerania." Attestation of signature by "D. Petrus Dargatz Secretarius Gryphisunaldensis. Original in Latin; seal lost.

7. Similar deed, but written in the vernacular and executed on same date as No. 6. Small fragment of seal appended.

8. Similar as Nos. 6 and 7, written in Latin. Seal lost.

9. Sasine thereupon in favor of John Livingston, dated December 11, 1607.

10. A duplicate of No. 9.

11. Charter by "Magister Willelmus Levingstoun rector de Monyabrocht," confirming deed No. 6. Signed and sealed by the Rev. William Livingston at Monyabroch on January 23, 1609. Armorial seal, red wax, Livingston and Callendar quarterly, still attached.

12. Disposition by "Me Johnne Levingistoune sone lawfull to maister Williame Levingistoune sumtyme persoune of Monyabroche now minister at Lanercke," with the advice of his father, of the said lands, in favor of "the right honorable Sir Wm. Levingistoune of Kilsythe, knyt. ane of the Senatouris," etc., etc. This document is stated to be "written be James Campbell servitour to Williame Cunnyngname wrytter to his maties signett, we have subscryveit y^r pntes with o^r hand att Achinvoill (April

12, 1623) befor John Stark of Achinvoill, M. Archibald Grahame minister at Monyabrot, Jhone Cleland, and Alex^r Symervell servitours to the said Sir Wm.," etc., etc. Being a minor at the date of this transaction it was subsequently confirmed by John Livingston on his obtaining his majority, when he added the following words to the deed in his own handwriting :

"As also subscriyved be me the said Mr. Johne Levingstone (being now Major of Tuentie ane yeers compleat) at Lanark the xxvii day of Junii the yeer of God, Jaj vi^c Tuentie four yeeres [27 June 1624]. Befor thir witnesse, Archbald Hamiltone of Halcraig Comisser of Lanark, Gedion Jak Bailive, Gaurn Blair of Braxfeild, and James Hamilton Comisser Clerk of Lanark q^{lk} last date and witnesse to my subscription ar writen w^t my awin hand."

13. Bond by which Mr. Archibald Graham, "expectant in Glasgow," before presentation to the benefice of Monyabroch by the patron, "ane nobill and potent erle Alexander erle of Linlithgow lord Levingstoune and Callender," binds himself to ratify all leases, etc., made in his lordship's favor by his predecessors, "Mr Wm Levingstoune last persone of Monyabroch or umquhile Mr Alex^r Levingstoune his father." Dated at Linlithgow, October 24, 1614.

The first of these deeds is the most important, as it proves that the Rev. Alexander Livingston must have been one of the very earliest of the Reformed ministers who obtained presentations to benefices after the legal establishment of the Protestant religion in Scotland. For the Parliament which substituted the new doctrines for those of the Catholic Church met in August, 1560, while by the above deed, executed at Callendar House on March 15 following, we find Alexander Livingston as "rector of the parish church of Monyabroch," with the consent of his patron and chief, William, sixth Lord Livingston, feuing* half his glebe to another William Livingston, apparently a near kinsman of the rector. He must, therefore, have been ordained minister some time previous to the execution of this document, though, unfortunately, the exact date of his presentation cannot now be ascertained. It may be as well to mention here that the patronage of the church of Monyabroch is of very ancient origin, and belonged originally to the Earls of Lennox, for it is

* A Scottish term of feudal origin, signifying that property in land is held of a superior on payment of a certain annual sum.

recorded as early in date as the year 1216, that on St. Lawrence Day in that year "Maldouen, Earl of Lennox, granted to Malcolm, son of Duncan, with his sister Ela, the lands of Glaswel, and a plough and a half in Kilsyth, with the patronage of the church of Monyabroch,"* which grant was confirmed by Alexander II. in the second year of his reign. It subsequently passed, with the lands of Kilsyth, to the Callendars of that Ilk, and from them to the Livingstons, through the marriage of Sir William Livingston, the founder of the Livingstons of Callendar, to the heiress of that attainted family. The chiefs of this House, the Lords Livingston of Callendar, retained the patronage in their hands, together with the "superiority" of the eastern barony of Kilsyth until the year 1620, when they were resigned by Alexander, seventh Lord Livingston and first Earl of Linlithgow, in favor of Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth, the owner of the western barony. The patronage remained in the possession of Sir William's successors until the attainder of his namesake, the third Viscount of Kilsyth, in 1716, when it reverted to the Crown.† So that the patronage of this church was in the hands of the Livingston family for a period of rather over three centuries and a half.

Having thus shown that the living of Monyabroch was deemed of considerable importance, and hence only likely to be bestowed by its patron on someone having a strong claim upon him as head of the house of Callendar, the probability being near relationship, as the Livingstons were as clannish a family as any in Scotland, we will now direct our attention to the still stronger evidence in favor of this theory to be found in the armorial seal used by the Rev. Alexander Livingston when subscribing his consent to the earliest of these deeds. Though this seal is in a somewhat dilapidated condition from age, it is not too worn for the arms represented upon it not to be easily identified as those of Livingston and Callendar, quarterly. These arms are apparently unique in this respect, that the Livingston quarters contain only a *single* cinquefoil within the double tressure, instead of the usual number, namely, three, this distinction

* *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, Vol. I, pp. 43, 44.

† Family charters, and Rev. Hen Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, Vol. II, Part I.

evidently being intended to denote cadency, and rarely occurs in Scottish heraldry. Mr. Seton, an authority on this subject, who had, however, not been aware of the existence of this seal, in his valuable work, *The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, thus refers to this unusual mark of cadency :

“ The practice of altering the *number* of charges, either by way of diminution or increase, prevails to some extent among the French and other Continental nations, but is of very rare occurrence in Scottish Heraldry. In his *Jurisprudentia Heroica*, Christyn mentions the bearings of the House of Clermont Tallart, in Dauphiny, viz., two silver keys, in saltire, on a red field, adding that the family of Chatto, as a cadet, carried only a *single key*, in bend. On the other hand, according to Pont, the Scottish family of Sydserf, originally from France, carried argent, a fleur-de-lis, azure ; while Sydserf of Ruchlaw appears from the Lyon Register, to bear *three* of these charges on a similar field. In like manner, the ancient arms of the Turnbells of Bedrule, and also of Minto, consisted of a single bull’s head, erased, sable ; but ‘ of late,’ to use the language of Nisbet, ‘ those of this name multiply the heads to *three*. ’ ”*

This unique mark of cadency, as far as the Livingston family arms are concerned, taken in conjunction with its extreme rarity in Scotland, evidently points to the conclusion that this particular seal was cut in France. This supposition is apparently confirmed by a remarkable similarity in the spelling of the family surname on both the seals attached to the deed of March 15, 1560-[1], namely, those of William Lord Livingston and the Rev. Alexander Livingston, which is spelt in accordance with the French fashion, “ Levestoun ” or “ Levistoun,” instead of in the usual Scottish style of that date, “ Levingstoun.” Now, Lord Livingston’s sister Mary, one of the celebrated quartette of “ Queen Maries,” who spent many years in France as maid of honor to Mary, Queen of Scots, was accustomed to write her name thus ; and, as it is *only* on the seals of the above two members of the numerous Livingston family that I have seen it so spelt, it is, therefore, highly probable that the Rev. Alexander Livingston had also accompanied his namesake and chief, the lately deceased Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, one of the guardians of the young queen, to France in 1548, the year after Pinkie fight ; and that the above seals were the work of some French engraver.

It must be also borne in mind that at this period the right to bear coat-armor was jealously guarded, and the fact that the

* Seton’s *Scottish Heraldry*, pp. 100, 101.

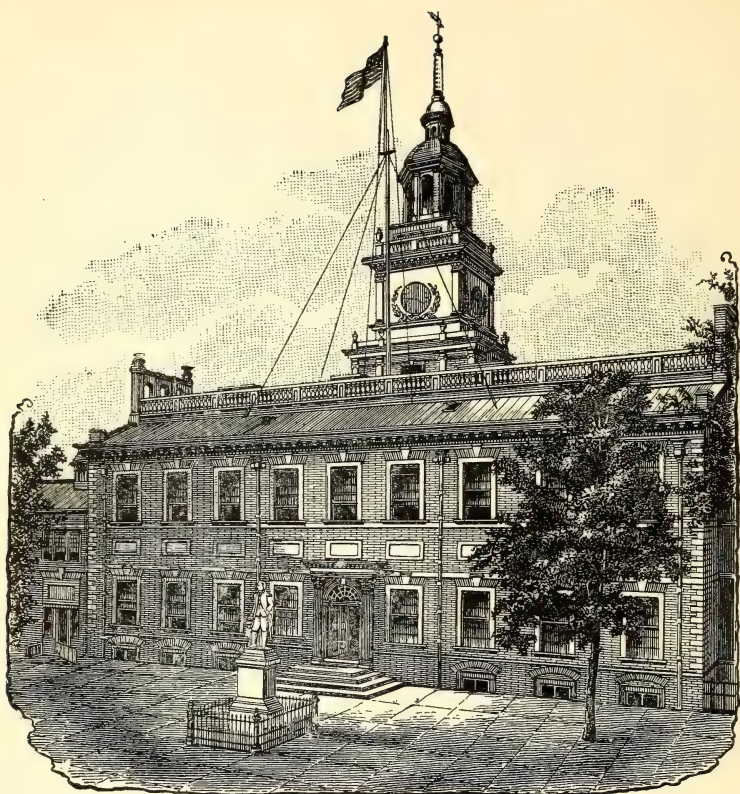
Rev. Alexander Livingston's seal was appended to the deed with the sanction of, and in the presence of, his chief is sufficient proof of his title to bear the family arms. This is clearly demonstrated from the attesting clause, which runs as follows :

"In cujusrei testimonium presentibus manu mea subscriptis sigillum meum proprium unacum sigillo et subscriptione manuali dicti nobilis et potentis domini Will'mi Domini Levingston de Callander patroni dicte mee rectorie in signum expressum sui consensus et assensus ad preniossa est appensum."*

Moreover, his son and successor in the ministry of this parish, better known in after years as the Rev. William Livingston, of Lanark, also used the quartered arms of Livingston and Callendar on his seal, of which two specimens in good preservation are still attached to deeds Nos. 4 and 11 in above list. With this difference, however, the single cinquefoil in the first and third quarters (those for Livingston) being dropped by the son in favor of the usual number. Another proof may be of the foreign influence that led the father to reduce the number of charges to denote cadency, as otherwise the son would hardly have gone back to the regulation *three* cinquefoils. In his case these are surrounded by a *single* tressure, but whether this was intentional or only an error on the part of the engraver it is impossible to say. While *his* son, the most famous of these three worthy ministers, the Rev. John Livingston, of Ancrum, according to Mr. Laing's *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* (No. 649), bore the family arms on his seal as customary, namely, three cinquefoils within a *double* tressure.† As a matter of strict heraldry, the two latter ministers ought to have continued to difference their paternal arms to show they were cadets of the house of Callendar; but as the direct male line of the old Lords Livingston is now extinct this distinction is not at the present day so necessary, as the line of male descent evidently now lies with the descendants of the first reformed rector of Monyabroch, though this need not infer that the head of this family is now to be found in America, as there may still

* Translation of attesting clause : "In witness whereof to these presents subscribed with my hand my proper seal is appended together with the seal and manual subscription of the said noble and potent lord, William, Lord Livingston of Callendar patron of the said rectory in express sign of his consent and assent to the premises."

† Mr. Laing says the original of this seal is in the possession of the Marquess of Lothian.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

in entrusting them with this important and responsible duty. The old State House building will then consist of but three rooms, and its spacious hall and stairway, viz., the room in which the Continental Congress held its sessions, which now contains the old "Liberty bell," the room opposite, across the hall, which is now used as a museum of historical objects, and the hall of the Sons of the Revolution which occupies the entire second floor. The Sons of the Revolution are to be sincerely congratulated upon this signal recognition of their Society, and it is to be hoped that they will have the support and encouragement of all patriotic societies throughout the country in the performance of the duties which now devolve upon them. We are sure, from our knowledge of this Society, and its membership, that it will not be found wanting in either its appreciation or its discharge of this responsible trust. The annual meeting of the State Society will be held in its new hall in April next.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERATURE OF AUTOGRAPHY.

"A BOX OF AUTOGRAPHS" (*Scribner's Magazine*, IX., 213), by Richard Henry Stoddard, is a chatty article, illustrated with fac-similes of handwriting of many authors. Mr. Stoddard confesses to a liking for autographs of authors whom he admired, which he feared at one time would become a passion; that it was an expensive taste he soon learned and by necessity was weaned from it. His article is interesting in that he tells how he came by his first autographs—Ingraham, Willis, Griswold and Hawthorne—and how the possession of these created a taste for collecting. He did not value A. L. S. because it was "rare" or "scarce"—sentiment was the charm for him, who could find in a Box of Autographs memories invisible to every eye but his—still potent enough to fill the eye with tears, memories of the days when the autographs first came into his hands; memories of the living and the dead. How could he but write: "The gradual accumulation of treasures like these has been a source of satisfaction to me. It heightened my interest in the dead authors, brightened my recollection of living ones and gave pleasure to some friends?"

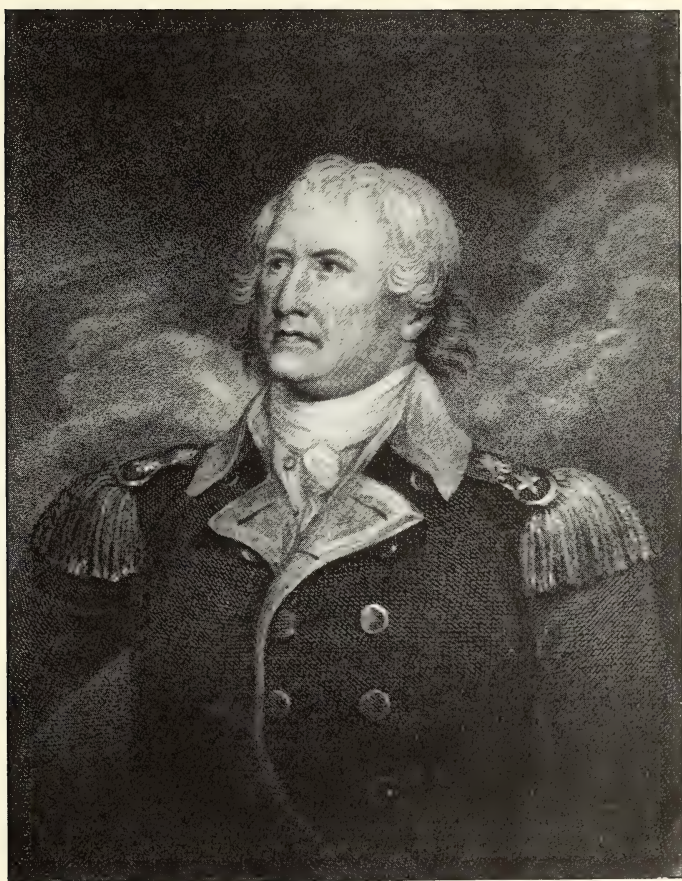
AN article "On Autographs," by I. A. Taylor, appeared in May, 1891, in *Longman's Magazine*. The writer thought there should be some poet to do for the heroes and the notorious whose mementos lie in those literary cemeteries in which the autograph collector buries his possessions, as did Gray in his "Elegy," when he commemorated the *memento mori* in the country churchyard. The writer bewails that the squalid and rapacious character which too often belongs to the collector of autographs has obscured the picturesque aspect of his pursuit. "Autograph Letters For Sale" intruded ideas into his mind which desecrated the resting-places of these relics, and transformed them into the precincts of the old junk shop.

"To those who look below a great part of the strange humor of life's relations is epitomized in these motley assortments, where the *dramatis personæ* are represented, each by his own signature, in fragmentary moods of grief or jesting, of anger or hate or love—moods deep and light, serious and volatile, where are found records of tears long forgotten by the mourner, of wrongs unrighted, forgotten by their champions, of jests from which the laughter has faded, and anecdotes robbed by time of their point or edge."

"A collection of manuscript letters bound together is a heterogenous procession in regular order, or, more properly speaking, in no order at all, excepting that of the alphabet; no precedence is here given, none demanded; all mingle together, the comparatively insignificant and the illustrious. Not in real life could the irony of fate or of chance be demonstrated with more completeness than here, or men and women more opposite in views, in character, in opinions and lines of life and interest jostle and press one another in the throng. Here the sinner and the saint lie side by side in a tranquility as unbroken as where the grass is green over their

God God! is it possible that such an Idea could arise in the brain of a man of honor? I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonorable proposals! would you wish to have that man, who you have honored with your friendship, play the Traitor? surely not: you say, by quitting this country, for a short time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my Estates for my self and family; but you have forgot to tell me, how I am to get rid of the feelings of an injured, honest heart, and where to hide my self from my self! could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate my self, & shun mankind! this would be a fatal exchange from ^{my} present situation, with any easy and approved conscience of having done my duty, and conducted myself as a man of honor.

My Lord, I am sorry to observe, that I feel your friendship much abated, or you would not endeavour to prevail



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in England, 1731.

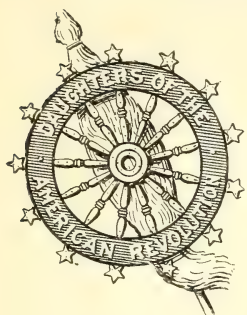
Died in Charleston, S. C., 1805.

•
Captain South Carolina Militia, 1761; Colonel Second South Carolina Regiment, 1775; Member Continental Congress, 1775; Brigadier-General, 1776; Prisoner of War, 1780-1782; Major-General, 1782; Governor of South Carolina, 1785 and 1794.

contiguous graves; here the polemical disputants have signed a truce, the man of science and the theologian have ceased to wrangle and rivals in politics and arts find an amicable meeting-ground."

In the *Cornhill Magazine*, Vol. XVI, p. 495, is an entertaining article on rare, valuable autographs. It tells of the autographic treasures in the British Museum—those of kings, queens and potentates generally, of men prominent in all walks of life. The writer gives some quotations of prices which are interesting: A letter of Prince Rupert to Charles I. sold in 1855 for 13 guineas; a letter of Cromwell to Rev. Mr. Cotton at Boston sold in 1854 to an American for £36; a letter of Charles I. to Marquis of Ormond, £71; a letter of Lord Stafford whilst in the Tower, £40.10. He tells of the autographs in the library at Windsor, and of the rich collection of valuable autographs in books belonging to the British Museum. In a sale of duplicate books the Museum unwittingly and unknowingly sold Henry VIII.'s copy of the book that won for him the title of Defender of the Faith, with his autograph corrections, and also a copy of the works of Julian, with autograph notes by James I. The Museum bought in 1829 for £267.15 a German Bible which belonged to Luther, with his autograph in it, subsequently said to have been a forgery. It owns the letter of the celebrated John Wesley, saying: "I still think when the Methodists leave the Church of England God will leave them." "There are few things in literary history more remarkable than the fact that relics of the handwriting of so voluminous an author as Shakespeare are so rare. There does not appear to be more than four or six that are undoubtedly genuine." These are his three signatures to his will; a signed mortgage deed, owned by the British Museum, costing 300 guineas; an autograph in a small 8vo. Aldine edition of Ovid's "*Metamorphoses*" (1502), owned by the Bodleian Library, bought for £9 in 1805. The libraries at Cambridge are rich in autographs of well-known authors, and so is the Soame Museum. The writer gives prices paid for some of the original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott: "*Peveril of the Peak*," £50; part of "*Kenilworth*," £41; "*Anne of Grierstein*," 121 guineas; parts of "*Ivanhoe*" and "*Waverly*," 130 guineas; "*Marmion*," 191 guineas; "*Lady of the Lake*," 264 guineas; "*Rokeby*," 130 guineas; "*Lord of the Isles*," 101 guineas. The manuscript of Gray's "*Elegy*" sold for £130 in 1854. Such large sums for manuscripts attracted the attention of expert counterfeiters, as it seemed to be a good field to work, and soon a number of forgeries were perpetrated. In 1852 forty-seven forged autograph letters of Lord Byron were sold for £120; letters of Shelly were forged and also sold at a high figure. The forgeries of Simonides, of Syrene, are now almost historical. He manufactured and disposed at different places everything of a curious nature from a manuscript of Homer and books of the Bible to letters of Napoleon, besides hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions and brick tablets. He was very successful in selling his forgeries in England, but the British Museum and the Bodleian claim they bought none.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.



THE Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened, February 19, in the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C. The meetings, as a whole, were very harmonious and orderly, quite in distinction to the sessions of last winter, when the majority of the members rose to quite a House-of-Representatives pitch of disorder and excitement over questions of parliamentary procedure. The church was crowded every day with delegates and spectators. It was quite an imposing gathering as viewed from any part of the house. It cannot be denied that taken collectively the Daughters are a fine looking body of women, well dressed and prosperous looking, and most of them of dignified and commanding carriage. The colored badges of the various classes of members and committee-women brightened up the assembly, and the members of the national board, who were distinguished by their jeweled badges and pins, had adopted a new fashion of wearing these decorations pendant from a white and blue ribbon around the neck.

On the platform were the general officers and the retired general officers, while the galleries were almost filled with members of the Society who were not delegates. Two noticeable decorations of "Madam President's" table were the gavel and the liberty bell, an exact imitation in miniature of the famous Columbian liberty bell, for which many valuable Revolutionary relics were sacrificed in forming the alloy for the bell metal. The gavel has become identified with the deliberations of the congress. It is a silver-bound mallet, made of wood from the wainscoting of the room where the conspiracy was formulated for burning the British schooner *Gaspee*. It was the gift to the Convention in 1893 of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, Rhode Island.

FIRST DAY, FEBRUARY 19.

In the absence of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president-general of the Society, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, was chosen to fill the chair. Mrs. Lockwood called the meeting to order, expressing her deep grief at the family affliction which prevented Mrs. Stevenson from being with the Society in her official position. Mrs. E. T. Bullock, the chaplain-general, then offered a brief prayer for the divine blessing on the deliberations of the congress, and at the close the whole house joined heartily in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." From the enthusiasm with which all joined in the song it seems that the search of the organization for a new national anthem was a somewhat superfluous proceeding, and, as Mrs. Wilbour later in the afternoon announced, when rendering the report

of the committee on this search, a true national hymn was a birth, not a production, so the search might well be left to time and Providence.

Mr. Louis C. Elson delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, July 4, his subject being: "Development of Our National Music." The lecture was illustrated by original editions of famous songs. Mr. Elson said: "Sorrow is the mother of national music. It often springs into existence amid the throes and agonies of carnage and battle, and those songs which speak of the life and sometimes of the death of a nation, have frequently a power inconceivable to those who do not know that the entire nation is speaking in the tones. In one sense all songs of the people may be considered national music, but generally the term is applied to those which speak of patriotism and love of country."

Beginning with music in America, Mr. Elson stated that Yankee Doodle was the commencement and the end of the Revolutionary War; that it was played by the British troops when marching out to Lexington, which may justly be called the beginning of the Revolution, and it was played at the surrender of Cornwallis by the American bands. It was originally sung in derision of the New England troops in the Canadian war of 1755. During the early days of the Revolution the English troops sang it in contempt of the population of that city, giving stanzas as follows:

Yankee Doodle came to town
For to buy a firelock
We will tar and feather him
And so we will John Hancock.

"In Europe at present 'Hail Columbia' is accepted as our national anthem." The first edition of "Hail Columbia" was used by Mr. Elson in illustrating the crude harmonies with which this song was born. It came into existence in Philadelphia, and was first sung by an actor named Fox at a benefit in a theatre of this city. The origin of the "Star Spangled Banner" from an English drinking song, composed about 1770 by Dr. Arnold, was shown and the work was sung with its original Bacchanalian words. (We give herewith a fac-simile of Key's National Anthem.)

"Yet the true American national anthem remains to be composed and written. We are now a cosmopolitan nation and our future national hymn must express the feelings of many races. Let us pray that it may not be born amid carnage and agony, as so many others have been."

The Star-spangled banner

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light:
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming
And the rockets & glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there
O! say does that Star spangled banner yet alone
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

Cor. that shone, dimly seen through the mists of the deep.
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
Tis the Star spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution
No refuge could give the hireling & glave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes & the war's desolation
Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must - when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto - In God is our trust -
And the Star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

Washington,
Oct 21 - 40

T. S. Hay

Mrs. Stevenson's address to the congress was read, in her absence, by Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State regent of Illinois. It began with a short reference to the history of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and followed with the official suggestions that her two years of office as president-general had made most apparent.

In her address Mrs. Stevenson in part said :

Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress : " Patriotism," says Bishop Ireland, " is love of country and loyalty to its life and weal. Love, tender and strong—tender as the love of son for mother, strong as the pillars of death, loyalty, genuine and disinterested, shrinking from no sacrifice, seeking no reward save the country's honor and the country's triumph."

If such is patriotism, no wonder then that little more than four years ago the heart of American woman was stirred to its tenderest depths by that tidal wave of patriotic emotion which swept from the westward to the limits of the eastern coast. It was from the sons of Revolutionary sires, who had cast their lot upon the Pacific slope, that the first inspiration came. The no less loyal sons of the Atlantic seaboard were quick to respond, and State organizations, as well as local chapters of Sons of the American Revolution, were soon started.

The daughters of these same valiant fathers rapped long and loud at the door of their brothers for admittance into the charmed and sacred portal. Sometimes it seemed as if their plea for recognition would be answered, but in the end the door was firmly closed and the latchstring withdrawn. This only added fuel to the flame. The air was full of this new-born interest. Women chatted at the fireside and around the festive board, doing and undoing, in a thoroughly feminine way, all suggestions looking to a solution of this absorbing topic. The neglected and at times uncertain graves of honored but forgotten heroes called with a voice that would not down for reclaim, and mouldering walls, crumbling buildings, and sacred heirlooms joined in the loud chorus.

However, on the morning of the 13th day of July, 1890, an article in the *Washington Post* appeared, headed " Hannah Arnett's Faith." It was a review of a little Revolutionary article that was written by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, now the editor of the *American Magazine*, the official organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The story of the simple courage and the sublime faith that compelled the acquiescence of Hannah Arnett's husband and others to maintain at the risk of life the honor of the cause they had espoused, was read with quiet but thoughtful interest. The result was a very firm adjustment of the feminine thinking-cap, which has not yet been removed. This article attracted the attention of William O. McDowell, the great-great-grandson of Mrs. Arnett. He, with the earnest co-operation of Mrs. Washington Bull, rendered possible the formation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After making at length suggestions relative to the internal management of the Society, with some important changes that were needed in the constitution, Mrs. Stevenson proceeded as follows :

It is to be regretted that the Committee of the University of the United States has not been called, the bill now pending in Congress relative to that institution not having become a law. I trust, however, that in the future this committee may not be abandoned. It will be of great importance in obtaining admittance to the university of the Daughters of the American Revolution when Congress takes time to recognize its claims.

It is not possible to emphasize too strongly the need of a memorial building in this city for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The need of such a

building was forcibly presented by your beloved president-general, Mrs. Harrison, and again most beautifully urged by Mrs. Cabell. I cannot, therefore, refrain from adding a word of genuine exhortation.

We trust we have now laid the foundation of this monument erected by women, of women, for women. In the glowing words of Webster, "We have begun the work. We trust that it will be prosecuted, and that, springing from a broad foundation, rising in solidity and grandeur, it may remain, so long as Heaven permits the work of man to last, a fitting monument both of the events in memory of which it was raised and the gratitude of those who raised it."

In closing her address Mrs. Stevenson referred to the general work of the Society, saying :

In this undertaking, ladies, you have already builded wiser than you knew. We know how, day by day and year by year, the youth of this country is molded in its religious, political, and social convictions by the views and standpoint taken at home upon those subjects. It is unreasonable to suppose that the sons and daughters gathered daily around your board are unconscious, are unimpressed by your pronounced views as to love of country and reverence for its traditions. With mothers imbued anew with the heaven-born spirit of patriotism, can daughters be less faithful to home and country? By your words and example fitly spoken you are rearing a race of patriots who shall claim this land for their own, and in no uncertain tones state, "We are Americans."

In bidding you a last farewell, I desire to express in earnest terms to you my appreciation of the forbearance and courtesy of the ladies with whom I have been associated in the national board. My only regret is that in the two years I have had the honor to be your presiding officer, I have been unable to execute many cherished plans for the advancement of the cause now grown very dear to my heart. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be our country, our whole country, and by the blessings of God may that country become a vast and splendid monument of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty on which the world may gaze in admiration forever.

At the close of Mrs. Stevenson's address several ladies arose at the same time and moved the adoption of resolutions of thanks for the past services of their president-general, and of condolence for the recent loss she had suffered in the death of her daughter. A composite resolution, embodying all the above suggestions, was finally adopted, and a brief statement ordered to be telegraphed Mrs. Stevenson, while the formal resolutions were engrossed and forwarded later.

The reply to Mrs. Stevenson's address was made in earnest spirit by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, regent of the Old Concord Chapter, of Rhode Island, who suggested the propriety of forming a junior order of the Children of the American Revolution, from whom the parent organizations of the Sons and Daughters might be recruited. This met with general approval and hearty applause.

After the adjournment for luncheon Mrs. Augusta D. Geer, vice-president-general, read her annual report, from which some idea of the scope of the organization may be gained :

The membership, which last year was but 4711, has been increased by 3651. While last year there were regents for but sixteen States, there are this year already regents for forty-five. Regents have been appointed, and are simply waiting acceptance for North Dakota and Utah. Negotiations are pending for the appointment of regents

in Idaho and Nevada, and as soon as a letter can reach Alaska there is a lady there who is waiting to receive her appointment as the regent of that Territory. By next May or June I feel confident that I shall be able to report the organization of State chapters and regents appointed for every State and Territory in the Union.

The report of the recording secretary-general, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett, went deeper into the details of the State organizations. Miss Mary Desha, the corresponding secretary-general, in her report showed a vast amount of correspondence and clerical labor.

The report of the four registrars-general—Miss Fedora L. Wilbour, Mrs. Mary Lee Mann, Miss Anna S. Mallett and Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan—were then submitted. They were chiefly technical.

The report of the treasurer-general, Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, showed receipts of \$18,977.57 for the year, with a balance after all expenditures of \$7491.69.

One of the most interesting reports was that of the historian-general, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount. Some of the stories collected by her were pathetic and some humorous, and all would make interesting reading in this magazine.

Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, the surgeon-general of the Society, submitted the first report that had ever emanated from any incumbent in her office. Mrs. McGee said that she had worked very hard to find some excuse for the existence of the office into which she had been legislated, and had at last found it in the office of emergency physician to the congress assembled.

Reports were submitted by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood and Miss Lillian Lockwood on the condition of the Society's official organ, the *American Monthly Magazine*. This publication, while serving its purpose excellently, was shown to cost the Society on an average of \$150 per month over receipts from subscribers and advertisers, and was a very expensive foible. It would be much better if this wasted money was saved for a memorial hall for the use of the Society in Washington, which was touched upon in a report by Mrs. Henry M. Shepard. Two plans were presented by the committee for raising the necessary money. It was stated that for the purchase of ground and the erection or remodeling of a suitable building, at least \$150,000 would be required. This could be raised by the formation of a stock company, the stock to be floated in ten-dollar shares among the Society's membership, or else a subscription of twenty-five cents a week throughout the Society in two years would net something like \$220,000.

The report of the Committee on a National Anthem reported against all the well-known airs, and all but recommended one entitled "Our Western Land;" words by Miss Caroline Haggard, of Rhode Island, and music by Mrs. J. B. Peet, of Buffalo. Final arrangements were made for the last payment on Mrs. Harrison's portrait for the White House by appropriating money from the treasury of the National Society, all the other money having been raised by private subscription.

SECOND DAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The morning session commenced by electing Mrs. F. W. Dickins, of

Washington city, presiding officer. The religious services were conducted by Mrs. Tulloch, of Washington. The first question to come up was of elections. After a spirited debate, it was settled that the nominations should go over till the third day. There are two opinions in the Society as to the choice of a national executive. One of these springs from the local pride of a strong State organization. The other upholds the custom that has so far been followed in the choice of the president-general, namely to choose some woman of unexceptionable American lineage who lives in Washington. One of the strongest candidates for the position from among the State regents was Mrs. N. B. Hogg, of Pennsylvania. Among the other possibilities from the ranks of the State officers was Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, one of the present vice-presidents-general. The Washington candidate was Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of the ex Secretary of State. The result of a general canvass of the Society, in the evening of the first day, showed seventeen States to be pledged for Mrs. Foster, three for Mrs. Hogg, and fifteen or more not definitely committed.

The congress then went into committee of the whole, with Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the general officers before finally accepting them. There was considerable debate and voting upon a recommendation in Miss Desha's report relative to allowing a certain amount each year to the State regents for postage and stationery. An hour was consumed over this, and when order was restored the matter was settled by an order for the Corresponding Secretary to furnish stationery to State regents on demand, and for the Treasurer to honor regularly made demands for postage. The subject of the memorial hall was next hotly debated, and an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

At afternoon session State regents' reports were called for. It was a lengthy proceeding, but revealed only the details of the general progress that was shown in the reports of the national officers. The banner State was Connecticut, whose report, presented by Mrs. Randolph Keim, the State regent, showed a total membership of 2000. An interesting point in the reports of the State regents showed a tendency in some quarters to turn the Society into a limited aristocracy, in which present social position should play as important a part as ancestry. This sentiment was most plainly put in the report of Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, State regent of Georgia. Another evidence of the same spirit was shown in the report of Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox, State regent of California.

In spite of the many social attractions the Daughters reassembled at 8 o'clock to hear a number of the national hymns sung that had been presented for adoption. The affair was in the nature of a musicale, which had been arranged by Helene Carter Maigille and Mrs. Slocumb, of the Connecticut delegation, in co-operation with Mrs. Wilbour, the chairman of the standing committee on the National Hymn. The Marine Band was present and played the accompaniment of the numbers which had been orchestrated, while the other anthems, of which only the score had been presented, were given with organ or piano accompaniment. While some

of the numbers were very good compositions, it can hardly be said that any evidenced the descent of the afflatus that characterizes the "Marsel-laise" and "God Save the Queen." Of the anthems sung were Ella A. Fanning's, music by J. Herbert George, and Donald Fletcher's, music by John H. Glover.

THIRD DAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The morning's session of the convention opened with prayer and singing of one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the hymn "Our Western Land," dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution by its author, Miss Caroline Haggard, of Rhode Island. Mrs. A. G. Brackett was elected presiding officer, and held the gavel with a firm hand.

The election of a president-general was then gone into. The speeches made by the ladies in seconding the nomination of national officers were in all cases really graceful tributes that spoke well for the powers of feminine oratory.

There was something of a surprise in the congress when Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, who was one of the candidates for president-general, withdrew from the contest, and in a very pleasant speech declined to compete for the honor on the score of increasing years and conflicting responsibilities, at the same time throwing the support of her delegation to Mrs. John W. Foster.

The election then proceeded by ballot, Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. N. B. Hogg being in nomination, the delegations rising by States and depositing their ballots in baskets handed by the ushers. There was considerable cheering and hand clapping as the delegations of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the other larger States arose.

When all the ballots were being counted for the president-general nominations were opened for vice-president-general-in-charge. Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnston, of Washington, was nominated, and seconded at once by several delegates. Several other names were proposed, but all the nominees declined with thanks, and, on motion of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Mrs. Johnston's election was carried by acclamation.

The opening of the afternoon session was marked by a pleasant incident. Mrs. Wilbour appeared on the platform, when the chair called the house to order, with a great sheaf of Easter lilies in her arms. "I wish, in the name of the ladies of this congress," said she, "to present this as a small token of regard to Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, in appreciation of her noble conduct of this morning." This referred to Mrs. Pryor's withdrawal in favor of Mrs. Foster, and was greeted with loud applause by the congress. Mrs. Pryor appeared on the platform, and, receiving the flowers, bowed her acknowledgments to the house.

The presiding officer then read the result of the morning ballot for president-general. Mrs. Foster's vote was 175, and Mrs. Hogg's 81. The result was received with cheers, and Mrs. Hogg at once arose and said, "I wish to extend my sincere congratulations to our honored president-general-elect, and to tender her the hearty allegiance of Pennsylvania." This generous piece of courtesy was also cheered.

On further motion of Mrs. Hogg the election was made unanimous,

and the congress arose in a body, and cheered when the Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Foster.

The President appointed a committee to notify Mrs. Foster of her election, as follows: Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Avery, of Ohio; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut; Mrs. Henry, of Washington; Mrs. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Pryor, of New York.

The congress then proceeded to the election of vice-president-general. This was a lengthy piece of business, and aroused a good deal of enthusiasm, as well as feeling. With nearly fifty States, all eager for representation, and only twenty offices to be filled, it was not strange that the clamor of the State partisans rose to a high pitch. Somewhat out of order and unprecedented, Mrs. McLain, of New York, moved the election, by acclamation, for one vice-president-general, Mrs. Doremus, of New York, an indefatigable worker for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The congress followed the lead of Mrs. McLain and elected Mrs. Doremus that way.

There were forty-one names in all for the position of the twenty vice-presidents, and it was a long, toilsome job collecting the ballots. When this was finally done, four tellers were appointed to count them, and the congress proceeded with the election of the other officers. Counting the ballots continued till 11 o'clock at night without completing the work. It was evident from the results reached, however, that only a few of the candidates received ballots sufficient to elect.

All the other elections were lively, from two to four candidates being nominated for each one, and, since a majority of all votes cast was necessary to elect, several of the officers had to be balloted for a second time. The enthusiasm continued, however, and there was vigorous cheering up to the last over the success of each candidate.

The result was as follows: Recording secretary-general, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan; corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. William E. Earle, South Carolina; registrars-general, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett, New York, and Mrs. Commodore Hichborn, District of Columbia; treasurer-general, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Massachusetts; surgeon-general, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, District of Columbia; historian-general, Mrs. Henry Gannett, District of Columbia; chaplain-general, Mrs. Harry Heth, Virginia—all at present residents of Washington city.

Pending the counting of the ballots, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop spoke upon question of "Patriotism," and, as she left the platform, Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, appeared with the newly elected president-general, Mrs. Foster, on her arm. The convention rose to its feet and wildly cheered as the ladies advanced to the platform and were introduced to the presiding officer, and by her to the congress. Mrs. Foster gracefully acknowledged the handsome greeting.

FOURTH DAY, FEB. 22.

The convention opened at the usual hour and after prayer by the Chaplain-General the day was taken up with announcements of the names

of vice-presidents-general elected the previous day and balloting again for the unfilled positions, and hearing further State regents' reports.

The first business after lunch was the announcement of the names of those who had been elected vice-presidents-general as follows :

Mrs. Keim, Conn.; Mrs. Washington, Tenn.; Mrs. McMillan, Mich.; Mrs. Hull, La.; Mrs. Hinckle, Ohio; Mrs. Shippen, N. J.; Mrs. Field, D. C.; Miss Knight, D. C.; Mrs. Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Lockwood, D. C.; Mrs. Shepard, Ill.; Mrs. Blackburn, Ky.; Mrs. Adams, Mass.; Mrs. Blunt, Md.; Mrs. Griscom, Penna.; Mrs. Tulloch, D. C.; Mrs. Hill, Ga.; Mrs. Bullock, D. C.; Miss Miller, D. C.; and Mrs. Nash, S. C.

Mrs. F. W. Dickins received so many votes that it was recommended that a new office be created and she put into it. The motion was carried, and the office of assistant-historian-general was created and Mrs. Dickins elected to it. A committee was appointed to petition Congress that a copy of the Declaration of Independence be hung in every post-office. It was moved that treasurer-generals furnish a bond, referred to the National Board for consideration. A resolution was offered and adopted creating the office of honorary president-general, and to fill it by the election of the retiring president-general. The following were elected honorary vice-presidents-general: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke and Miss Mary Desha. The State regents, together with the president-general, were constituted a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws and report the same to the next congress. At 4 o'clock, after a vote of thanks to everybody all around, the fourth congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution came to an end.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—LAFAYETTE, IND., Jan. 26, gave an entertainment in aid of a loving cup, to be added to the silver service presented by the citizens of Indiana to the United States battleship Indiana, in the Baptist church. The chapel was crowded with an audience representing the culture of the city. Every detail of the entertainment was perfect in its parts, and the evening was delightfully spent. The first part was devoted to "A Loan Collection of Full Length Portraits and Miniatures," the centre of the stage being given to a large frame flanked on either side by oval apertures, which disclosed the living miniatures. After the programme had been rendered Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, regent, in a prettily worded address invited the audience to join in singing "America," after which "Ye Cheering Cup of Tea" was served. A reception followed, during which the ladies of the Society were heartily congratulated over the success of the entertainment. The stage managers were Mrs. Mortimer Levering and Mrs. Jessie V. Carnahan. The entertainment netted \$100 for the benefit of the battleship "Indiana" fund. CLINTON, IA., Jan. 12, organized a chapter with fifty members, at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Eastman. NORRISTOWN, PA., Feb. 13, met in the Tornance Building and admitted several new members. MEDIA, PA., Jan. 23, met at the home of Mrs. J. Watts Mercur, at Wallingford, the regent. Mrs. John Russell Young, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "An Ideal Patriot of Peace," being a

sketch of Mary Hemmington, of Boston; Miss Eliza S. Leiper, of Chester, read a sketch of Thomas Leiper, a Revolutionary hero, and Mrs. Price Wetherill read extracts from a 1771 diary. COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 12. A chapter was organized at the residence of Mrs. Henry Queen and the following officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Henry Queen; vice-regent, Miss Fannie Lovell; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Rothier; registrar, Mrs. Frederick Wolcott; historian, Mrs. J. R. Selden; corresponding secretary, Miss Dixie Selden; recording secretary, Miss Mary Richardson. KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 1. At the monthly meeting papers on Revolutionary War themes were read by Mrs. Elizabeth Deyo and Mrs. J. L. Preston. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 24, met in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society. The meeting was called by the regent, Mrs. B. L. Purcell, to report the success of the entertainment given by the Chapter on the night of January 21. Mrs. James A. Welch, of the committee, under whose management the entertainment was given, reported that the proceeds were \$550 clear. At a meeting February 15, Mrs. Stephen Putney read a paper on "Parliamentary Usage." NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 24, held their first business meeting, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, the regent, presented the charter and gave a résumé of the work of organizing the Chapter. The name Great Bridge for the Chapter was chosen in honor of the first battle of the Revolutionary War, which was fought at that place. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, regent; Mrs. Richard Walke, vice-regent; Mrs. Littleton Waller Tazewell, treasurer; Mrs. George H. Newtown, registrar; Miss Rosa Rountree, secretary. February 15, the Chapter gave a musical tea at the Memorial Club, to raise funds. CONCORD, MASS., Jan. 12, were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Many of the representative women of the Society were present, including Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. W. H. Bradbury, of Cambridge; Miss L. Emily Noyes, of Acton; Mrs. Frederic Greenhalge, her sister, Mrs. John T. Bouten, of Cambridge. The luncheon preceded a meeting which was held at the Unitarian Church. Mrs. Lothrop also entertained the Daughters at a tea February 5. OTTAWA, ILL., Jan. 30. A dozen ladies, who met with Mrs. R. E. Dyer at her home, have made formal application to the State regent of the Society, Mrs. S. K. Kerfoot, of Chicago, for a charter. MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 22. The Watauga Chapter met in the home of Mrs. T. J. Latham. Business of importance was transacted. There was also an informal social feature. The members of Dolly Madison Chapter also attended. The petition which was drawn up for the re-election of Mrs. Harvey Mathes to serve a third term as State regent was read and signed by every member present. An historical paper was read by Mrs. C. B. Bryan, and Mrs. R. J. Person read one on "The Battle of Princeton." A meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter was held January 29, in Memorial Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the national congress. A cordial invitation was extended to members of Watauga Chapter to be present. The Daughters were invited, through Mrs. M. S. Mathes, State regent, to attend the reception given at the Gayoso Hotel, January 21, in honor of the International Folklore congress. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, held a delightful reception

and literary entertainment at the Oxford. The attendance was large. Mrs. Ballenger presided. One of the first actions of the business meeting was an announcement in fittingly sympathetic sentences by the President, of the bereavement that Mrs. Stevenson, president-general of the Order, has sustained in the death of her daughter, and resolutions of sympathy were tendered to her. The literary programme opened with "Love's Old Sweet Song," rendered by Mrs. Rheem. It was the favorite song of Mrs. Harrison, the first president-general of the Order. A paper was a delicious bit of Continental romance done in a mulberry silk gown and a British uniform, and served by Mrs. Dora Voorhis. Mrs. Haskell, of St. Louis, a charming delineator of negro dialect, recited "Orange Blossoms," a bit of "color sketching." The Dolly Madison Chapter were entertained by Mrs. Mary E. L. Martin at her home, February 12. HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 24., met in the Historical Society rooms, over one hundred members and guests being present. Vice-Regent Antoinette Randolph Phelps presided, and there were present as guests: Mrs. C. H. S. Davis, regent of the Meriden Chapter and Mrs. A. Willard Case, regent of the Chapter in Manchester. The Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker read an interesting historical paper on "The Old Hartford Burying Ground," one of the well-known landmarks of the town. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to print Dr. Walker's paper. ST. PAUL, MINN. Jan. 29, met, when interesting papers were read by Mrs. Deming, Mrs. Edgerton and Mrs. Murray. MERIDEN, CONN., Feb. 12, met at the home of Mrs. J. H. Converse. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 13, met at the home of Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler was elected regent in place of Miss Emily L. Perry, deceased, and Mrs. Luzon B. Morris elected vice-regent and Mrs. Eugene S. Miller recording secretary. Mrs. Tyler announced the gift from the Misses Townsend, of Boston, of family heirlooms, consisting of a portrait of Elbridge Gerry, a pottery tureen and platter and an old-fashioned yarn winder. From Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, the gift of a handsomely framed oil portrait of his aunt, Eleanor Sanford Gerry. Mrs. George F. Newcomb read a paper on "Songs and Ballads of the Revolution." The songs, many of them almost lost in antiquity, were sung by a sextette, while Mrs. Arthur Bradley recited the ballads, and "lined off." SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 12, held their annual meeting with Mrs. Frank Bigelow; fifty ladies were present. The secretary, Mrs. J. Stewart Kirkham, reported that five meetings of the Chapter had been held during the year. Eighty-nine members had been admitted, making the membership 130. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown; vice-regent, Mrs. H. K. Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. George F. Fuller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. K. Potter; treasurer, Mrs. William Wilcox; delegates to the national congress, Mrs. T. M. Brown, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, Mrs. A. B. Forbes, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Mrs. P. H. Derby. BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Jan. 21, attended the funeral of Miss Mary Stevenson, a member of the local Chapter, a daughter of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, the national president of the Society, and of Mr. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, who was buried with simple and unostentatious ceremonies. The body arrived Sunday, accompanied by the Vice-

President and wife and two daughters, Julia and Letitia. The casket, covered with a gray pall and laden with floral offerings, had been placed on a catafalque in the private car of M. E. Ingalls. The body was taken to the home of the Vice-President's brother, John Stevenson, at 609 East Washington street. At 1.30 o'clock, January 21, there were brief services, Rev. W. P. Kane officiating, and the public services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church at 2. Rev. Mr. Kane was assisted by Rev. E. K. Strong, of the First Presbyterian Church. The choir sang "Rock of Ages" and "Beyond the Smiling and Weeping," two songs selected by her during her last hours. The 121st Psalm, Miss Stevenson's favorite, was read by Dr. Kane, after which he delivered a sermon. The spacious auditorium was crowded to suffocation, hundreds being unable to gain admittance. Many floral emblems reposed on the casket, which was of white, and others flowers were banked on the altar at the rear. After the benediction the remains were taken to the Evergreen City Cemetery. The pall-bearers were the three brothers of the Vice-President, John C., W. W. and T. W. Stevenson, and intimate friends of the family, three well-known physicians, Drs. C. R. Parke, J. B. Taylor and J. W. McKenzie. SIMSBURY, CONN., Jan. 30, met at the home of the regent, Mrs. Charles P. Croft. The Chapter voted to do itself the honor of making Miss Mahala Terry, aged ninety-two years, a member of the Society, and assuming the payment of her dues. Her father, as also her grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution from Simsbury. PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 14, met at their room in the Mutual Insurance building. The new charter of the Society was exhibited. Mrs. Dr. Banks entertained the Chapter by reading a paper about the capture of Capt. Mowatt and his surgeon while walking on Munjoy Hill with Rev. D. Wiswell in May, 1775. Col. Thompson, with a company of men, came up in boats from Brunswick, and concealed themselves in a pine grove, and insisted upon holding them as prisoners of war. The country militia came rushing in, and those not so full of patriotism as to be able to hold a little West India rum were soon willing to fight the two British ships in the harbor, but wiser councils prevailed, and the country militia persuaded to return home, and Col. Thompson to release his prisoners, but the affair acquired the name of "Thompson's war." NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30, met at Davis' parlors. Mrs. Stryker, of Trenton, was chosen State regent, and Feb. 8 met at the house of Mrs. G. M. Gilles to listen to an address by Rev. Dr. Stite. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 11, were entertained by the State regent, Mrs. William A. Cantrell, at her residence. Maryland was the topic of the evening. Interesting abstracts were given by Mrs. B. J. Brown on "The Settlement of Maryland;" by Miss Warner on "The Catholic Religion in the Colonies;" and Mrs. Frederick Hanger on "Colonial Literature." CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24, met at the Hollenden. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, of Cincinnati, the State regent, addressed the meeting. She reported the work of the Society throughout the State and the progress that has been made in extending it. She congratulated the local society for its flourishing condition, stating that it stood first in the State. Feb. 13, met, with Mrs. H. J. Lee in the chair. A

paper on the "Privations of the American Revolution" was read by Mrs. H. C. White. NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 12, gave a concert at Carnegie Music Hall for the benefit of a fund to establish a chair of American history in Barnard College. Mrs. Sidney Harris recited, Countess Gilda Ruta performed on the piano, and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach sang. Nearly every local Daughter attended, and the function was quite a financial success. ALBANY, N. Y. A new Chapter has been recently organized. YORK, PA., Feb. 12, met at the home of Mrs. George Fisher. Miss Mary Barnitz read a paper on "Lafayette's Visit to York in 1825." LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 13, met at the home of Miss Elizabeth Atlee, Mrs. Henry Carpenter, regent, in the chair. Papers were read, one on "The Siege of Ticonderoga and Expedition to Quebec," by Miss Lillian S. Evans, of Columbia; by Miss S. R. Slaymaker a paper on "Bunker Hill;" Mrs. E. B. Ilyus an attractive paper on "Virginia in the Revolution." Miss Atlee showed the old frigate *Philadelphia* in miniature, made of glass, and read an account of the burning of it in the harbor at Tripoli by Decatur. A line of study on Revolutionary battles has been planned by the historian of the Club, which will be one of the instructive features at future meetings. CHICAGO, Feb. 1, met at the Richelieu Hotel. Mrs. John N. Jewett, Chapter regent, presided. The most interesting feature of the meeting was a well-written paper on "The Legal Lights of Revolutionary Times," by Mrs. I. K. Boyesen, in which she said:

The study of law was popular during the age of the American Revolution, but the practice was unpopular, and remained so until after the war. Chief Justice John Marshall and his learned associates, who, aided by the genius of the brilliant legal coterie which surrounded him, first raised the American bench and bar to the position of dignity and honor which it has since, in theory at least, maintained. If we stand at the middle of the Revolutionary period and look forward, we will be filled with wonder at the erudition and oratorical brilliancy of the bar; but if we glance backward we will be equally surprised to note the comparative insignificance of the profession.

The qualities that make greatness were not lacking among the members of the legal fraternity; but they were latent, awaiting an adequate cause to call them forth, and an opportunity to act. From the beginning until the close of the Revolution the outcome of the struggle largely depended upon the efforts of the bench and bar. They were needed to arouse enthusiasm. Their passionate appeals to the patriotism of the colonists, their steadfast devotion to the cause of freedom incited the people to rebellion against tyranny. They inspired their fellow-men with a courage to do and to dare and to win victories.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, met at the home of Mrs. Eben Howes. Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, the regent, presided. It was voted to place a tablet on the house of Paul Revere at 16 North square. This house was built in 1676, and bought by Revere in 1770, when it became his home. An article upon the "Paul Revere Chapter" was read by Miss Marion Brazier. LEXINGTON, MASS. A new Chapter was organized in February by Mrs. Alfred Pierce and others. WINDSOR, MASS., Feb. 9. A meeting was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. N. S. Bell. Papers on "Gen. Washington" were read. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 19, were entertained by Mrs. William A. Woodward, of New York, at her winter home, Lake Maitland. The ladies were

addressed by Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, and then listened to vocal and instrumental music and "papers" of the members. Mrs. E. G. Putnam, of Elizabeth, N. J., read a paper on the "Daughters of the American Revolution." She inspired all who heard her with a desire to see the good work extended in Florida until every Daughter of the American Revolution shall have been gathered into a flourishing and influential Chapter in the "Land of Flowers," where patriotic women and heroic men have never been found wanting. BRISTOL, CONN., Jan. 25, gave a reception in the Congregational church parlors. Rev. Joseph Twitchell, of Hartford, lectured, his subject being "Thomas Hooker and His Work." The church parlors were prettily decorated with flags and bunting, while two ante-rooms had in them a fine display of furniture, decorations, paintings, crockery and things useful and ornamental, taken from the rooms of the Bristol Historical Society, and dating back to a time prior to the Revolution. The occasion of the gathering was the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Connecticut, for it was January 23, 1639, that 200 freemen of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield gathered in the old meeting-house in Hartford and promulgated the first written constitution that emanated from the people in New England. PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 23, met at the Twentieth Century Club. Delegates to the national congress in Washington were elected as follows: Mrs. Charles Bassett, Miss Julia Harding, Mrs. William J. Holland, Miss Kate C. McKnight, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead. The Pittsburgh Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday on February 15, as many members were in Washington on February 22. The entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. Park Painter, and was entirely a social affair. Invitations were sent to Mrs. Stevenson, to the Sons of the Revolution, the State regents and all regents of Pennsylvania Chapters. WEST CHESTER, PA., Jan. 24, met at the home of Mrs. Abner Hoopes, the Chapter regent. Mrs. Mary R. McIlvaine resigned from the advisory board and Mrs. Frank Miller was appointed in her place. Mrs. Edward Gheen read a carefully prepared paper concerning Captain Willis. At the next meeting Mrs. John Noble Guss will read a paper. CHARITON, IA., Jan. 26. A movement is on foot to organize a branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chariton. BALA, PA., Feb. —, Merion Chapter met recently at the residence of Miss Mary E. Harding, at Bala, and a permanent organization was effected. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. M. J. Munyon; vice-regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; recording secretary, Mrs. Elbridge E. Nock; registrar, Mrs. B. H. Whildin; treasurer, Miss Florence N. Heston; historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey. BOUND BROOK, N. J., have founded a new Chapter, named the "Broad Seal Chapter," and have as officers the following ladies: Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, regent; Mrs. Le Roy Anderson, treasurer; Miss Mary Gummere, secretary; Mrs. Charles Dahlgren, registrar; Mrs. Margaret Herbert Mather, historian; Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hilson, Mrs. Janeway, Miss Smith, Miss Boeraem, Mrs. Southmayd and Mrs. Barber, board of management. BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 26, were entertained by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, vice-president-general of the Society, and who was elected by

acclamation by the congress of 1893, at her colonial mansion on Hope street. The guests were received by Mrs. Wilbour, assisted by national officers, in the hall, in front of a large convex mirror, decorated with an eagle and a silk American flag, above which was a row of light-blue Pilgrim plates, and on the sides dark-blue plates, bearing the coat-of-arms of Rhode Island. Luncheon was served at 2 o'clock. There was music by Reeves' American Band Orchestra, patriotic airs being predominant. Among those present were the regents of the Chapters in Rhode Island, the regent of the New York City Chapter, representatives from the Warren and Prescott Chapters in Rhode Island, and Paul Revere Chapter in Massachusetts, and from Chapters in New Jersey and Washington; also the officers of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, of which Mrs. Wilbour is registrar. While at luncheon the regents and other officers sat at a table once owned by John Randolph, of Roanoke, and around which has gathered all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and upon which John Randolph wrote many of his famous orations. The Daughters assisted at a most brilliant affair, and the remembrance will long remain with them as one of the happy events connected with the Society in the State of Rhode Island. It was a most fitting place for such a gathering. After a most bountiful luncheon the guests roamed delightedly over the house, admiring the antique furniture, the rare china, the Lafayette salon and other beautiful and attractive features of the mansion. One and all joined heartily in thanks to Mrs. Wilbour for her hospitality and the opportunity thus afforded for the sister Chapters of the State to unite in closer ties of sympathy for a common cause—that of patriotic devotion to our country. Mrs. Wilbour is descended from founders of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, from two named in the charter granted by King Charles II., early governors and members of governor's council, speakers of the House of Deputies and others of note and wealth in the colonies. A meeting was held Feb. 12, when it was ordered that all members display the national flag on holidays. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. —, were entertained by an address, delivered by Gen. Charles W. Darling, in which he said:

The Daughters of the American Revolution are entitled to much praise for their determination to preserve and create, by means of an organized society, an interest in the glorious deeds of their ancestors. Some of the daughters in the olden time occupied humble positions in life, but the record of their faithful services must not be forgotten. Had it not been for a worthy handmaid in the family of Washington, he might never have lived to become the Father of his Country, and the American people might never have been able to free themselves from English rule. When the headquarters of the army were in New York, there was employed in the family of the commander-in-chief of our forces a daughter of Samuel Fraunce. The father familiarly known as "Black Sam," attended to certain household duties, and his daughter assisted in caring for the culinary department, where she probably performed important work. One day an attempt was made by some infamous wretch to poison the food which was intended for the table of Washington, and the effort perhaps would have been successful had it not been for the watchful care of this faithful dark-complexioned daughter. The color of her skin did not detract from her true nobility of soul, nor did it render her any the less worthy of being termed a daughter of the Revolution.

In the Battle of Monmouth, when Gen. Wayne made himself famous, more than 700 black men fought side by side with white men, for their color certainly did not determine the degree of patriotism which existed in their hearts, and which always exists in the hearts of true American soldiers, be they black or white. It is a well-known fact in history that November 25, 1780, was the time when the grand old State of Massachusetts became a free commonwealth. Its people, among whom were some 600 blacks, drove out slavery from their midst, and proclaimed it to be an institution for which they had no use.

If the colored men possessed the requisite qualifications of age, residence, and property, their right to vote was unquestioned.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, New York, gave their annual dinner, February 11, at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, celebrating the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. At the table of honor were Frederick J. de Peyster, governor-general of the Society; George A. Morrison, president of St. Andrew's Society; Edward J. King, president of St. Nicholas Society; Warner Van Orden, president of the Holland Society; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army; Elihu Root, president of the New England Society; Gen. E. Burd Grubb, James R. Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Charles R. Miller,

Com. Montgomery Sicard, Gen. James M. Varnum, Gen. Walter Wyman, Dr. Hamilton, John R. Abney, Howland Pell, Banyer Clarkson, Arthur F. Bowers and J. Hooker Hamersley.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Salute to the Society's colors.

Addresses:

1. The United States of America. "Our country's welfare is our first concern, and who proves that best, best proves his duty."—*Harvard*. Frederick J. de Peyster.
2. The Colony of New York at the Treaty of Paris in 1763. "Think of your ancestors and of posterity."—*Tacitus*. Edward J. King.
3. The Towne of Neeuw Amsterdam and City of New York. "Titles are marks of honest men, and wise."—*Young*. Edward J. King.
4. The Church and the State. "He who maintains his country's laws alone is great."—*Hunt*. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.
5. Our Guests and Sister Historical Societies. "It is, indeed, a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."—*Plutarch*. George Austin Morrison.

6. Our New England Colonial Ancestors.

Then none was for a party,
Then all were for the State,
Then the great men helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great;
Then lands were fairly portioned,
Then spoils were fairly sold,
The Romans were like brothers,
In the brave old days of old.

—*Macaulay*. Elihu Root.

7. Our Dutch Colonial Ancestors. "It was inevitable that a race invigorated by



the ocean, cradled to freedom by conflicts with its power, and hardened almost to invincibility by struggle against human despotism, should be foremost among the nations, in the development of political, religious and commercial freedom.—*Motley*. Warner Van Norden.

8. The Colonial Spirit in Civic Life.

But the age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretense,
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them.

—*Cowper*. James R. Sheffield.

Before the speechmaking began, a committee, composed of J. Hooker Hamersley, Banyer Clarkson and F. Valentine, brought from an adjoining room a fac-simile of the Louisbourg flag, a gift to the Society. The presentation address was made by Mr. Hamersley. He said :

This is an exact copy of the original flag which was borne at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 in the expedition under Sir William Pepperell. It was presented to the New York Historical Society by John Stark, of New Hampshire, and is undoubtedly the oldest original battle-flag actually carried in any siege in America. The New York Historical Society permitted us to have this copy made. The design seems to have been taken from the English halfpenny of 1745, which was then in circulation in the colonies.

Governor-General de Peyster opened the post-prandial exercises. His remarks were followed with close attention. He reviewed at some length the history and objects of the Society, and continued :

We have to-night over 1000 members. Three years ago there was one State society ; to-night there are twelve, and eight more are being organized. The success of our Society is easily explained. Too many people fancied that American history began with the Battle of Lexington. They overlooked an era of 160 years preceding it.

Governor-General de Peyster then eloquently described the colonial period of the country, and how the soldiers of the Revolution were trained by colonial fathers and mothers. He described the sturdy character of the men, and said that this Republic was the boldest experiment in history.



THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New York State, through Senator Robertson, introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, January 16, incorporating "The trustees of scenic and historic places and objects, and to provide for the care of certain property of the State and of property to be acquired by the association by gift or otherwise." It provides that the trustees may hold not to exceed \$1,000,000 worth of property, exclusive of that belonging to the State, and that the State may allow them to take charge of such of its property as may legitimately be done. The object is to secure the preservation of scenic and historic places and objects throughout the State. Among the incorporators are Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Elbridge T. Gerry, Horace Porter and William Allen Butler, all but one are members of the

New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The memorial was printed in full in the *New York Times*, January 24.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Iowa Society, held a meeting at the Capitol, Des Moines, January 15, and transacted a large amount of business. Vice-President L. B. Raymond, of Hampton, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Raymond, Hampton; vice-president, Albert W. Swalm, Oskaloosa; treasurer, Herman Knapp, Ames; secretary, C. E. Boardman, Marshalltown; registrar, Dr. E. H. Hazen, Des Moines; historian, Judge G. W. Wakefield, Sioux City; chaplain, Rev. W. Vittum Grinnell. Resolutions were adopted favoring the organization of circles of compatriots, together with Daughters of the American Revolution, and thus create interest in matters pertaining to American institutions. Afterwards there was a meeting in conjunction with the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Minnesota Society, held their annual meeting, December 26, at St. Paul. An account of this meeting was printed on pages 599-600, but was inadvertently credited to the Sons of the Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Kansas Society, held its annual meeting in the State Historical Society. Topeka, January 16. Addresses were delivered by Col. D. R. Anthony, W. T. Scott and Judge N. F. Handy. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, George D. Hale, Topeka; secretary, H. J. Adams, Topeka; treasurer, A. K. Rodgers, Topeka. Vice-presidents were elected as follows: First district, W. T. Scott, of Holton; Second district, F. H. Betton, Pomeroy; Fourth district, Connelly McFadden, Chanute; Fifth district, E. A. Berry, Waterville; Seventh district, R. O. Elting, Kansada. Registrar, T. E. Bowman, Topeka; historian, Dr. J. L. Furber, Topeka; delegate to the national meeting of the Society in New York, A. Washburn.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, are trying to get the local authorities throughout the State to accept the design they offer, through their president, Edwin S. Barrett, as a marker for all graves of Revolutionary and other soldiers. The marker is very like the insignia of the Society, and has on the arms of the cross the letters S. A. R., which, the circular letter to the authorities says, stands for "Soldier of the American Revolution."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Seattle, Wash., held their annual election of officers February 4. The following are the officers elected: President, E. S. Smith; vice-president, J. B. Howe; secretary, A. S. Gibbs; treasurer, Frank Hanford; registrar, C. W. Saunders.

A committee was appointed to take preliminary steps to organize a State association. The Chapter is in good condition and gradually gaining new members. It now has a membership of seventeen.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Meriden, Conn., listened

to an entertaining lecture by Morris W. Seymour, February 11, subject, "The Hiding of the Charter."

Governor Andrus was sent by King James to be the governor of the whole of New England, and when he had practically gotten the reins in his own hands in Massachusetts came to Hartford to demand back the charter given by King George. October 31, 1687, the General Assembly was convened on the arrival of Governor Andrus. The speech made by Governor Treat, of Connecticut, was so long that candles had to be lighted. Suddenly these were extinguished, and when they were lighted again the charter was not on the table as before. It had been produced for the purpose of surrendering it to Governor Andrus. And he had to go back to Boston without it. It was said that Capt. Wadsworth carried it off and hid it in the since-famous oak tree.

Mr. Seymour said that Capt. Wadsworth had with him in his plot Cypria Nichols, who put out the candles.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Utah Society, was organized, January 29, at the office of Dr. George H. Penrose, in Salt Lake City, by the following charter members: Gen. W. H. Penrose, Dr. W. W. Betts, Lieut. W. K. Wright, Dr. George H. Penrose, Chap. D. R. Lowell, Hoyt Sherman, S. M. Bailey, U. S. Marshal Nat Brigham, Dr. E. S. Wright, M. L. Ritchie, E. H. Scott, Lieut. E. C. Carey, Lieut. John F. Preston, Lieut. C. W. Penrose, Dr. S. Ewing, Judge C. C. Goodwin, Chief Justice S. A. Merritt, Dr. F. A. Meacham, F. M. Perry, S. H. Babcock.

The officers elected were: President, Gen. Penrose; vice-president, Chief Justice Merritt; secretary, L. M. Bailey; treasurer, Hoyt Sherman; registrar, Chap. Lowell; historian, Judge Goodwin.

The meeting was very enthusiastic and the Utah Society starts under unusually happy auspices.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New Hampshire Society, will hold their annual meeting and banquet at Concord, April 17, the details of which are left to the Committee of Arrangements—Col. Thomas Cogswell, Col. George C. Gilmore and C. B. Spofford, and a reception committee, as follows, viz.: Gen. Howard L. Porter, Capt. James Miller, U. S. Army, John M. Hill and John C. Ordway.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in South Carolina, had their first annual church service on Sunday, February 17, in the old historic St. Philip's Church, Charleston, to which the Commons House of Assembly, on February 17, 1775, marched to offer prayers to the Almighty to save the province from the tyranny of the British monarch. The Sons met in the library of the church home at half past ten o'clock, and in procession, with President Gadsden, Vice-President Lowndes and their other officers at their head, marched to the church door, and were met by their chaplain, the rector of St. Philip's, Rev. Dr. Johnson. The services, specially arranged for the occasion by the bishop of the diocese, including the collect for the Sons of the Revolution, were performed by the rector and Rev. Dr. Harwood. A fine musical programme was charmingly rendered by the choir and chorus of twenty-five voices. The sermon by Chap. Johnson was preached from the text:

"We have heard with our ears, O God. Our fathers have told us what work they didst in their days in the times of old. For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them, but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto them."

Dr. Johnson's able discourse will be printed by the Society. The church edifice was filled with the elite of the old metropolis of the Carolinas.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Maryland Society, have been striving for several years to build a battle monument in commemoration of the Maryland heroes of the War for Independence. They have given fairs, raised money by subscription and otherwise bestirred themselves with great spirit. Congress has now been asked to aid this work, and a bill is pending for the purpose. It should be passed without delay.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Kansas City, Mo., attended a special service at Grace Church, February 17, in honor of the birthday of George Washington. The American flag hung above the altar; the prayers and hymns were of a patriotic character, and the rector of the church, Rev. Cameron Mann, preached a sermon full of devotion to country.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New York, learn with pleasure of the proposed introduction, at the next session of the New York legislature, of a bill to create a legal holiday in the State, commemorating the surrender of the British forces under Burgoyne to the Americans under General Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, to be known as "Saratoga Day." The New York Society, February 20, presented a framed photogravure copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenæum portrait of Washington to each of the public schools of the city. Gen. Horace Porter, the president of the National Society, made the presentation address and Charles H. Knox, president of the Board of Education, responded. The ceremony took place in the room of the Board of Education in the presence of many prominent New Yorkers.

New York "Sons" held their annual meeting at Hotel Normandie, February 23. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the "regular ticket" without opposition, as follows: President, Chauncey M. Depew; vice-president, Robert B. Roosevelt; secretary, John Winfield Scott; treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart; registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall; historian, Henry Hall.

The report of the Secretary mentioned, among other patriotic work of the last year, the erection of the Dobbs Ferry monument, the complimentary banquet in honor of the army and navy of the United States, the placing of portraits of Washington in the public schools, the adoption of the plan for the presentation of gold and silver medals to the universities and colleges of the country for the best essays on American history, the publication of the Century Book for Young Americans, the preservation of the City Hall, the display of the national colors on June 14—Flag Day—the passage of the bill forbidding the display of any but the national flag on public buildings and the introduction of a bill for a State Commission on Public Parks and Historic Sites.

The Registrar reported unprecedented growth in membership, notwithstanding the constitution limited membership to lineal descendants of participants in the Revolution; and, evidently in reply to recent misstatements in certain newspapers, declared, of his own knowledge concerning the New York State Society, and on the word of the Registrar-General concerning the other State societies, that there was not a single collateral descendant in all the twenty-nine State Societies of Sons of the American Revolution, having a total membership of nearly 6000.

During the enjoyment of a collation Mr. E. H. Hall, in a graceful speech, presented President Depew with a gavel made from the wood of the historic Fraunce's Tavern, because as presiding officer he had been using only his knuckles for five years to maintain order. Dr. Depew replied in a cheerful manner in accepting the gavel and then followed other speeches suggested by it and its associations. Robert B. Roosevelt spoke on "The Obedience of the American People to Legally Delegated Authority," Frederick Taylor on "The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York," Judge Warren Higley on "Alexander Hamilton and the Constitution," General Thomas Ewing on "The Human Nature of Washington's Character," Henry Hall on "The Origin of the Sons of the American Revolution," and Walter S. Logan on "The Patriot of 1895."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, District of Columbia, held their regular monthly meeting; February 13, at the Ebbitt House, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, in the chair.

The chief business of this meeting was a discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. C. H. Mansur one month ago, looking with favor upon the consolidation of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. This resolution, which also directs the delegates to the next annual meeting of the National Society to use their influence to secure the creation of a committee to meet and treat with a similar committee on the part of the Sons of the Revolution for the union of the two bodies under one name and constitution, was finally adopted.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Society was held February 22. President Breckinridge called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. G. Brown Goode, assistant-secretary of the Smithsonian Institute; vice-presidents, J. W. Douglass, John Goode, and B. R. Green; recording secretary, F. E. Storm; corresponding secretary, F. E. Tasker; treasurer, W. V. Cox; registrar, W. J. Rhees; assistant registrar, F. H. Parsons; historian, W. H. Webster.

Resolutions of greeting and congratulation to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were passed, and Col. Douglass and Mr. Winston were appointed a committee to present the same to the Society, which was then in session.

The following delegates to the convention of Sons of the American Revolution, which meets this year in Boston, were elected: Rev. Dr. Dulany D. Addison, Col. C. H. Mansur, Dr. Gallaudet, and Gen. Butterfield; alternates, J. B. Wight, B. R. Green, and Prof. Cabell.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Albany, N. Y., had a meeting and banquet in honor of the birthday of Philip Livingston, the Signer, January 15, at the Albany Club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Maj. Harman Pumpelly Read; vice-president, Dr. Ezra A. Bartlett; treasurer, Dr. W. J. Nellis; secretary, Charles F. Mills; registrar, Charles F. Bridge; historian, Horace S. Hicks; chaplain, Maj. W. A. Wallace. The banquet, in the way of decorations and menu, was unique. Toasts were responded to by Maj. William A. Wallace, Prof. E. W. Wetmore, George Lawyer and Edward C. Leonard.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Kentucky.—A number of gentlemen, interested in getting a State charter, held meetings in Lexington, Ky., January 26 and February 9, and effected a temporary organization. A Board of Managers, consisting of the incorporators, was appointed, and by them was elected Leslie Combs, president; Wilbur R. Smith, secretary and treasurer; Lucas Brodhead, John T. Shelby and James Duane Livingston, executive committee.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Kansas City, Mo., effected a permanent organization January 17, and elected the following officers: President, E. H. Allen; vice-president, J. V. C. Karnes; secretary, A. L. Howe; treasurer, W. B. Thayer; board of managers, I. P. Dana, Thomas James, F. A. Faxon, Richard Gentry, J. Scott Harrison and J. L. Grider.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Georgia Society, had their annual banquet in Savannah, February 5. Judge William D. Harden was toast-master, and read a paper on "The Uses of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies and the Advantages of Belonging to Them." Speeches were made by Pope Barrow, Hugh V. Washington, Fleming G. du Bignon and Col. Thomas P. Lowndes, of Charleston, S. C. At the business meeting, the president, Col. John Screven, in his report, recommended that a sum be set aside each year to build a monument to Oglethorpe. A resolution was passed inviting the General Society to hold its meeting in 1896 in Savannah.

Judge Harden, in his address, said:

Recently, apropos of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, I was asked: "What is the use of such societies? What is the advantage of belonging to them?"

These questions are pertinent, and should be answered. In a pecuniary sense I fear these societies are of little use; for though the Cincinnati extends pecuniary aid to such of its members or their families as may be in great need of such help, that is but a very minor part of its work; and no such feature exists in the other society, or, more properly, such feature is not in words a part of its written constitution. But there is still in this world, thank God, something greater than money, something nobler than its quest. I would not decry the struggle for money. I am engaged in it myself, and respect most those who are similarly engaged—the toilers, the honey-bees of life—and despise the idlers, the drones. I also recognize to the fullest extent the uses of, and the necessity for, money; but if it becomes the sole object in life—if everything is to be measured by what it will pay, in a pecuniary sense—and its quest is in that spirit, that which is otherwise ennobling, work, whether mental or manual, ceases to be such, and

becomes degrading; and men with such ideas are strongly tempted to follow the advice of Iago to Rodrigo: "Put money in thy purse," without much troubling themselves as to methods. So, if one will refuse to combine with others to attain ends otherwise meritorious, simply because he does not see how it "will pay," he is not the man we want; the societies are better off without him.

Let us consider, therefore, in another direction, and apart from the social phase which is obvious to all, what are the uses of such societies, and what are the advantages of belonging to them.

1. Membership can be obtained in either society only upon proof of descent, and proof of the service of the ancestor. Tradition, whether family or otherwise, is not accepted as evidence. In addition to this, the applicant must also be judged worthy of membership. Hence membership is a reliable certificate, from competent authority, of the worthiness of one's family past and present.

2. The investigation of the history of particular families necessarily brings knowledge of the general contemporaneous history of the times, and so enlarges our knowledge of the history of our country not merely generally, but in detail.

3. Increased knowledge of the history of our own country cannot fail to bring an increased knowledge of the history of other countries, either in connection or comparison with ours. And the more we know of the detailed history of the past, the better are we prepared to aid in the work going to make the history of the present.

4. One who, being a member, is thus publicly known to be directly descended from a man who was devoted to his country's service, who "relinquished all to serve the republic," who did what he could to establish as practical facts political and religious liberty, who was respected and esteemed by his fellows while living, and honored by them when dead, who, without reference to "rank, pay and emoluments," did his whole duty under any and all circumstances, will naturally have a much greater respect for himself than he would had he descended from one who was the opposite, and will feel that he, too, should be worthy in all his relations with his fellow men, and so will be more apt to try to be worthy of the honorable name and fame of his ancestor lest his descent should be pointed to as a descent, indeed, in more ways than one. "Noblesse oblige;" and though there may be many a worthless scion of an illustrious race, they are the exceptions, and would probably have fallen still lower but for some lingering recollection of the dishonor they were bringing on their name; and sure it is that many a man has been helped to be worthy by the obligations of his descent; and all right-thinking men will be. Pride of ancestry is honorable and becoming; and the fact of being proud of one's ancestors is a noble incentive to duty; while the wish that one's descendants may be equally proud of him is a still more powerful stimulus in the same direction. The mere personal consciousness of an honorable descent is of itself a great inducement to do right; but when that descent is known to the public at large, and one is a member of a society where such descent is the principal item of eligibility, the respect which we have for the opinion of the public and of our fellows will necessarily, as I have indicated, exercise a powerful influence in encouragement for good, or restraint from evil.

5. The societies are patriotic, unsectional and non-political. Consequently they tend to bring about friendly intercourse between the members who reside in different sections of the country, and who entertain divergent political views, and thus learn to like and respect, and so better understand each other, and sometimes to modify discordant views. The object of both societies is to emulate and perpetuate the patriotic spirit of our distinguished ancestors, keep alive inherited friendships, and still further perfect the results of the work they did so well. And even though differing in the details of how best to reach the end in view, all agree that that end is *servare Rempublican*.

6. So much for the direct advantages to the individual member; but there is also an indirect advantage to him because of the direct advantage of these societies to the country at large.

The speaker then read extracts from the constitutions of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution, and continued:

Could there be nobler objects than these? Can there be any better plan devised to benefit the country?

Whether these objects be or be not attainable, is a question which could not be fully discussed in a paper like this; but I think they are; it is worth the trial. And if they can be attained they will be attained through these, or other societies with similar aims; and if these societies cannot attain them, I fear no others can, and this country will, sooner or later, share the fate common to all countries whose citizens lose their patriotic spirit, and live for self alone.

I think, therefore, that even if membership does not pay—in money—even if it costs us something, in addition to not paying, the advantages herein mentioned—and though they include the principal ones in my opinion, they by no means include all—are sufficient to commend these societies to all who respect themselves and their antecedents, who love their country, and who have not reached the point where they elect to serve mammon alone.

Of course, as is well known, it is difficult to become a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, its membership being restricted to the descendants of officers, and limited by the rule of primogeniture; but the descent of a younger brother is just as illustrious as that of the elder—it is precisely the same; and the descent from a man who did his whole duty, though in a less exalted position, is just as honorable as that from him who but did the same in a higher rank. So the Society of the Sons of the Revolution is as highly honorable as its elder brother; and, opening its doors to all the male descendants of the founders of our country, much more able to attain the objects of both societies. And the Society of the Cincinnati looks to the more recent, though not less patriotic, hereditary societies, male and female, to carry out to the fullest extent the means of such attainment better and more successfully than it can, because of the smallness of its membership.

Will not all who are thereto entitled join with us in our tasks, and will not the general public, by its sympathy and encouragement, give us a helping hand? For we labor not for ourselves alone, but for the whole republic.

Mr. Washington, in his response to the toast, "The State of Georgia," began with a eulogy of Savannah, where the youngest of the thirteen sisters was founded. He spoke of Savannah's commanding position, and her connection with the commerce of the world. Many of the names of Georgia's heroes and great men he called were Savannahians. His eulogy of Georgia's patriots was much enjoyed by his hearers, and the name of each was received with applause. Mr. Washington's eloquent response was loudly applauded at its conclusion.

In part, the speaker said:

Georgia! Sound the name, and like some instrument of finest tone, a thousand echoes awake that recall a long and honorable past. One hundred and sixty-two years ago the benevolent Oglethorpe and his fellow-voyagers stepped from their small sloop to the high ground where this city now stands.

The moving thought of the daring sailor, whose voyage gave to the old world the new, was the quest of any easy pathway to the rich trade of the Indies. The planting of the Virginia colony was in the interest of British possessions and British

power. The inspiration of Plymouth Rock was the right of liberty of conscience. But the founding of the colony of Georgia had its motive in the noblest sentiment of the human heart—man's love of man. The very motto of the great seal of the corporation—"Not for themselves but others"—truly reflected the spirit of the enterprise. The patrons were by their own request restrained from receiving any of the emoluments of the colony. Not only was the expressed purpose unselfish, but the governing genius, Oglethorpe, was one of the most rounded and complete characters of his stalwart race.

It is no exaggeration to say that none of the illustrious men associated with the colonization of America possessed so many of the constituents of English manhood at its best. The spirit of benevolence and justice of the founders continued to animate the colony. It marked their intercourse with the natives, and saved the settlers from the Indian massacres and wars that so often decimated and imperiled the other colonies.

Irving said he was thankful for the influence of the lordly Hudson on his mind. But nature in her grandest moods is not so powerful an inspiration for good as the generous and heroic examples of men.

Did the "Liberty boys," the Habershams, the Bullocks, the Screvens, the McIntoshes and the civil patriots take nothing from the illustrious character of the founder? Were they not through the teachings of his character the quicker to despise tyranny and defy the tyrant?

Out of the alchemy of their patriotism did there not arise Forsyth, and Troup, and Dawson, and Berrien, and that latter trio of great Georgians who tower like mountain peaks however we look at the State. The one a Georgian, Mirabeau; another the great commoner, full of subtle Statecraft; the third a Georgian, Hampden, in whose heart burnt the love of Georgia, always and everywhere her champion.

But I forbear. I do not assume to call the roll of Georgia's great names.

It is the patriotic mission of this and kindred societies, not only to cherish the names and deeds of the men who have made our history honorable, but to seek to make all the people familiar with them, that in the contemplation of heroic lives they may remain firm in their support of the republic, that the temple builded by our ancestors may not perish till the end of time.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Pennsylvania recently admitted into membership Mr. Charles Rea, the son of Gen. John Rea, of Pennsylvania, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War and a major-general in the War of 1812. Mr. Rea (now the only son of a Revolutionary soldier in the Pennsylvania Society) is himself a veteran, having served three years in the Union army during the late Civil War. The Society has appointed as a "Standing Committee on Independence Hall" (see page 659) the following gentlemen: Charles Henry Jones, chairman; Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D., George Mecum Conarroe, Ethan Allen Weaver, Frank Willing Leach.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Maryland is this year again endeavoring to stimulate the study of Revolutionary history among the pupils in the schools of the State by offering medals for the two best essays on a given historical subject. The competition is open to pupils between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years in public institutions of learning of high-school grade. The subject is "The Navy in the Revolution." Competing essays are to contain not less than 1776 words. All essays must be filed with the secretary of the Society before April 1. The prize medal is

silver, the face being a fac-simile of the seal of the Society, on the reverse an appropriate inscription bearing the word "Maryland."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Kansas City, Mo., in a body, attended the morning service at Grace Episcopal Church, February 17, and listened to the sermon of the rector, Rev. Cameron Mann. In honor of the organization a special service was observed in the worship. It was prepared for use in the observance of Washington's birthday by the organization, and conforms closely to the Thanksgiving service of the church. The service was beautifully printed in red and blue on white paper, and copies of it were preserved as souvenirs.

In addition to the members of the local Chapter there were present the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Loyal Legion, Gen. Milton Moore and Henry Cadle, State secretaries of the Orders. Rev. Mann spoke on the topic of "Citizenship" from the text Jeremiah xxii : 15.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Howard Townsend, New York, January 29. A constitution was adopted and officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Mrs. James M. Lawton; vice-president, Mrs. Howard Townsend; secretary, Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Johnson-Hudson; historian, Miss Fanny Schuyler, and registrar, Miss Helen F. K. Shelton.

The Board of Managers is to consist of the officers of the Society and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Abraham Lansing and Miss Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer. Many applications for membership in the Society were received, and, in accordance with the rules, laid over until another meeting. Admission can be obtained only upon the invitation of the Society, and invitations will be issued very carefully. The most rigid scrutiny of applicants' papers will be exercised. None save descendants of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati will be received.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812.—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, president of the Daughters of 1776-1812, reports that work on the renovation and beautifying of Camp Chalmette, New Orleans, has already been commenced by the Association. A handsome iron railing fence 120 feet in length has been put up in place of the dilapidated wooden fence. The name "Chalmette Monument," wrought in iron, will surmount the central gate, and point out to strangers the historic spot.

The General Council will meet Monday, April 15, at the Everett House, New York City, to pay tribute to the memory of the dead. All will wear a carnation, the flower adopted by the Society "In Memoriam." William W. Astor has acknowledged the resolution in memory of Mrs. Astor in an appreciative note to the General Council. The Louisiana Association has proved her mission, and united Southern Daughters to honor the day of victory, January 8, and to care for the plain of Chalmette in a manner to do Louisiana credit. The Daughters held an important meeting, February 5, at the residence of Mrs. Felicity Gayoso Tennent, New Orleans. The badge of the Association, consisting of a pin of crossed

cannon with a cotton bale suspended, was adopted, and will be worn at the next meeting. The annual meeting will take place on the first Tuesday in March. This Association also admits "descendants of 1776," as it was formed before the Daughters of the Revolution organized. The Maryland Association will unite Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, under one president, to pay tribute to the memory of Key. The Ohio Association, headquarters at Cleveland, will honor Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and unite the "Daughters of the Old Northwest" in fraternity as Daughters of 1812. The New England Association, headquarters at Boston, will honor the immortal Lawrence, who, when dying, gave the lion-hearted command, "Don't give up the ship." New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Daughters of 1812 may associate together or stand alone; State societies to honor special heroes they elect. Texas has organized a State society to honor Houston. It is the founders' purpose that each State shall have at least twenty-five members before organizing under State incorporation as independent societies. Once in four years the United States Daughters of 1812 will meet at Washington in general council, at the date of inauguration of President. Each State society will observe Easter Monday as memorial day, and all are expected to wear a carnation in honor of the dead sons and daughters of the founders of the United States, the first republic of America.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY of New York, held its tenth annual dinner at Sherry's, January 29. There were 300 persons present, including the members of the Society, and their guests. The decoration of the tables were bunches of Dutch tulips and bouquets of narcissus flowers. The dining-room was ornamented with the flags of the United States and the Netherlands. Beside each plate, inclosed in an orange-colored box, were two quaint Dutch pipes, with curiously twisted stems, the familiar souvenir at the dinners of the Holland Society. A beautiful orange-colored silk banner, five feet broad by six and a half feet high, was brought into the room at the close of the dinner and presented to the Society. At the top was embroidered the name of the Society. In the centre was an oak tree, having on one side the shield of Holland and on the other side the shield of New Amsterdam.

Warren Van Norden, President of the Society, presided. At the guests' table with him were John P. Townsend, representing the New England Society; H. Arthur Racher, representing St. George's Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, representing the Society of Colonial Wars; James D. Coleman, representing St. Patrick's Society, and W. James, representing St. David's Society. Speeches were made by Mr. Van Norden, Mr. Robert R. Roosevelt, Mr. Berger, Mr. John P. Townsend, Rev. Dr. Talmage, Mr. John S. Wise, Mr. Frederick J. de Peyster and others.

THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U. S. A.—By General Order, No. 14, War Department, A. G. O., this order was recognized pursuant to the joint membership of Congress, introduced by Gen. Outhwaite. The distinctive badge may be worn upon all public occasions of ceremony

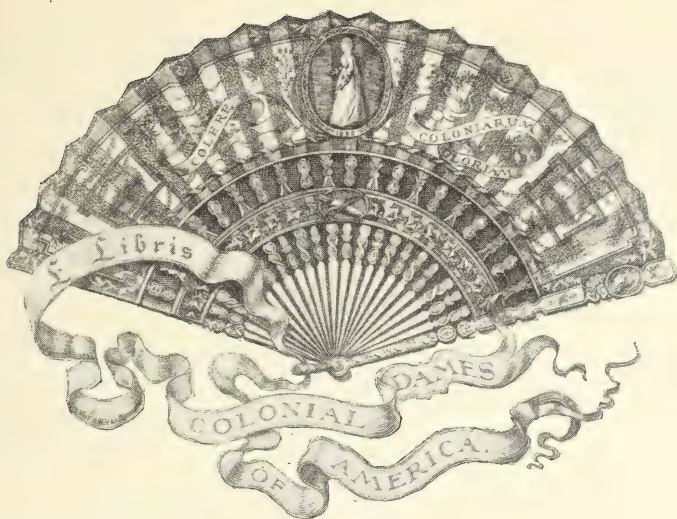
by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization. The majority of the members of the Regular Army and Navy Union are enlisted men of, or formerly of, the regular service who have been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States; although a few commissioned officers who have rendered special service to the Union have been complimented by election to active membership. Several commissioned officers have been made honorary members, and many garrisons have been named after living or dead officers.

The objects and purpose of the Regular Army and Navy Union, U. S. America are defined to be: "to preserve and strengthen that fraternal feeling which binds together the regular soldier, sailors and marines of the United States who have rendered faithful service to the government; to do all in our power to promote and elevate the social and national standing of the enlisted man, and the man before the mast, and to encourage and abet legislation for his benefit; to strenuously insist upon the enforcement of Federal and State Civil Service laws, when mandatory preference in the way of employment is given to honorably discharged veterans; to care for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead, and to provide for the dependents of departed comrades and shipmates."

The Regular Army and Naval Union of the United States of America derives and exercises its powers and authority for and by virtue of incorporation from the Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, March 31, 1888.

It has three flags: The Union Jack, the U. S. Regulation, and the Headquarters and Garrison Flag. The latter is of banner silk, four and a half by six feet, divided into three diagonal parts, red, white and blue, the badge in gold leaf and colors in centre, with printed scroll below, and the words *Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter* in a scroll above the badge with name and number of garrison in gold leaf, trimmed with yellow fringe.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting held January 16, in the hall of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, the president, in the chair, Andrew McF. Davis read a paper on the Land Bank of 1740 and such events connected with its history as are to be found in the archives of the State House, in the course of which he called attention to the fact that the Act of Parliament of 1720, known as "the Bubble Act," directed against schemes in Great Britain which, by its terms, could not reasonably be supposed to have applied to the colonies, was invoked in Parliament to settle this affair, and an Act was passed in 1741 nominally extending the Act of 1720, declaring that it always has applied to the colonies. Mr. Davis at this point called attention to the fact that there was in the public record office of London an opinion rendered by the attorney-general of Great Britain to the Board of Trade, in which he expressed the opinion that an organization in Boston in 1735 for the purpose of carrying on a bank was not against the law of Great Britain.



BOOK-PLATE IN USE BY THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

(Designed by Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, of New York.)



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, that is, the original Society of the "Dames," met, February 13, at the residence of Mrs. Edward King, University Place, New York City. The feature of the occasion was the reading by Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, the historian of the Society, of Mrs. Fitzgerald's paper on "Robert Livingston, the First Lord of the Manor." The paper was in itself a history of New York in colonial days, throwing light on a quaint period of the history of the country which is passing away from the people's memory. A short discussion on the paper followed. It was pointed out by some of the ladies present that here and there in down-town New York there are places which the march of commerce has left untouched, where the ancient stamp of gentility still remains though a block on either side the commercial spirit is rampant. The very enjoyable afternoon ended in viewing relics said to have belonged to the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, and to his son's wife, *nee* Alexander.

A course of five lectures on colonial subjects will be given on Mondays during Lent in the ball-room of the Waldorf, New York, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames. The first will be given by Prof. Ware, of Columbia College, on "Colonial Architecture," illustrated. The other lectures will be delivered by Edward Eggeston, on "First Contact with the Wilderness," "Early Land" and "Labor Systems," "Domestic and Social Life," and "Bread-winning, Money-making, Trade and Piracy."

The above design has been adopted by this Society as a book-plate for the use of the members only. It has been copyrighted.



THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Maryland, still keeps up its weekly "tea" at the Society's rooms in Baltimore. At each meeting Mrs. Charles W. Lord delivers a "short talk" on the "Colonial Days of Maryland." Her third talk was concerning the "Maryland Barons." Saying:

"The gentlemen landowners of the colonies had judicial rights over their manors, with courts baron and courts leet. They were tried only by their peers, and could be executed, but by beheading instead of hanging. They were really feudal lords. Their plantations were worked by the servants and descendants, who had accompanied them. Many adventurers, having no means of making the expensive voyage to America, sold their services for a term of years to the gentlemen whom they accompanied, so that some of the gentry had ten or twenty followers of this kind. When the terms of service had expired these redemptioners, as they were called, earned their freedom and were entitled to fifty acres, and in turn became farmers and freemen, with votes in the Assembly and a voice in the general management of the Province.

"Letters from some of the early Governors protesting against the English commissioners and the proprietary sending over convicts and felons to be sold to the colonists are extant. Persons were kidnapped on the streets of London, at times when the ships were sailing, to increase the number of colonial bondsmen and so increase the grants of land and the rentals of tobacco and grain. Children were often thus stolen and carried to the colonies, and either sold there or owned by the adventurers who captured them, for even children counted in the early apportioning of land. Later, we read of educated convicts or criminals being sent to the Province and sold as teachers. Some young men sold their services as teachers for a term of years in order to reach and settle in America. Redemptioners in many cases were refugees from religious persecution or from political charges in England. Being poor, and having had their property sequestered, they sold their services for the opportunity of starting life anew. These redemptioners, becoming freemen and landholders, established themselves and often married the daughters of their former masters. We read of such cases continually, and in those early days the mere fact of the few years of service did not doom a family to ignominy.

Mrs. Lord selected as the next subject of her "talk" to the Dames: "Troublous Times in the Colonies," treating especially of the Puritan uprising, in which the commanders were Capt. Fuller and Robert Brooke. This uprising constituted the first civil war in America, Mrs. Lord said:

"It is surely a great honor to Maryland and its founders to have a record of toleration and encouragement of religious beliefs. Other provinces persecuted those who differed in belief, following them with punishment, imprisonment, fines, confiscation and even death. But we can proudly claim that no persecutions for conscience's sake or on the absurd charge of witchcraft, as in the North, were authorized by our Catholic proprietary or his officers. Laws were made, indeed, for the protection of individual and religious rights, and their infringements were punished, but it was only for the protection of the Catholic religion, not for interference with others. Later, disfranchisements and persecutions did take place, but it was the refugees turning upon their benefactors when the former were drunken with the wine of American independence, and, like other inebriates, turned upon their friends, fancying them foes. After a most careful comparison of all our histories and many of the archives of the Assembly during those early days, I see but the confirmation of the wise concessions of the Calverts and the ingratitude of their proteges."

Mrs. Lord's next lecture was about "Colonial Customs, Early Manners and Provincial Families of Maryland."

She said that the dignity of the Governors' families was based on the English customs. They rode in state with often a retinue of gentlemen following. Later, when there were roads leading to the towns, there were great coaches with relays of horses and postillions with outriders and horns. Even as late as the Revolution visitors drove from one province to another in great red or yellow coaches, with a bodyguard of negro servants, whose knee-breeches and buttons were inferior copies of their master's dress and proclaimed his state. Only Governors' and councillors' families wore silks and velvets, and the wig with its cue and powder marked the gentleman from the yeoman. This was in those feudal days, before an American citizen recognized his own importance.

The hour glass, dinner horn and call drum, were succeeded by the watchman in the towns, and until a late date in our country it was customary for watchmen patrolling the streets at night to call the hours. Occasionally a gentleman settler of means brought a Dutch clock with him, or a watch as large as a teacup, which was, of course, a mark of great distinction. The noon-mark on the door or window told the dinner hour and the birds warned laborers when to arise or quit work for the evening meal.

Our colonial ancestors were not lacking in amusements. Besides fairs and cock-fights they had great festivities at Xmas in Maryland and Virginia. The Yule log blazed in the great fireplaces and the young folk and children danced in the glow with songs and games, and old English "Blind-man's-buff" and "Hunt the slipper." Gifts were exchanged, punch and cider and sack flowed freely. At the mansions of Maryland the larder needed ever to be well supplied, as beside the large families and many dependants, there were constant interchanges of hospitalities between neighboring families. The Tilghmans, Goldsboroughs, Lloyds and Ringgolds of Wye Island and Kent were on the friendliest terms of intimacy. Before the Revolution, when Annapolis was at the height of its gayeties, with its fortnightly Assembly balls, its theatres, races and routes, the ten-oared barge of Lloyds would be constantly seen bringing its bevy of lovely daughters of the house of Lloyd and its gay young cavaliers to the festivities at the Capital.

Mrs. Lord also gave a long and interesting record of old Maryland names and marriages and mansions, with bricks for building and mahogany for furniture imported from England, and spinning-wheels, whereon fair Colonial Dames spun.

In Dorchester county, Old Trinity Church is one of the finest specimens of colonial building extant, and the chalice still in use belongs to the original communion service prescribed by Queen Anne. The cushion upon which the Bible rests was also given by Queen Anne, and is the one upon which she kneeled at her coronation. These relics are guarded between services at the Old Dorsey home, upon whose land the church stands. The original grant from Lord Baltimore, dated 1760, and bearing the Proprietary's signature; still in the family, is a second grant, the earlier record having been given in 1701. The land has come to each holder by inheritance, never having been bought or sold.

Mrs. Lord's lecture, on February 8, was concerning the "Protestant Revolution in Maryland." In the opening of the lecture extracts were read from letters, the originals of which are now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, from Governor Calvert to his father, giving a most interesting glimpse into the colonial life of the time.

In one dated September 6, 1663, he writes: "Your Lopps" (meaning lordship) "having date as per Margaret, I have received, and the several bills of lading &c., and

at the same time my Cousin William's sister arrived here, and is now at my house, and has care of my household affairs. As yett noe good match does p'sent, but I hope in a short time she may find one to her owne contente, and your Lopp's desire. I shall further what I can towards it." He also speaks often of "my cousin Henry Dernel," "my brother Vincent Lowe," and "my cousin Baker Brooke." In a later letter he writes of "little Cis," and thanks Lord Calvert for "cappe and sword and belt" sent to the little grandson. He also writes of a certain lady who arrived, and "appears to be a very well-behaved, well-bred person, as your Lopps writes, and, therefore, I received her under my roofo, where I presume she will remain for one yeare, and I hope she will think fitt to dispose of herself by way of marriage before that time bee expired"—a wish fraught with greater hospitality than appeared upon the surface. Marrying and giving in marriage, was as important a function in those days as it is to-day, and one only regrets that the meager glimpses given of the feasting and junketing in those times when a governor and an ex-governor of a Palatinate, being son and brother of its Lord Proprietary, gathered the colonial councillors and their wives to celebrate the important events with due state.

Of the events leading up to the Protestant Revolution, Mrs. Lord touched most graphically:

On November 30, 1675, Cecilius Calvert, the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, died, and his title and proprietary rights descended to his only son, Governor Charles Calvert. During the absence for several years of the latter in England, dissensions were rife between the different factions, and religion itself at a very low ebb. A clergyman named Yoe, writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the godless condition of the province, says: "The Lord's Day is profaned; it is become a Sodom of wickedness; a pesthouse of iniquity."

Efforts were being made to establish the Church of England, and the Privy Council urged the matter of government support for the clergy of that denomination, But Lord Baltimore resisted the appeal, urging that the greater part of the inhabitants do consist of Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers, those of the Church of England, as those of the Romish, being fewest." He also reminded the council of the act of 1649, confirmed in 1676, countenancing all religions, and known as the toleration act. The revolution was caused by the Protestants joining in an association of arms for the defense of the Protestant religion, and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary in the province of Maryland, and all the English dominion, in April, 1689. The King sustained the association, and appointed Sir Lionel Capely governor. This first royal governor reached here April, 1691, and called a general assembly May 10, 1692, at St. Mary's. Their first act was the recognition of William and Mary, and their second the overthrow of the equal toleration act, and the establishment of the Episcopal Church by law. The counties were divided into parishes, and levied without distinction for the support of the ministers.

Mrs. Lord delivered the seventh lecture of her course upon "Colonial Days," taking as her subject "The Removal of Maryland's Capital from St. Mary's to Annapolis."

In July, 1694, Francis Nicholson arrived from England as the Governor appointed by King William. No sooner had he reached the province than he called an assembly not at St. Mary's, but at the town of Proctors, Providence, or Annapolis, as it was afterwards named. Great was the dismay of city and council at this ominous change, but greater the triumph of the Protestant party. The city of St. Mary's sent a pathetic appeal to the Governor and Assembly. They reminded them of the rights of the city; of its conveniences of harbor, forts, magazines, State House, courts and of the expense of the Government buildings to city and province, and promised to afford every facility between St. Mary's and the Patuxent river for official business; but the only answer by

the Assembly was that St. Mary's, after sixty-odd years of experience and expense, had little to show for either; that, like Pharaoh's kine, they remained as at first, and the Assembly was discouraged to add any more of their substance to such ill improvers, and again they add, "St. Mary's has only served hitherto to cast a blemish upon all the rest of the province in the judgment of all discerning strangers, who, perceiving the meanness of the head, must rationally judge proportionally of the body thereby.

The Governor met his council at the courthouse in the town on the Severn in February, 1694. He ordered the records at St. Mary's to be removed in good, strong bags, tied with cordage and hides and well packed, with guards to attend them night and day as a protection against accident, and to be delivered to the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county at Anne Arundel town.

A State House completed in 1697 was an imposing structure of brick built upon a bluff. But it was struck by lightning during one of the first meetings and one representative killed, and the fire was put out only to be followed a few years later by another, and again in 1704 it was burned with many important archives, which must have seemed to the outraged people of St. Mary's as an especial visitation of Providence upon those who had presumed to wrench the seat of government from the old Capital.

In October, 1694, an act was passed for the maintenance of free schools by taxing furs, beef, bacon and exports, and an address was sent to their Majesties William and Mary and also to the Archbishop of Canterbury asking them to become patrons of the school projected at Annapolis. Thus King William's School was established, which in 1784 became incorporated with St. John's College.

The new Capital had scarcely had time to develop in the sunshine of civil and royal favor when the French, upon the Canadian borders, assisted by the Indians, threatened Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Northern colonies took advantage of the troubles to become aggressive, so that for a season there was some thought of consolidating the colonies under a viceroy. In 1702 Queen Anne ascended the British throne. Meanwhile St. Mary's, its prestige and power departed, dwindled away—all following the current from necessity or fashion to Annapolis. A cavern, well hidden beneath vines and sumach, holds the bones of Maryland's first governor, good Leonard Calvert; also of Lady Jane Calvert, first wife of Charles, Lord Baltimore, and their oldest son, Cecilius, and St. Mary's is to-day but the graveyard of its buried past.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Pennsylvania, held its annual reception and breakfast February 15, at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia. The officers of all the local chapters of the patriotic-hereditary societies and historical societies were guests. The occasion was also the celebrating the two hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the landing of John Printz, governor of New Sweden. Ex-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Stille, related briefly and in an interesting manner the events of the history of Penn's country, prior to the coming of Penn, and told of the fifteen years of Swedish rule on the Delaware, and then presented Mrs. James Mifflin, who read an entertaining paper on the Swedish Governor Printz, and was followed by Miss Clark with a poem, "Penelope von Printz."

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Connecticut, gave a reception February 12, in the Historical Society's rooms, New Haven. The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were their

guests. Major Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York State Society of the Cincinnati, read a paper on the "Historic Founders of the Original Colonies."

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Wisconsin.—Mrs. Thomas R. Mercein, of Milwaukee, has been appointed by the National Society, to be chairman of Wisconsin, with power to organize a Wisconsin Chapter of the Society, as provided for at the national convention of "Colonial Dames" held in Washington last April.

"COLONIAL DAMES" was the subject of an entertaining paper read by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, authoress of "Costume of Colonial Dames," before the Woman's Club, Worcester, Mass., February 8. Mrs. Earle explained the object of patriotic societies, for one of which her paper had first been written. She greatly deplored the absence in Worcester of any society of Colonial Dames, Sons or Daughters of the Revolution or other similar organization, and urged upon her hearers the profit and pleasure to be derived from them.

In the course of her lecture she said:—

We have heard much of the lives of the colonial dames and good wives of New England, until we have for them a sense of fireside intimacy, which seems fairly neighborly, in spite of the flight of years. Of the homespun life of the women of the Southern colonies less has been written, for in many ways less is known. Life in Virginia in early days was at once grander and shabbier than in New England. The Puritan woman, in her cold home, with her chilled spiritual, physical and sentimental life, with her never-ending domestic labors, still had more comforts—though fewer luxuries—than her Southern sisters. For in Virginia society was firmly stratified; the colonial cavaliers—those great land-holders—at the top; below them the small planters; then the redemptioners, from whom came the poor whites and overseers. The wives of the upper classes had from earliest times many of the beautiful things of life; but their poorer white sisters fared much worse than the wives of the New England settlers.

After describing the colony at Jamestown, as a community of men, "seated there in their persons, but not settled in their minds to make it their place of rest and continuance," there being but few women there, Mrs. Earle continued:

There are some scenes in colonial life which stand out of the past with much clearness of outline, which seem, though no details survive, to present us with a vivid picture.

One is the landing (in 1620) of ninety possible wives at Jamestown beach, where pressed forward eagerly and amorously waiting, about four hundred lonely emigrant bachelors. A man needed a quick eye, a ready tongue, a manly presence, if he were to succeed against such odds in supply and demand, and obtain a fair one. But whosoever he won, was, indeed, a prize, for all were asserted to be young, handsome, honestly educated maids, of honest life and carriage.

The early history of Maryland seems singularly peaceful when contrasted with that of other colonies, but against that comparatively peaceful background stands out one of the most remarkable figures of early colonial life—Margaret Brent, the first woman in America to demand suffrage, a vote and representation. She came to the province in 1638, with her sister, took up land, built manor houses and brought over more colonists; they were active in business, and Margaret acted as her brother's attorney. She quelled an incipient mutiny in the army more than once.

The business woman is not wholly a product of the nineteenth century. I have

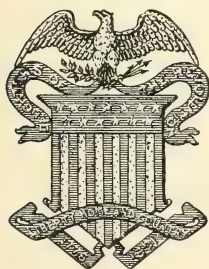
seen advertisements in both Southern and New England colonial newspapers of women mantua-makers, wax-workers, japanners, dealers in crockery, flower and vegetable seeds, drugs, and often of wines and spirits. Of the eighteen women who were printers and editors of American newspapers previous to the Revolution, as many carried on that business in the South as in the North. Curiously enough, but few women were book-sellers or stationers.

I have been much impressed in reading the court records of the Southern colonies to note the vast care taken there to prevent lying, slandering, gossiping, backbiting and idle babbling. The loving kindness, which proved as strong a foundation for a successful colony as did godliness, made the settlers resent deeply any violations, though petty, of the laws of social kindness. Men were more frequently punished than women. The ducking-stool was a favorite instrument of torture for long-tongued women; the last time that a scold was sentenced to be punished by it was almost in her own day, in the case of Mrs. Anne Royal, a hated lobbyist in Washington.

Nothing can more plainly show the regard in which women were held in Virginia in the middle of the eighteenth century than the entries in the accounts of Col. William Byrd, of his visits to Virginia houses. An accomplished and cultivated gentleman, he wrote with intelligence and power when dealing with masculine subjects, but revealed his opinion of the mental capacity of the fair sex by such side glimpses as these: "We supped about 9, and then prattled with the ladies." "Our conversation with the ladies was like whip-syllabub, very pretty, but nothing in it." I also learn that there was much difference between what he said to the ladies and of them.

A remarkable feature of Southern social life in these times was the belleship of widows. They were literally the queens of society. Washington, Jefferson and Madison all married Southern widows. After the Southern colonies were firmly planted and had become wealthy, an epidemic of sentimentality and mawkishness seemed to prevail everywhere. Beneath much external stiffness and ceremony of demeanor there was astonishing rudeness in private. Young ladies and gentlemen romped with each other; the men used to kiss the girls, burst in upon them in their rooms, seize their letters, etc.

When the troublous times of the Revolution approached these Southern women took the lead in constant and self-sacrificing patriotism. On their thrilling deeds of bravery I cannot dwell, for when they reached those stirring times they were no longer colonial dames, but were daughters of the American Revolution.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, New Jersey Society, since its earliest days, has made a point of remembering the anniversary of the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and it has done well thus to mark these dates with special recognition, for in all the history of the Revolution there are no more wonderful and thrilling stories than those of these two battles, none which sound more deeply the chord of patriotism, none which rouse the mind to more grateful and admiring recognition of the services of the father of his country. There are many battles where success is obtained as much by the skill and bravery of the whole army or on account of favoring circumstances or situation as by the ability of that one man who holds the position of leader, but at Trenton and at Princeton the victory was due in an extraordinary degree to the genius of George Washington alone. In these days of iconoclasm it is not unusual to hear derogatory remarks concerning the military capacity

of the "American Fabius, who never won a battle" and to be told that Washington, though not lacking in sober wisdom, was deficient in those splendid qualities which make a great leader. It is, therefore, especially grateful to his admirers that the "Daughters of the Revolution should keep before us the memory of two battles in which he showed powers worthy of the greatest general." Said Frederic the Great: "The supreme daring which would appeal a lesser soul, the determination which could not yield but would turn defeat into victory, and the fire of a mighty personality which seemed to weld the whole army into one sword with which to strike."

We have recorded many sayings of Cæsar, of Cromwell and of Napoleon, none more intrepid than the words of our General when in the storm and the cold before Trenton, at almost desperate odds, he answered to the news that the muskets were wet and useless and that the soldiers were trying to clear them.

"Then give them bayonets. The town must be carried."

Equally thrilling is the story of Washington's action at the battle of Princeton. From a rising ground he beheld his troops in retreat. Putting his horse to a gallop and waving his hat above his head he dashed forward, endangered by random shots from his own men and under the fire of the enemy, a conspicuous mark with his commanding figure and his white horse. His aide-de-camp losing sight of him in the smoke, gave him up for lost. By his consummate bravery he turned the fortunes of the day; the men rallied at the sound of his voice and followed him, cheering to victory.

The celebration of the "Daughters of the Revolution" was held this year at the house of the vice-president of the State, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, at East Orange. The rooms and halls were decorated with the American flag, and about eighty representative ladies were present from all parts of New Jersey. Miss Adaline W. Sterling, who is well-known for her delightful historical lectures, read a paper on "Our use as a Society." Saying:

"We meet to-day to commemorate a Christmas by no means altogether merry, and a new year which was rather unhappy to our British kindred some one hundred and eighteen years ago. We bring to grateful remembrance to-day the Trenton and Princeton battles fought on Jersey soil—victories won when hearts were already waxing faint; when doubt and dissension were already creeping into the councils of the infant nation; when a British general was boasting that a corporal's guard would be sufficient to sweep the Jerseys clear of rebels—of ragged, starving, shoeless men, a very travesty of soldiery. But these same half-starved, half-frozen men forced their way through ice and biting sleet and made the Hessians dance to a tune as discordant as it was unexpected, and while they were about it did a little sweeping on their own account and set the pace for two regiments of British grenadiers one January day on the Princeton road."

After speaking in eloquent words of the use of hereditary societies in arousing patriotic feeling she brought forward briefly and forcibly the special need of such organizations in the present condition of our country.

"To quote from the Missionary Hymn, 'From Every Tribe and Nation,' numbers have swarmed to us, to prove full oft that 'Only Man is Vile.' These immigrants have come to find a home ready made, to enjoy privileges they never earned, to administer a government whose principles they scarcely understand or appreciate. Do you find here no suggestion of the use of our and kindred Societies? And these newcomers, after all,

teach us a lesson, our shame be it that we need such. Here under the flag which proclaims universal freedom they preserve the memories, the faiths, the traditions of their native land, forgetting what a harsh mother she has been. If these can keep alive memories overshadowed by remembrances of military despotism and religious oppression, why should not we hold in honored and grateful recollection the stainless record of the heroes who builded our nation."

The speaker then turned to the special value of woman's patriotism, and while skillfully avoiding the suffrage question she remarked woman's recognized ability in one direction.

"That she counts in the body politic is instanced by the appeal recently made by masculine reformers for her aid in a difficult piece of municipal house-cleaning."

After a few stirring words upon the responsibilities of the times Miss Sterling closed with these words of enthusiasm *

"But we are *propaganda fidei* and the faith we would propagate is love of country, strong and faithful; devotion to her interests; the preservation of the nation whose foundation our fathers laid deep and true; and the glory of the flag,—the flag with its white of truth, its blue of fidelity, its red of love—and God's stars shining o'er all.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Troy, N. Y., met at the house of Mrs. Theodore F. Barnum, January 28. After reports and a paper read, the name of the Chapter "Rensselaerwyck," was chosen. This chapter is a large one. Mrs. Charles L. Alden regent and Mrs. Wm. A. Thompson, vice-regent.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—It was this Society that had a "Boston Tea Party," December 17. (See p. 584.)

The Council of the Daughters of the Revolution, of Massachusetts, was held at the residence of the State regent, Mrs. William Lee, Brookline, December 17. The Society is in a most flourishing condition, with Chapters authorized in Lynn, Salem, Worcester, the Newtons and other towns. The name for the Boston Chapter, "Dorothy Q.," was adopted in 1892 at the first meeting held in Massachusetts by the General Society, in honor of Dr. Holmes and his noble ancestor, the heroine of his poem.

At the annual meeting, December 17, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Lee; secretary, Mrs. George F. Daniels; treasurer, Mrs. Leslie C. Wead; registrar, Mrs. Frank M. Goss; librarian, Mrs. George F. Choate. Commencing with twenty-six members, the Society has grown until at the close of the year the membership includes one hundred and five Daughters. During the year meetings of the State Society have been held to commemorate the battles of Concord and Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, the surrender at Yorktown, the Boston Tea Party. At all these meetings the attendance has been large and enthusiastic.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, East Orange, N. J., met recently at the house, a charming old mansion, of Miss Catherine Ten Eycke Woodruff. This was to be no modern reception of ten minutes' chatter, café frappé and bouillon. The Chapter gathered in the beautiful old kitchen, where stood the quilting frames (which might be accurately termed family

heirlooms) before the brilliant fire in the enormous fire-place, which had seats in its corners and a veritable crane. All set to their novel work with much merriment and with such a will that by dusk the quilt was completed. Then at a table lighted by wax candles in beautifully branched silver candle-sticks there was served from old blue china a supper of "Ye Olden Time," when someone in a punning humor said that Washington gave the redcoats "bayonets" at Trenton, but Miss Woodruff gave the Daughters "doughnets." It was altogether a very enjoyable affair.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Brooklyn, N. Y., Long Island Star Chapter, Regent Mrs. Horatio C. King, has started its career by an agreement to mark by some suitable monument the spot on the hillside at Fort Greene Park where the ashes of the dead prisoners from the British warships during the Revolution were interred a few years ago. At present the only memorial is a small retaining wall of the simplest kind. The remains were formerly in a forgotten graveyard in Raymond street, and some public-spirited citizens had them transferred to their present site in Fort Greene, and there interred.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, which was instituted in the latter part of 1894, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the preliminary steps have been taken toward the organization of chapters in several other States. The incorporators of the Order are veteran officers and lineal male descendants in the direct male line of commissioned officers who performed active service in any of the following wars: The Revolutionary War, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, being all the wars of this country with a foreign enemy. The objects and purposes of the Order are broad and national, and not in any way sectional. The requirements for eligibility to membership are very closely restricted, only male persons proving descent from commissioned officers, in the direct male line, being eligible. Members will be known as "Companions," either "Veteran Companions," or "Hereditary Companions."

Extract from the constitution:

VETERAN COMPANIONS.—These shall be Commissioned Officers in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or honorably discharged therefrom, who did active field, garrison or naval duty in any of the wars designated in Section 4 of this Article, as a soldier, sailor or marine in the service of one of the States or of the United States; and also persons who did such active field, garrison or naval duty in any of said wars, as Commissioned Officers therein, and who received their commissions by direct act of either Federal or State authority, and who were honorably discharged from service.

HEREDITARY COMPANIONS.—These shall be the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line, of any Veteran Companion; provided, that in case any Veteran Companion has no direct male lineal descendant, he shall have the privilege of nominating as his representative and successor, a brother, or a nephew of the same family name; and also the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line, of a Commissioned Officer, as the Propositus, who performed active field, garrison or naval duty, as a Commissioned Officer, in any of said wars, and who received his commission by direct act of one of the thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States.

Provided: That such Propositus remained always loyal to his cause and was either killed or died in service, or was honorably discharged therefrom; and

Provided: That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor in the "Mititia," it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of one of said thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States, and performed garrison or field duty; and

Provided: That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor as a "Naval or Marine Officer," it must be satisfactorily shown that such service was regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or in the Navy of one of the thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of one of the States, or of the United States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor was duly enrolled in the ship's company as a Commissioned Officer.

Among the founders of the Order are Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, Maj.-Gen. John P. Hatch, Maj.-Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Maj.-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones—all veterans of the Mexican War; Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, David Banks, James Henry Morgan, Maj.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Frank Montgomery Avery, Col. John C. Calhoun, Marshall B. Stafford, Col. Irving M. Avery, William Linn Keese, Charles H. Murray, Maj.-Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, Robert Webb Morgan, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D.; George W. Olney, and Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.

The following are the officers of the Order: David Banks, commander; James H. Morgan, vice-commander; Frank M. Avery, judge advocate and acting secretary; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, treasurer; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., chaplain. The objects and purposes of this military Order do not encroach in any way upon the field of usefulness and activity of any other society. Preliminary blanks have been prepared, which contain extracts from the constitution and by-laws of the Order, giving the requirements for eligibility to membership and other information, and which may be obtained by those interested on application, by letter, to the acting secretary, F. M. Avery, 154 Nassau street, New York City. Although the Order has but recently been incorporated, a considerable number of applications for admission to membership have already been received, and at the meeting of the Council, Feb. 20, thirty members were enrolled. It is desired by those interested in the Order that its growth shall be slow and satisfactory, rather than rapid at the cost of carelessness in the examination of proofs of eligibility, and accordingly it is the policy of the Order, as set forth in its constitution and by-laws, that a high degree of strictness in this regard shall be maintained, which, while it may tend to somewhat retard the growth of the Order at first, will be to its ultimate advantage.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Wisconsin Commandery, commemorated Lincoln's life and services by a reception and banquet at Milwaukee, February 6. Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Lucius Fairchild were present. Speeches were made by Bishop Fallows, of Illinois; Col. John C. Spooner and ex-Gov. Hoard.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Commandery, gave Gen. Forsyth, U. S. Army, a reception at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, January 9. Besides members of the organization, a number of invited guests prominent in army circles were present. Col. C. Mason Kinne acted as toastmaster. He spoke of the services rendered the country by the honored guest. He said Sheridan tutored Gen. Forsyth in the military art, and a better master could not have been found.

Gen. Forsyth was then introduced amid hearty cheers. He related a few war incidents which occurred when he was fighting the Confederates. To his great friend, Sheridan, he paid a touching tribute, declaring his memory would stand foremost among the famous commanders. The next speaker was Gen. James F. Owen, of the British Army. Col. Parnell read a paper on the "Modoc Wars." Rev. H. R. Haweis spoke upon the "War of Independence in Italy." Rear-Admiral Beardslee spoke upon the "Navy."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Missouri Commandery, had a dinner at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, February 2. It was a very enjoyable affair.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, held a ladies' reception and banquet, January 11, at the Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Four hundred and fifty sat at the tables. Judge H. A. Freeman read an interesting paper on the "Battle of Stone River."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery, celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a reception and banquet at Minneapolis, February 12. The address of welcome was made by Capt. Charles W. Hackett, which was responded to by Gen. Fairchild. Bishop Gilbert, delivered an address on "The Value of Patriotism," and Rev. Pleasant Hunter, on "Lincoln, the Man." Capt. Eugene Cary spoke to the theme, "Retrospection," saying :

By a law of our nature in the progress from infancy to old age there comes a time in the life of every man when the prospective gives way to the retrospective ; when the man ceases to look forward and plan for the future and turns and travels backward over the path he had before trod, living among the scenes and associations of earlier years. To most of us the day of retrospection has come. We have commenced this backward march, and we find ourselves living largely in the past, and now mainly in the time when we were comrades in arms.

In the active years after the war—the years of our fullest manhood—we gave ourselves to what was around us and before us, thinking little of the great conflict through which we had passed ; but now, by force of this natural law, we are back again in the arena of our country's turmoil and peril. We hear again the bugle-call to duty, the command to go forward, and we seem to know again the shock of battle and the shout of victory. But what is dearer than all else, we feel renewed those bonds of sympathy and comradeship, yea, of friendship and affection, which bound us together and blessed us then, and which have possessed our souls and blessed us ever since.

We are proud—all of us justly proud—that we were a part of the great loyal host whose martial tread once shook the earth and whose valor saved the nation. We are proud that we were permitted to bear a part in the perils and sacrifices of that time; that we shared in the exaltation of that time, when patriotism became a resistless passion and service of country a sacred duty, and when all the people were lifted up to a higher plane of thought, motive and action.

But, after all, I suspect that now in our advanced years, we find ourselves cherishing most of those tender sentiments of affection and friendship, of brotherly good will and good fellowship, the seeds of which were harrowed in by the rough drags of war. Close was the touch of elbows then, but not more close than is now the touch of our hearts. It is not the larger happenings of campaign and battle on which our memories dwell, but on those minor incidents which gave color to events, as single threads which give texture and quality to the woven fabric. We love to get together and live over with each other these old scenes—to sing the old songs. Jests and laughter fall from our lips, but in our hearts, oh, what fountains of tears! What garnered sacred memories of common experiences—the dreary camp, the weary march, the comrades that dropped at our sides, the anxious longing, the anxious waiting—but, over all, the blessed benediction of duty done and patriotism triumphant.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Pennsylvania Commandery, held a stated meeting, February 6, at the Union League Club House, Philadelphia. Brev.-Col. W. H. Harrison, U. S. Volunteer, read a paper, "Personal Experience of a Cavalry Officer, 1861-1866."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, District of Columbia Commandery, celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a banquet at Washington city, February 12, at the Arlington Hotel. Rear-Admiral Ramsay presided at the feast, and about him sat the Argentine minister, the Hawaiian minister, the Nicaraguan minister, Senator John Sherman, Senator Hawley, who led the singing of patriotic songs standing on a chair with the vigor of a school boy; Senator Vilas, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief of Pennsylvania; Capt. C. A. Sumner, of California Commandery; John B. Hamilton, of Illinois Commandery; Gen. Joseph S. Smith, of Massachusetts Commandery; Lieut. G. W. Morse, from the same State; Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Army, from Missouri; Col. H. B. Briston, Maj. F. H. Phipps, U. S. Army; Capt. J. C. Ayres, U. S. Army, and Capt. Eben G. Scott, all of New York; Maj. Henry E. Smith and Lieut. J. E. Robinson, both of Pennsylvania. Admiral Ramsay introduced George L. Wellington, M. C., of Maryland, to speak of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Wellington's speech was an eloquent tribute to the memory of Lincoln, and called out many prolonged cheers. Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, was called by the toastmaster to speak on the thirteenth anniversary. No speaker for the evening was more cordially greeted. Prof. Orson V. Tousley was the next speaker, who spoke to the toast, "The Patriotism of Peace," in which he emphasized happily the achievements of victory in other times than those of war. Senator Hawley spoke to "Our Country."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Ohio Commandery, held a banquet February 7, in Cleveland, at The Hollenden. Covers were

laid for forty. Gen. G. W. Shurtleff, of Oberlin, read a paper on the "Military Services of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Indiana Commandery, gave a banquet, Capt. David Allen presided, at Indianapolis, February 12. F. Hopkinson Smith was the first speaker, and was followed by Lieut-Gov. Nye, C. W. Fairbanks, G. W. Steele, Frank Hanley, Rufus McGee, Charles B. Landis and H. C. Adams. The Commandery accepted the invitation of Evansville to hold the October meeting in that city.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Colorado Commandery, held its annual reception and banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Denver, February 12.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Kansas Commandery, held its annual reception and banquet, February 6, at Throop Hotel, Topeka. One hundred and twenty-five members sat at the tables. Major J. K. Hudson welcomed the companions to Topeka. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Gillpatrick, as master of ceremonies, opened the way for the set speeches of the night. Col. Alex. Warner responded to the toast, "The Soldier Citizen;" ex-Governor Seay, of Oklahoma, a guest, delivered patriotic reminiscences; ex-Governor George T. Anthony responded to the sentiment, "The Heroes in Civil Life;" other speakers were Major J. F. Haskell, U. S. Army, "Tim" McCarthy, and Capt. J. G. Waters, who responded to the last toast, "Good Night," saying in conclusion:

The feast has ended and its broken fragments strew the board. Sweet as these gathered flowers may be, which some kind hand has culled, they at last begin to wither and turn away in languor from the sweetness of their own perfume. For, gray beards all, the hour grows late! During the flight of these swift moments we have heard an indistinct echo of bugles and where it melts into silence our ears are too dull and heavy to discern. There has come to us the patter of far-away drums across the distance of years and many leagues of time. Through a sunburst of the past our eyes have caught the glitter of banners, upheld in defeat, and high against the sky in the supreme agony of victory. There have marched by us regiments whose faint footfalls we could not hear; galloping artillery that gave no sound of hoof or wheel; horses, sabres and men who sat in the saddles well, who answered no salute. We have looked and listened as dreamers possessed by dream in the dead watch and silence of a mid-summer's night. From the other shore of an unknown and mysterious river and across its tide there has come a murmur of men that the witchery of this occasion has mellowed into the low chant of an anthem and the sweetness of a benediction.

We have given them faint replies of undying regard, and our answering hail has been to comrades. May all-gracious and all-hallowed night bear to them the tender and loving words spoken in this cheery place by all this goodly company of souls. We have rightfully spoken of the causes for which we fought, regardfully of each other, and devoutly of that great and increasing host, whose lances rust, whose hearts are dust, whose souls are with the Lord we trust. We have given the flag the obeisance, the smitten heart yields to his lady love. We have hid the passing hours with the sweetness of repeated song. And now, weary with the pleasure of this banquet-room, the desire comes for rest and sleep that only good night brings. We have felt the conjury by which dead memories come back to life; we have divined the sorcery of comradeship and the spell of benignant hours are upon us. The longest rivers reach the sea, and the toast and speech and song end with farewell. It has been cast upon me to be the

grim wizard whose wand shall ruthlessly break this enchantment and by a low and tremulously spoken good night, turn this gay scene into a memory that begins to fade even while the painter sits at his easel and brushes its splendor in. There are a few words in our speech that singly fill the page and touch the tongue with continued silence. Friends, home, family and God are more comprehensive than a lexicon and bounded by no definition. Among old comrades, on the eve of separation, each with the blessing of all, some to wander beyond the touch of hand or meet of eye, there drifts to human lip, no sadder, sweeter word, which I am forced to say—good night.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery, gave a banquet in New York City, February 6, at Delmonico's. It was one of the most entertaining since the days when Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman used to relate reminiscences after cigars had been lighted. After dinner Gen. Porter introduced the orators of the evening in his usual effervescent and humorous vein. Loyall Farragut, who was fleet secretary of the Mississippi Squadron, and son of Admiral Farragut, read a paper on "Reminiscences of the Mississippi," illustrating it with numerous views of the *Hartford* and the fleet, the Mississippi river flatboats, transformed into gunboats, the sieges of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Port Hudson and Vicksburg, the Red river expedition, and scenes inside of Fort McCrea and other Confederate strongholds. Applause and cheers were frequently heard, the most marked being when the pictures of Farragut, Grant and Horace Porter were thrown on the screen. Among the many present, besides a score of ladies in the gallery, was Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest West Point graduate living, who is ninety-four years old.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Massachusetts Commandery, had a banquet at Boston, February 6. It was a very notable occasion, for the Commandery was honored by the presence of the two oldest of the surviving major-generals of the army—Gen. William B. Franklin, who commanded the Sixth Army Corps at Fredericksburg, and Gen. Baldy Smith, who also led a division of the same corps, and was afterward with Gen. Butler in the Army of the James. Beside this pair there were also Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont, and Gen. T. W. Hyde, of Maine. Col. Higginson presided, and introduced Maj. Andrew M. Benson, of the Third New York Cavalry, to tell his story of the capture of Wilson's raiders in the plucky dash to cut the Weldon Railroad. The Major was in the pens at Columbia and Macon, at Savannah and at Charleston under fire. He told a most fascinating story of his escape.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, New York, celebrated the anniversary of the close of the war by a banquet, February 18, at the Waldorf, New York City. Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, the vice-commandant, presided, and acted as toastmaster, Dr. Morgan Dix, the commandant, being absent. Relics of war adorned the banquet room, and the vice-commandant wore the old hat that has been worn by the presiding officers at all the meetings since 1826, when the New York Society was organized. The other officers at the table were Adjutant and Secretary Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Quartermaster and Treasurer Dr. Gouverneur N. Smith, Paymaster and Adjutant-Secretary Charles Isham, Registrar Morris P.

Ferris, and Surgeon Maj. John V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army. The first speaker introduced was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who responded to the toast of "The Army of the U. S. of America," Rear-Admiral Gherardi responded to "Commerce Protected by a Navy and a Navy Supported by Commerce." "The United States of America" was the subject of James Lindsay Gordon's speech. Maj. Gardiner himself made a few remarks on "The War of 1812," and then introduced John Winfield Scott, who responded as follows to "Historic Places in the State of New York and How to Preserve Them." That the function was very enjoyable was due to the energies of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Paul Gibert Thebaud, and Maturin L. Delafield, who composed the Committee of Arrangements.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE CHARLES C. BALDWIN.—It is our painful duty to register the death of another of our associate editors, Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, O. He died at his home suddenly, early in the morning of February 2, of heart failure, caused by septic poisoning.

Charles Candee Baldwin was born December 2, 1834, at Middletown, Conn. He was a son of Seymour W. Baldwin and Mary E. Candee Baldwin. He graduated with honors in 1855 from Wesleyan University, Middletown, and took up the study of law in the Harvard Law School and received his degree of LL. B. there in 1857. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Cleveland. As a lawyer, Judge Baldwin's career was marked by rapid and signal success. His mind was such as to enable him to solve the most important problems relating to business and finance. Corporation and banking law was especially his study. He was popular among the people, as was shown by the manner of his election to the bench of the Circuit Court. Out of one hundred and sixty votes cast at the convention which nominated him in 1884 one hundred and forty-two votes were cast for him. He was elected for the third time to the Circuit Court bench last fall, and up to ten days before his death sat as the presiding judge of that court.

Though eminent as a lawyer and judge, Judge Baldwin was active in various pursuits, both in a business and educational way. He held at one time the position of trustee in two colleges and was actively connected with several educational organizations. The most important of the latter is the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and of which he was at his death the president.

Judge Baldwin gave much time and original research to the work of the Historical Society. He wrote and translated a number of works, and the library and museum of the Society owe much to his judicious selections.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

PATTON.—Information wanted concerning Robert Patton, formerly a postmaster at this office between August 25, 1791, and February 14, 1814. I am making a collection of short sketches of the lives, as well as the photographs, of the former postmasters of this office, and I have been as yet unable to learn positively of Mr. Patton. What I know is, that in the records of the Society of the Cincinnati Robert Patton was succeeded in 1814 by Robert C. Patton. I should very much like to receive any of the facts of his life, and also the addresses of his descendants, in order that I may obtain from them a photograph of Mr. Patton.

Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WILKINS CARR, P. M.

COMBS.—Who was the mother of a Miss Combs, first cousin of Martha Washington? She became Mrs. Ware, whose daughter married Capt. John Southerland, of Revolutionary fame.

KLEINGES.—St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Barren Hill, Pa. In the *Philadelphia Record* of December 12, 1894, it states that in the churchyard of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Barren Hill, there are many old headstones which date back beyond the Revolution, among the several being named, it speaks of one bearing the inscription "Johan Henrich Kleinges, Mar. 13, 1760." I beg to make a correction in this inscription, as upon my visit to this graveyard, on September 3, 1894, I saw this headstone and took a correct copy of it. The slab is made of a dark-blue slate, and bears the following inscription:

1760.
JOHAN
HENRICH
KLEINGES,
Torenden.
13 Mai.

While on the footstone is inscribed:

Var 3
Char 2
Mant.

Can anyone tell the meaning of the inscription on the footstone?

DELAWARE AS AN ENDOWMENT FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—Has any historian ever noticed the proposition of Rev. William Becket, contained in the following letter to the Bishop of London? Does anybody know whether it was seriously considered by the prelate addressed? Whether any movement was made by him, or by the Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is the Society the letter refers to, in

accordance with its suggestions? It is printed in Perry's "Historical Collection Relating to the American Colonial Church," Vol. II (Pennsylvania), p. 150.

CHARLES P. KEITH.

PENNSYLVANIA, March 15th, 1727-8.

MY LORD:

Tho' I have not the happiness of being known to your Lordship yet as I have been a missionary to the Society for propagating the Gospel, &c., in Pennsylvania near 7 years & have made some observations upon the state of affairs here so I have something which I beg leave to offer to your Lordship's consideration that I conceive would conduce much (if it could be effected) to the interest of religion here. And these I humbly pray may be accepted as my apology for giving your Lordship this present trouble.

Here if a good tract of land lying on the west side of Delaware Bay & between the two provinces of Maryland & Pennsylvania, commonly called the Three Lower Counties (or Counties of New Castel, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware) about 100 miles in length & in some places 20 miles wide which as yet has probably no Proprietary but his Majesty; tho' Lord Baltimore & the heirs of Penn the Quaker are both now contending for it at law in England, not so much because either has a good title to it as because both desire it, & it would be a good & convenient addition to either of their provinces if they could make their right appear. But it is generally believed by many persons of the best credit & capacities here who are most acquainted with the case that the land does yet belong to the Crown; yt the claims both of the one & the other are weak & insufficient & yt when the matter is fully canvassed before the proper judicature in England it will be determined in favor of his Majesty's claim, who when at any time a commission is passed to a Govr of Pennsylvania & of the three Lower Counties on Delaware has always a clause inserted to this purpose, "Saving to our self our rights to the three Lower Counties on Delaware." Now should the case be so determined, if a Grant for this land could be procured to the Society from his Majesty as a good sum of money might be raised from it, not only at first but annually, so it might be a means to enable them to carry on more effectually the good work for which they were incorporated. I am informed by one of the most intelligent of our assembly (as the representatives of the people in legislation are called), that there are about 200,000 acres of land cleared & improved here, some of the settlers having titles from James, late Duke of York, some from Lord Baltimore, & others from Mr. Penn and his heirs all supposed to be void in law, since 'tis said that they who granted these lands had no title to it themselves. The inhabitants at present are very anxious about their titles, but would be glad to be settled in their possessions on a good foundation, & to have the church their landlord; I mean the majority at least who are members of the church of England. Could such a grant be procured, here money might be raised towards supporting a Suffragan (much wanted in America), to maintain missionaries, or to such uses as the Society should judge most expedient.

I remain, &c

WM BECKET

Missionary at Lewes.

BOWNE—SMITH.—Information wanted as to the parents and family of Hannah Smith, who *m.* Samuel Bowne in Flushing, Long Island, 10 mo., 8, 1708.

PHILLIPS.—The statement appears on p. 570: "Rev. George Phillips, who came to America with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass., as the first Congregational minister in America." On what ground does the correspondent rest the claim that George Phillips was the *first* "Congregational" minister in America and why does he style him a *Congregational* minister? If the theory advanced by the Congregationalists as to the origin of the Congregational Church in America is true Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, Holland, who never set foot on America, where he is said to have founded the Congregational Church was the first Congregational minister in America. But as this is manifestly an absurdity, the honor must pass along to one who was actually in the pulpit of the so-called "Mayflower Church." This presents to the view the unhappy John Lyford, who preached to the Plymouth settlers as early as 1624, and if the assembly there *was* at that time a Congregational Church as the historians of that denomination fondly claim, why the honor of being the first minister in America of that faith must certainly rest with him. But it will not do hold to Lyford as a Congregationalist, for Brother Bradford had him banished because he was too much of an Episcopalian. Nor are the Congregational writers ready to settle the honor upon the second minister who tried the pulpit at Plymouth. They are content to begin the line with the *third* man, Rev. Ralph Smith, who came over with Capt. Endicott in 1629. Giving the Congregational theory of church origin in America the benefit of every point claimed for it, Ralph Smith must be set down as the first Congregational minister in America.

The history of this Rev. George Phillips is perfectly well known. He was one of the signers of the "Humble Request." He came over in the *Arabella* and acted as *Chaplain* on the trip. He was a conformist in every sense of the word and it was farthest from his thought that he was to become a separatist or a Congregationalist in the new country. It must have surprised him to see the kind of church that had been set up at Salem when he reached Massachusetts soil, as it was to many another worthy officer in the church of England who came after. It struck him, no doubt, as a system into which he could not fit without a thorough revising of all his theories of church polity. But he made this revision without delay, for we find among the Bradford letters one from Samuel Fuller of the Plymouth Patent, who had gone to the Bay to welcome the newcomers, bearing on the point. Dr. Fuller writes to his chief under date of June 28, 1630:

Here is come over, with these gentlemen, one Mr. Phillips (a Suffolk County man), who hath told me in private, that if they [Gov. Winthrop and Capt. Endicott] will have him stand minister, by that calling which he received from the prelates in England he will leave them. See First Mass. H. S. Coll. III. 74.

Evidently they were ready to accept his ordination as a good and valid one according to the new idea of church polity, for within a month Rev. George Phillips was in charge of the "Water Tounne" pulpit. It is news indeed if the correspondent can show that the American Congregational Church sprang from George Phillips and the Watertown church.

A. M. D.

LATHAM—SINGLETON.—Information wanted of the family of Jane Singleton, who *m.* Joseph Latham, 2 mo., 7, 1698. (New York marriage licenses.)

PEARSALL.—Information wanted of Henry Pearsall; date of arrival in America; name of wife, who was the mother of Nathaniel, who died in 1703; also date of the said Nathaniel Pearsall's marriage to Martha, daughter of Capt. John Seaman.

BUDD—LANGSTAFF.—Information desired of Capt. John Langstaff, *d.* in 1707 (and of his wife Eliza, of Piscataway, New Jersey), Deputy of Council at Perth Amboy, from Piscataway, 1688; also date of their daughter Deborah's marriage to Thomas Budd, son of William and Anne Clapgut Budd. Date of marriage of William and Anne Budd also wanted.

CUMMINGS.—Information wanted of the antecedents of John and Margaret Cummings, of Philadelphia, whose children married as follows: Thomas, to Abigail Mason, 7 mo., 11, 1780; Hannah, to Philip Redmond, 10, 10, 1773 (Old Swedes Church); Jane, to George Morton, 2, 23, 1785 (Christ Church Records); Ann, to Forman Cheeseman, 2, 16, 1786 (Christ Church Records).

FULFORD.—Information wanted about John Fulford, member of Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, Mass., 1774, commissioned February 9, 1776; captain of a Company of Matrosses by the Colony of Maryland; killed while priming cannon at Ridgley's Furnace, Baltimore co., Md., October 20, 1780. Where was he born, etc.?

CRUMP (See p. 570).—William Blackwell, Sheriff of Fanquier co., Va., 1766, *d.* 1772, *m.* Elizabeth Crump, *d.* 1801. She had a brother George named in her will.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is desired to make the Historical and Biographical Collections of the Associated Alumni of the Central High School as complete as possible. Graduates are to be found in all parts of the United States. Biographical sketches are requested, not only of all graduates, but also of all who have been enrolled as students in the School. Documents printed or manuscript, in any way relating to the Institution, its officers, faculty and students are also desired.

HARRY S. HOPPER, Historian of Associated Alumni,
514 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.



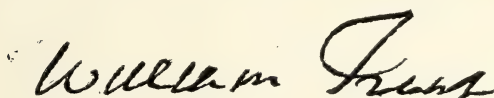
Insignia of the
Society of Colonial Dames of America.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

APRIL, 1895.

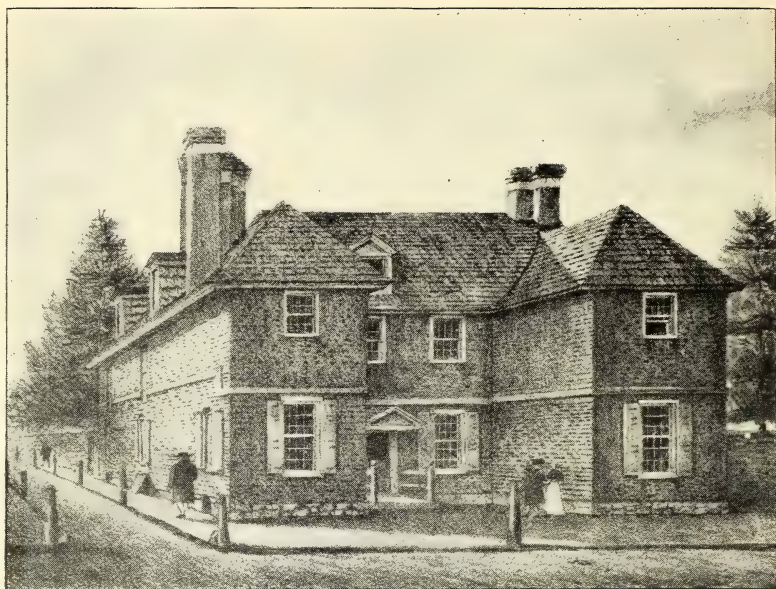
PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1703.

Knowing from experience that sometimes the slightest information about an individual turns out to be a clue to something genealogically important, we have taken the trouble to make some abstracts from the ledger which Judge William Trent used in his mercantile transactions in Philadelphia in 1703, hoping to increase a little the intelligence concerning the almost earliest inhabitants of Philadelphia, and by printing the names of people Trent had dealings with not only compiling a Business Directory of Philadelphia in 1703, but also furnishing possibly some new clues useful to Philadelphia family history writers. The perusal of this old ledger to one interested in old Philadelphia was fascinating. On each of its 250 pages there are items, simple mercantile entries, nearly 200 years old though they are, which give an insight to the business life of early Philadelphia and personal intelligence about her foremost inhabitants of 1703.



was a native of Scotland, and came to Philadelphia when a young man and entered into mercantile

pursuits, and probably made a decent living this way, though from his only ledger—his third, and he had others after it—in our hands, without the necessary journal, it is impossible to compute his profits. In 1703-4, 12 mo., 9th, he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and took “y^e oath of allegiance and the abjuration of the Pope’s Supremacy,” etc., in this land of “Liberty of Conscience.” Although not bred to the law, his high character for integrity and business qualifications raised him to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1714 he became owner of



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TRENT, PHILADELPHIA.

800 acres of land in New Jersey, where stands the city of Trenton, perpetuating his name. In 1721 he took up his residence on this Jersey estate and was chosen to represent Burlington county in the New Jersey Assembly, and was appointed its speaker in 1723. From this he passed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in 1724 he became chief justice, and died in Philadelphia, December 25, following.

Judge Trent, of "Bloomsbury Hall," near "Trent's Town, thirty miles up the river Delaware," had two wives. He *m.* 1st Miss Coxe, and *m.* 2d Miss Burge. His son, Major William Trent, *m.* Miss Coddington, of Rhode Island, and had issue according to the family Bible :

William Trent was born opposite the mouth of Wills Creek in Virginia the 28th May 1754 and was baptized by Mr. Hamilton Chaplin to the — Regiment.

Ann Trent was born at Lancaster the 20th October 1756 and was baptized by Mr. Craig Minister for the Borough of Lancaster.

Martha Trent was born at Lancaster the 24th October 1759 and was baptized by Mr. Barton Minister for the Borough of Lancaster.

Mary Trent was born at Carlisle the 3d December 1762 and was baptized by Mr. Thompson of Carlisle.

Sarah Trent was born at Carlisle the 29th November 1764 a little after 1 o'clock in the morning and baptized by Mr. Thompson.

John Trent was born at Carlisle the 21st April 1768 about 10 o'clock in the morning and was baptized by Mr. Thompson.

Major Trent's daughter Mary *m.* Nathan Beakes, and had a son, who *d. unm.*, and a daughter Lydia, who *m.* Mr. Rossell, whose family reside in Trenton.

James Logan, in a letter to Penn, December 5, 1703, says: * "Sam^{el} Carpenter has sold the house thou lived in to William Trent for £850." This was the historic "Slate-roof House" at southeast corner of Second street and Norris alley. It was built for Mr. Carpenter, who has the reputation of having been "one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia," and "once the wealthiest man in the Province." He lived some time on the wharf above Walnut street, "which house and granary on the wharf and the wharves and warehouses, also the glebe and long vault adjacent," he offered for sale in 1705. The purchase of this "Slate-roof House" is one of the few real-estate transactions recorded in the 1703 ledger. The account is headed: "House in y^e 2^d Street Bott of Sam^l Carpenter," and under date of 1705(6), February 5, for house £850. Although the price paid for the house was not entered till February 12, 1705(6), this account was opened April 29, 1704. The purchase price is not mentioned in the account current of Samuel Carpenter, and, I suppose, Trent bought other properties from him at same time—when Carpenter became embarrassed and began selling his real estate—as Carpenter's account is credited: "1705(6), Feb. 12. By Sundry accot^t £1,234.16.8½," as in another account: "Lott joyning to y^e Coffee house and Redmans," was bought by Trent from Samuel Carpenter, February 12, 1705(6), for £300, and in March John Redman began paying £3.10 ground rent for it. "Lott on the Bank bott of Jno Martin," was bought July, 1706; cash paid on it was only £1.19.10.

In a letter, 1705, to Jonathan Dickinson, Mr. Carpenter wrote: "I have sold my house over against David Lloyd's to William Trent." From the ledger we learn that Trent repaired "y^e 2d St. house" with bricks bought of Thomas Fress, £16; lumber, £3.17; "stone bott for y^e door," £1.4; sand, 14.6; "labor, to Ro. Tato," 16.6; a pump, made by Hugh Cordery,

* Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia."

£5. These items, with others of repairs, made the slate-roof house cost Trent £983, which, according to ledger, he sold, March 30, 1709, to Isaac Norris for £900. Alexander Paxton paid Trent for Norris £200 on account of this house. This agrees with Logan's letter to Penn, 1709, saying: "William Trent designing for England is about selling his house with the improvement of a beautiful garden," which extended half way to Front street and on Second street nearly to Walnut. Logan recommended that this house be bought for the use of the Provincial Governor, saying the price was £900 Pennsylvania money; but, as we see above, Mr. Norris bought it. It was a new house in 1700, and was then occupied by William Penn and family, and in it his son John was born—the only Penn born in America. After Penn returned home in 1701 Logan occupied it for two years; then Trent bought it and lived in it till he sold it.

In 1703 Trent handled much goods of many kinds, but it is not in evidence by this ledger where he kept them. The majority of his purchases and sales were in bulk, and when drawn from his warehouses were entered as "merchandize W. T." (monogram). One warehouse he rented of Isaac Norris "on Dickinson's wharfe," for which he paid £14.5 per year.

Judging from his ledger, Trent was a local merchant and banker, a local tradesman and commission merchant, a shipping merchant and a ship owner, a dealer in or handler of cord-wood, wine, brandy, rum, peltry, flour, bran, tobacco, bread, salt, molasses, tallow, cordage, powder, servants, corn, butter, negroes, staves, blankets, "oyle," wampum, yarn, insurance, exchange, notes, "orders," real estate, ships, horses, cows, knives, anchors, dry goods, etc.—items showing the scope of his business. His principal business was shipping cargoes, called "voyages," to and from Philadelphia, and he seemed to have from one-sixteenth to a whole interest in every "voyage" or "venture" that left or came into Philadelphia in 1703. In a paragraph about primitive commerce of Philadelphia, Watson said that Isaac Norris, in a letter to Penn, 1707, said the province consumes annually of produce and merchandise of England £14,000 to £15,000 sterling. The direct returns were in tobacco, furs and skins, the indirect coming from the West Indies and southern colonies. In 1706, Watson says, about 800 hogsheads of tobacco went from Phila-

delphia and about twenty-five tons of skins. Trent handled 282,018 hundredweight of tobacco in 1703 and 2579 "skins," besides the furs and skins of 48 elk, 1269 deer, 101 beaver, 104 otter, 1381 raccoon, 1209 bear, 752 fox and wolf, 687 mink and marten, 738 muskrats and 330 "sundries," which shows that Trent must have had the bulk of the trade in 1703. His wheat, flour and Indian corn accounts show large dealings in the aggregate, though a "deal" in 5500 bushels of wheat would not be noticed now, nor would a ship load of 600 "bushels of flower." Trent's local flour and bran account was either with Coleburn's (and Coburn's) mill and Stacey's mill.

Watson says, that in 1704, Logan, writing to Penn about their joint losses, says: "Thy success at sea is so very discouraging, that I should never be willing to be concerned more this way:—and William Trent, who has hitherto been a partner in most thy losses, almost protests against touching with any vessel again where a proprietary holds a part." It is interesting to have found in this ledger many "voyages" in which the "proprietary holds a part," but the accounts, in the absence of the journal, baffled an expert accountant to say whether they represented loss or profit. Penn may have been "averse from insurance" of vessels and ventures, and wrote: "I am tender (in conscience) as to insurance. If a vessel arrives I shall consider it an engaging providence." All the same Trent and Logan insured all their interests in cargoes in London.

The majority of the shipments of bread and flour were to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Curacoa, Madiera and Carolina—"a Tearse Maryland Bread" being a shipment to Barbadoes. Trent's bills of exchange on London were drawn to the order of John Norton, John Morton & Co., Thomas Coutts, John Askew and Thomas Hudson, and on John Scott & Co. and William Glen-cross, of New York. He frequently gave and took time notes, but no particular account was kept of them; occasionally there would be a memorandum of someone's "protested bill."

No satisfactory information by comparison as to prices in 1703 can be reached from the entries, since they would have to be computed from Pennsylvania money of the day. The "Indian corne acco^t" shows, for instance, sales of 120 bushels @ 3s. 2; 133 @ 2s. 4; 37 @ 2s. 6; 449 @ 3s. 0, etc., etc., the

largest transactions being with John Gibb, Ja. Thomas, Abraham Bickly, George Rock, John Tucker, Peter Bazillon and Samuel Brown. The price of "a cheese" was £1.7.1, £1.3.4 or £1.6.3. In 1704-5 molasses by hogshead @ 2s. 2 and by barrel 2s. 2 per gallon. Once Trent received 604 gallons and sold 601 to John Scott and John Moore, losing the difference in leakage, etc.

In 1703 pig lead was charged @ 4d., white lead @ 10d., rum @ 4s. 6 in 1703, and in 1704 @ 5s. 0, salt @ 4d., feathers @ 2d. Bricks in 1703 were sold at £8 per 1000 by Thomas Latham. In the "acco^t of Pork and Beefe" the names of nearly all of Trent's customers appear. Hundreds of pounds of pork were handled and only sixteen barrels of beef. Other items are noticed elsewhere. The value of money may be determined from a few entries in May, 1703: \$18 @ 6s. 2 amounted to £5.11 in "Pensilvania money;" £14.10 of "New York money" was worth £16.6.3 of "Pensilvania money," July, 1707. In 1708 Lion dollars were entered at six shillings value.

Trent's transactions in horses and cattle seem to have been small and of personal nature. However, the account is kept separate and gives an idea of the prices in 1703. He sold R. French a cow, £6.10; sold a horse, £12; another to John Wood for £14; a cow to Thomas Rutter for £5.15; a horse to R. Cox, £6; two cows to S. Carpenter for £9; paid £10.10 for a horse; sold James Bingham a black horse for £13, and Richard Thomas a bay horse for £17.6. Bought a cow of James Teuxbery, £6.10; a horse from Edw. Shippen, Jr., £8; bought 4 cows, 1 heffer and 4 sheep from James Teuxberry for £26, and from John Powell a horse for £12.

These are the names of some of the vessels as written in the ledger 1703-1708, and since they often carried passengers—as it was probably on this *Messenger*, owned by Coutts, of London, that Penn returned home in September, 1701—it is proper that they should be preserved.

Sloops.—Samuel, Friendship, Dolphin, Conclusion, Society, Chichester, Rebeckah, Trent, John and Lucy, Morgan, Unity, Penelope, Sarah, Pearlos, Mary, Salamander, Phenix, Penrose, Little George, Pearl, Griffin, Salsberry, Globe, Endeavour.

"Ships."—Elizabeth Hopewell, Dilligence, Happy Union, Amity, Industry, Cantico, Content, Ausula, Richard and Sarah.

Brigantines.—Constant Rachell, Susannah, Batcheldore, Dove, Evans, Robert and Benjamin, Jane, Adventure, Messenger, Mary Hope, Samuel, Mary Ann.

Pink.—Bonadvonture.

In 1706 Henry Stevens was master of the *Unity*; James Tuthill owned and commanded the *Unity*, eight tons registered, in 1703; Richard Willis of the *Penelope*, and Thomas Jacobs of the *Richard and Sarah*, 1709. In 1703 J. Uring was captain of the *Dolphin*, three tons register, owned by John Du Brow; Samuel Coleman was also her master in same year. In July, 1703, Trent sold his one-third interest in the *Sarah* to Benjamin Wright for £68. Captain Thomas Gray was master and part owner of the *Phenix*, 1705; William Warren & Co. were owners of the *Messenger*, and Thomas Coutts, of London, of the *Penrose*, James Miller, master, in 1703. James Bradley was captain of the *Ausula* in 1708; Joshua Guy was a sea captain in 1705. The *Dilligence* (or *Happy Union*) was built by Bart. Penrose, May, 1707, for Trent, and he sold Penrose one-sixteenth interest in her for £141.6.3¾. James Gould was master of the *Hopewell*, "of Boston in New England," in May, 1706; Nicholas Braddick, Isaac Norris and Richard Hill owned the *Endeavour* in 1703. Hercules Coutts owned the *Salamander*, eight tons registered; D. Hutchins was captain of the *Friendship*, 1703; Edward Foy was captain of the *Salsberry*, 1708(9). John Martin bought, April, 1705, one-fourth interest from Trent in the *Adventure* for £238.

In going through Judge Trent's ledger of 1703, I have compiled the following list of parties with whom he opened accounts and a second list of as many names as I could read of people mentioned incidentally in his accounts. I print the names as they are written in the distinct, bold, clerical handwriting of Trent's bookkeeper. The entries in this ledger in the accounts open after 1705, and not carried to the next ledger, were made by Trent himself:

* *Mayors of Philadelphia.* † *Provincial Councillors and Assembly-men.*

Edward Antill	Jacob Andrado (Curacoa)	
Capt. Richard Antony	John Askew (London)	Enoch and Joshua Andrew
Alexander Alpin	† Richard Armit	James Anderson
John Austin	* Robert Ashton	Hermanus Atdrykes

William Allin	Joseph Antrobus	Joseph Austill
Hugh Agnew	Richard Arnold (Concord)	† James Atkinson
John Andrew, ye Shrive	Alexander Arbuthnd	Isaac Ashton
Samuel Browne	James Bingham	George Ball
Thomas Bordley	John Budd, senior	Ann Budd (wid. to sd. John)
William Battyn (Barbadoes)	Peter Bazillion	Gunning Bedford
Bryant Blundell	Henry Brooks, ye Collector	
Peter Bours (Newport, R.I.)	Claes Brants, ye Dyer	Richard Burk (Harly Ck. Md.)
Margaret Bristow	† William Biles	John Boyer
Andrew Bird	Peter Boss	William Bowden
Isaac Banner	Thomas Bedle (of n. Bristol)	David Brintnall
Richard Blackham	John Baylor	Thomas Bradford
John Brewster	John Brens	John Bettle
William Bradford	Robert Barber	Peter Bard
Jonathan Bailly	Mary Burch	Giles Bond (Md.)
Isabella Bewly	George Booker	Jeremiah Bay
Michael Booth	William Burge	Robert Burton
George Bosson	William Bevin	Mary Bevin
James Boyden	John Borland (Boston)	John Budd, junior
Edward Burrows	Lyonell Brittain	† John Brinklow
John Bewly	John Billing	Robert Barker
Robert Burrows	Elizabeth Bostell	Henry Badcoke
Joseph Browne	Abraham Bickley	Mathias Bellows
Sam ^{el} Bulkley Estate		Grimstone Boud

It is very much to the credit of local histories and records that so many of Trent's customers, besides those of great local fame can be identified after 200 years through them. A genealogist familiar with Philadelphia family history has kindly sent me the following information about some of the people in the above list, and if anyone else will send me intelligence about the others I will be pleased to print it hoping to complete the identification of all of Trent's customers: Richard Anthony, John Frogg, Anthony Palmer, James Tutthill, Charles Read, William Assheton and Thomas Tresse were wardens of Christ Church. Robert Ashton was clerk of the county of Philadelphia, and was Recorder and Prothonotary. He died in 1727 and was buried by torchlight in Christ churchyard. James Atkinson was a land owner in Philadelphia county, near "Pemmapeck" in 1701. John Austin lived in a frame house on east side of Front street, 1691. November 11, 1704, John Budd, Jr., and Benj. Wright each claimed to have been elected sheriff and petitioned the Council to decide which one should take office, and October, 1705, Wright was appointed. James Bingham was admitted a Freeman 1705, April 9, and paid fine of £3.2.6 for same. Thomas Bradford and John Readman (Redman) made their marks on a petition, April, 1708, and a dozen others of Trent's customers were signers to same. John Bettle (Bethel) bought a half interest in the Darby Mills owned by Samuel Carpenter, and in 1705 lived in Chestnut street. John Budd and Henry Badcoke were by Council, December 1, 1704, ordered to winter "the two Town Bulls" until June for £4 a piece which they undertook to do. William Bradford was the first printer in Philadelphia and for 50 years a printer in New York. John Brinkloe lived in Kent county, 1701. William Biles, Jr., was sheriff of Bucks

* William Carter	William Cawker	John Clubb
Andrew Cock	John Chenoweth	Capt. Thomas Crute
William Coaleman	Richard Clark	Caleb Cash
Dr. Cox	James Cornish	Cornish (widow)
James Cooper	Richard Cantwell	Walter Crombie
John Cook (Frankford)	Edward Church	John Cuttler
Martha Cox (widow)	† William Clark	George Claypoole
Thomas Coutts (London)	Herbert Currey	† Samuel Carpenter
Samuel Crow	† Francis Cook	Jacob Collett
Joshua Carpenter	Curtis (1708) (widow)	Thomas Coates
Jeremiah Collett	John Crapp	† James Coutts
Hercules Coutts	Mary Chery	William Cole
William Croasdaile	Casper Clenhoof	Stephen Chalmas (Hopewell in Jersey)
Martha Dummer (Burlington)	Thomas Davis	Edmond Ducasteel
John Dodd	John Denzie	Francis Delatore
William Delling	Martha Dennis	Owin Davis
Eusebious Desilvia (Madrass)	Francis Davenport	John Dubroy
† John Dickenson (Barbadoes)	Hugh Durborow	Samuel Dawson
† Tobias Dymock	Helene Dekay (New York)	Edward Danger
Rowlaph Dehaes		
Madam Rebeckah Evans	Joseph England (Duck Ck.)	Edward Evans, junior
Francis Ellis	Edward Evans	Evan Evans, ye Minister
Thomas England	Phillip Eilbeck	Sarah Eckley
George Embly	Nathaniel Edgcomb	Daniel England

county, 1704. It was ordered by Council he be prosecuted for seditious words against the government. Robert Barber presented a remonstrance to the Council, 1705. Margaret Bristow was summoned before Council and admonished to take care how she drove her team within the city, December 1, 1704, as she violated an ordinance. Jonathan Baily was sheriff of Sussex county, 1703, and was deposed for failing in his duties and succeeded by Luke Watson, Sr. John Bewly was Collector of the Port in 1702. Henry Brooks was the Queen's collector at Hore-kills (Lewes). He was presented with others by the Grand Jury, 1703, for rioting in the city at night. Louis and Peter Besalion, two Frenchmen were cited before the Council, 17th, 3d mo. 1701 as being "suspected to be very dangerous persons in their Traffique with the Indians." "Resolved, that it was absolutely necessary the said to frenchmen should be Confined and restrained from inhabiting or trading amongst the Indians." Peter Bizalion, "a Roman Catholick" 18th March, 1709, was again suspected of being disloyal, arrested and put under \$500 bond and his estate seized. In February, 1727, the Council was informed that Peter Bezalion and James Le Tort had built houses near Conestogue and were seeking for minerals and that the Indians had complained of them. A reply was sent that Bezalion "was only licensed trader among them." In October, 1705, Hercules Coutts, Hermannus Aldricks, Edward Shippen, Jr., and others went to have a talk with the Indian chief at Conestoga. Herbert Currey (Carey) kept an inn in 1704 where the City Council often met. Jeremiah Collett was commissioned a magistrate in 1703. Richard Clark lived in New Castle, 1703. William Clark (Clarke) was a lawyer and lived out of town in one of the largest houses on the largest lot—from Chestnut street to Dock and from

Edward Farmar	* William Fishburne	John Frogg
Henry Flower	Edward Fife	Thomas Fairman
John Fisher ye Smith	Thomas Farmar	† Robert French
William Fenton	Gilbert Falconer	† John Ffinny
	Capt. Foot	
Gilbert Guthery	Samuel Gibson	Amos Garrett
Jacob Goodshalks (Gtn.)	Nicholas Gilloo	Thomas Graves
Dr. Graham	John Guy	Benjamin Godfry
William Glencross (N. Y.)	Giles Green	Thomas Graham
Darby Green	Walter Groombridge	† Judge John Guest
John Gibb	George Gray	Cesar Ghisling
Silvester Garland	Thomas Gibbs	Thomas Griffith, ye Shoemkr
Thomas Gardner	Capt. Thomas Gray	† Joseph Growdon
John Gilbert	Ezekiell Gomorsell (Barbadoes)	George Grant
Alexander Grant	Joshua Guy	William Geddis (Barbadoes)
Capt. Nathaniel Hymson (Christ R. Md.)	William Harper	John Hanstillman
Ann Harper	Samuel Harriott	John Heart, ye Bricklayer
John Hendrix, ye Boat bldr.	William Hearne	Lawrence Holstin
Robert Heaton	John Harper & Co.	Thomas Hardin
* † Capt. Richard Hill	William Holder (Barbadoes)	Joseph Hollingsworth
Edward Haddon	John Hogg	John Hart (Md.)
Thomas Harriss	Isaac Hollingam	Samuel Holt
Walter Helling	Elias Hugg	William Huling
Thomas Hudson (London)	Joseph Harwood	Andrew Heath
Philip Harwood	Aurelius Hopkins, Estate	Evan Harry of Morgan

Third street to Hudson. Francis Cook presented a petition irregularly to the Council in 1703 and was "reprehended for his Insolence." Samuel Carpenter, Sr., was Treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, and owned the "Coffee House" and built the first crane, the first bake-house and the first wharves—a prominent man in his day. His son Samuel married a daughter of Samuel Preston. Joshua Carpenter a wealthy man, also lived in the country, in a fine house on Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. John Crappe was a physician and married Priscilla, *d.* 1698, a sister of George Claypoole who was a merchant, a son of James Claypoole, Treasurer of the Free Society of Traders of Pennsylvania. William Croasdel was sheriff of county Bucks, 1707. John (Jonathan) Dickinson was a wealthy merchant and prominent Friend—he sold slaves in Philadelphia on commission for his Jamaica correspondents, when it was the custom to sell them at auction at the London Coffee House; he also "handled" redemption servants. Hugh Durborrow was a Philadelphia merchant. Rowland de Haes lived in New Castle, 1703. Thomas Farmer was high sheriff of the county Philadelphia, 1701, but was a bad tax collector and William Tonge, notary, was appointed under sheriff to collect the taxes. Farmer resigned the office to go to England in 1703, and John Finney succeeded him as high sheriff. Henry Flower was an early resident of Philadelphia. Thomas Fairman was a brother of Robert Fairman and "lived up the river" Delaware. He died before 1715. In 1702 Edward Farmer was named with Judge Guest and Capt. Finney "to Deliver Philadelphia Gaol." May 19, 1712, the Governor and Council

Dr. William Hall	Capt. Samuel Harrison	John Hoskins
Henry Holingworth	Daniel Hubbard	† Richard Halliwell
Lawry Haig	Hubbard (widow)	Susana Harwood
Thomas Howell	William Hautzin	Hugh Huddey
John Hepburn (of Sussex)	Casper Hoodt	William Houston.
	William Harris (Farlo Ck. Md.)	
Thomas Janveir	Joseph Jesup	Capt. John Jennings
Michael Jobson	Capt. Thomas Jacobs	Nicholas Thomas Jones
* † Griffith Jones	Ephraim Johnston	John Jones, senior
Edward Jones	Randall Janey	George Jackson
Francis Jervis	Samuel Johnson, ye Painter, Regnier	Johnson
John Jones (New Castle)	Samuel Jennings	Moses Jones
Ralph Jackson	Peter Jaquenett	Richard Jones, junior
Stephen Jackson	John Jones (of Menatany)	John Jeffries
Sam ^l Jones	Joshua Johnson	
Stephen King	Philip Kerny	William Kelley
Joseph Kirkbride	John Key (of Maryland)	Joseph Kirle.
† Jere Langhorne	Francis Lynch	Thomas Lambert
† David Lloyd	William Lawson	Robert Levett
Joseph Line	Tobias Leach	* † James Logan
† William Lee	Andrew Lock	Nathaniel Luckings
James Lenny	Leson Loftus	Thomas Lacey
Lampley (1705) (widow)	Ann Latort	James Lattort
Mrs. Fearnot Lewis (Barbadoes)	Theodorus Lord	Geo. Lillington (Barbadoes)

had a powwow with the Indians at Edw. Farmer's house. He charged £3 for the entertainment of the officials and £15 for the Indians. Robert French lived in New Castle county, 1701. Capt. John Finney, the sheriff, was a son of Capt. Samuel Finney of Chester county and kept the Coffee House in 1705. Capt. Finney, Samuel Holt and Capt. Thomas Gray were delegated to organize a general muster for defense of the province, May 14, 1706. Silvester Garland, an Indian trader of New Castle, was put under £100 bond, October 13, 1701, not to sell intoxicating liquor to Indians for skins or peltry. Joseph Growdon lived in Bucks county. Thomas Gray was clerk of the Council, October, 1705. 1704, 5th mo., 4th, William Harper, a Philadelphia merchant, presented a petition to Council complaining of that Grimstone Bowd had taken, used, spoiled and refused to pay for certain goods of his. Joseph Harwood (Haywood) and Barth. Penrose were Philadelphians, 1703. Robert Heaton, John Stonehouse and others appointed to alter course of a road to the Falls in Bucks county, 1706. John Hoskins was sheriff of county Chester, 1703. William Hautzin (Hudson) was a bricklayer. William Howston presented a petition to the Council April 12, 1704. William Harris kept the Three Hats tavern in High (Market) street in 1711. Henry Hollingsworth lived in Chester and was a tax collector, 1703. Richard Halliwell lived in New Castle and was a promotor to the P. E. Church in the "Lower counties," to which he gave benefactions by will. John Jones was a merchant and built in 1699 Jones' Row in Front street. He married the widow of John Moll (Mall) who died before October, 1703. In 1705 Ephraim Johnston (Johnson) lived in Chestnut street between Water and Front streets.

John Mifflin	Henry Mallows	Capt. Adam Moore
John Mackiniel	William Monnington	Lewis Mitchell
Capt. James Miller	Hugh Middleton (Salem)	Sarah Murray
John MacKarty, ye Barber	John Mason	Mills & Rogers (Jamaica)
Mary Meryweather	Thomas Miller, ye Butcher	Nicholas Moore
† * Thomas Masters	John Moore	Thomas Murray
* † Anthony Morris & Co.	John McComb	Stafford McGoune
John Martin	James Meinzie	† Judge Mumpston
† John Moll or Mall	John Midford	John Morton & Co. (Lond.)
Samuel Marmian	Robert Mullard	James Morton, ye shipwright
George Mackenzie (Barbadoes)	Isaac Meriott	William Moore
John Moorehead	Patrick Mead (Barbadoes)	Richard Miles (Madeira)
Col. Nicholson	Joshua Newburge	Samuel Nicolls
Thomas Norton	Thomas Nevill	John Norton (London)
John Neves	Nicholls, ye Minister	Mary Nailer
† Isaac Norris	Robert Nellson (deceased 1708)	
† Griffith Owen	John Orton	Joseph Oarme
Thomas Oakly	William Orr	Jeremiah Oarsburn
Joseph Ormston.		

Joseph Kirkbride (Kirkbright) was a justice of Bucks county, 1709. Thomas Lloyd, grandson of Deputy-Governor Lloyd, married a daughter of Philip Kearny (Kerny) and from them descend many well-known Philadelphians. David Lloyd, a lawyer, of Chester, was some time speaker of the Assembly. Toby Leach was a Philadelphia landowner, 1704. Thomas Lambert was a tanner on Dock creek, Philadelphia. William Lee, a Philadelphia merchant, was elected coroner, October 16, 1703, and October 2, 1704, he and Henry Badcocke were both nominated coroners of Philadelphia, and in October, 1707, Mr. Lee was elected to the Assembly. Capt. Le Tort was in correspondence with Gov. Blackwell as early as 1689, and January 30, 1693-4, Ann Lee Tort, Capt. John Dubrois and Peter Bisalion were ordered to appear before the Governor's Council (see Pennsylvania "Colonial Records" and "Archives" and p. 313, Vol. V, "Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia"). James Lattort (Le Tort) of French parentage, was reared in Philadelphia, went to Canada and on his return in two years (in 1703) the Council found "no great occasion to suspect him of any evil designs against the government" he was allowed to remain with his friend Peter Bezalion, Indian trader, on their giving bonds in £500 sterling that they should behave themselves and be proper citizens. James Le Tort often acted as Indian interpreter and was a prisoner in Goal, October, 1704, on suspicion. 22d, 2d mo., 1703-4, "A french Letter from — Le Tort, the french woman at Conestogoe, directed to Edward ffarrer," giving information about Indians, was read in the Council.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

THE BURGHER GUARD OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

BY L. D. SCISCO.

In these times when the National Guard of the different States are being so often called out to do actual service in guarding the public peace, it is, perhaps, appropriate to write of the earliest militia of one of the oldest States of the Union. The State of New York can find the beginning of its militia organization in the old Burgher Guard of New Amsterdam, whose troubles in that city of petty troubles furnish a not unentertaining subject to the student of the early Dutch chronicles of the New Netherland. Militia organization took place early in the English colonies of the Atlantic coast. It was natural that it should, for the English settlers had a peculiar aptitude for embroilment in feuds with the savages, from the consequences of which they had to guard themselves with the persuasive eloquence of powder and ball. In Virginia the colonists had an imperfect militia organization almost from their very beginning in 1603. In Plymouth the colonists united for protection as early as 1622, and the colony of Massachusetts bay established its militia in 1630. The English colonies of the Connecticut river also had a militia system that antedated that of the New Netherland.

Very likely it was the fact of there being a regular military garrison at the New Netherland that caused the long delay in the creation of a militia. It was also true, however, that the Dutch for many years after their settlement avoided any rupture with their red neighbors, and so felt no necessity for extreme measures of self protection. The long-continued peace showed signs finally of breaking away when in 1640, by order of the Director-General, a tax was ordered levied on the Indians. A feeling of alarm swept through the Dutch settlement as gathering evidence of savage hostility became apparent. There were only fifty soldiers in garrison at the fort, and when the Provincial Council came together on May 9, 1640, it was to pass an ordinance making provision for a citizens' corps. This first militia law is worth quoting :

The Honorable Director and Council have considered it advisable to ordain that the inhabitants residing at and around Fort Amsterdam of what state, quality or condition soever they be, shall each provide himself with a good gun and keep the same in good repair and at all times ready and in order, and as they live at a distance the one from the other, every warned person is placed under his corporal in order that in time of danger he may appear at his post with his gun. Should it happen, which God forbid, that any mischief occur either from enemies or traitors at night, the people will be notified by the discharge of three cannon fired in quick succession, and if by day, means will be found to give warning to everyone, who is commanded thereupon to repair instantly to his corporal at the place appointed and then to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the case shall require, on pain of being fined fifty guilders.

The alarm which brought about this enactment passed away without any savage outbreak, and it is, very doubtful if the citizens were even organized on this occasion. Director-General Kieft was not a man to encourage a feature of the kind unless necessity required it. About this time, it so happened, the spirit of popular independence began to stir itself among the people of New Amsterdam, and the autocratic Kieft found men bold enough to question his mode of government. The Twelve Men were put forth by the commonalty as their representatives and among the reforms demanded by them in January, 1642, was the putting into effect of the militia law in the shape of a general annual armed muster of the colonists. Kieft yielded generally to the demands and to this particular one he replied: "Orders shall be issued for an annual muster, for which a plan was agreed on long ago." When the crisis was past the provincial executive forgot most of the reforms promised, but there are indications that the citizens really were mustered and organized during the course of the year. If so, it was the beginning of the Burgher Guard.

The troubles of Indian warfare finally came to the Dutch province. A party of colonists led by Maryn Adraïensen, who acted under a special commission, attacked some helpless savages in 1643 and perpetrated a hideous massacre that disgraces the colonial annals. There is nowhere in the records any hint that the attacking party was a part of the Burgher Guard, and this fact is much to the credit of the Guard. Very probably the citizens' guard had, as a matter of fact, fallen into desuetude after its muster in 1642, for the body is not mentioned even when the Indians appeared at the very gates of the capital in the fall of the year seeking revenge for the Dutch attack. The Guard

reappears in history when the Indian war was continued in the spring of 1644. Kieft had organized his people for attack and the Guard was mustered under its captain, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, with Peter Cock as his subordinate. Right vigorously was the contest pushed against the Indians, and in the story of the war the citizens are found to have done their full share in the struggle. After the war the Guard again disappears from the records. It is very probable that it had no existence at this time except as emergencies called it forth, Kieft being an executive who had no love for citizens' assemblies of any kind. While Kieft was thus neglecting to train the citizens to arms the paternal West Indian Company took up the matter. The Board of Accounts of the Company reported to the Directors in favor of semi-annual musters and their suggestion was followed in July, 1645, when the Board ordered Kieft to see to it that the colonists should be armed and available for service. The records do not indicate whether or not Kieft showed greater zeal on being thus spurred by his masters.

The available militia force of the province was at this time between two and three hundred men, of whom but a portion possessed firearms suitable for use. It was a number of years indeed before the scarcity of firearms ceased to be an important feature in the problem of colonial defense. The Company was from time to time besought to provide arms for its colonists, but was slow in making response to the appeal. On the part of the settlers themselves there was a reprehensible tendency to peril their own safety by trading off their guns to the savages for temporary profit. The Company was not ignorant of this phase of colonial thrift, and when the order for a muster of citizens was repeated at the coming of Stuyvesant, it was suggested that there be an inspection of arms to see that none had been sold by those citizens who were supposed to have been ready for emergencies.

The rule of Stuyvesant began in May, 1647, when he reached the New Netherland with his commission as director-general. Like all new executives he began his administration with many measures of reform which were or were not subsequently adhered to, according as he found it convenient. The Burgher Guard felt the effect of the new order of things by

being called into existence in the spring of 1648. The citizens were ordered to appear for inspection, each armed with a musket, but in response to the order the provincial executive was informed that there were not in the whole city of New Amsterdam enough muskets to arm the citizens. Stuyvesant brought up the matter in his council. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution to furnish the needed guns and to build a guard-house for the militiamen. With such encouragement the muster took place, the Commander of the Guard being given power to maintain discipline by imposing fines on disorderly citizens.

The old order of the Directors requiring semi-annual musters was evidently the rule for Stuyvesant's action at this time, for the spring muster of 1648 was followed by another muster in the fall of that year, at which time the Director-General instituted the free market or annual fair, lasting ten days. Two years' experience at the head of the province sufficed the new governor the sweets of autocratic rule, and for more than two years after the second muster the militia were not allowed to meet in military style. Nevertheless the Burgher Guard had become a permanent feature of the provincial government, and although not allowed to meet under arms, its officers yet held rank independent of musters, and by virtue of their position were recognized as being in a sense representatives of the people. This fact was emphasized in March, 1649, by the calling of the officers of the corps to seats in the Director-General's council. The council minutes record the attendance of Captain Jacob Van Couwenhoven, Lieutenant Martin Krygier, Ensign Borger Jorissen, Ensign Augustyn Heerman, Sergeant Philip Geraerdy and Sergeant Peter Cock. The appointment of Van Couwenhoven seems to have been made by the States'-General in some unusual way, for his selection is recalled a few years later as a grievance embodied by the West Indian Company's directors in a formal complaint drawn up by them.

Stuyvesant's course in suppressing the musters of the Guard was probably but a phase of his long struggle with his people over their demands for popular rights. That struggle began in 1648, and soon reached a degree of bitterness that threatened the peace of the province. Ordinarily the Director-General's course in regard to the militia would certainly not have been

approved by his superiors of the West India Company, for it was always the Company plan to diminish as much as possible the necessity of a paid garrison in the colony. This time, however, the militia matter was a subordinate feature. Stuyvesant's opponents in the struggle carried their complaints across the seas and laid them before the States'-General of the Netherland. That body sent the matter to a committee and finally took action favorable to the colonists. In the report of the States'-General's committee which was rendered in April, 1650, was included the following, "Whereas, their High Mightinesses learn that the people of New Netherland either are not obliged or have themselves forgotten to possess and make use of arms necessary for their own defence, therefore the inhabitants generally shall be bound each to provide himself with a good gun and the requisite powder and lead and be enrolled and formed into companies." The same report provided for a Company stamp on the guns, periodical inspection by proper officers and the prohibition of selling arms thus held from the Company.

While the States'-General was considering the troubles of the New Netherland the colonists were voicing to their friends in the fatherland many protests against Stuyvesant's rule, in which the treatment of the militia found frequent reference. Augustyn Heerman, merchants' factor and ensign of the Guard, writes on his return to America after a visit in Europe: "I had, indeed, brought a flag with me for the Burghers, but Stuyvesant will not allow it to be carried." The Nine Men themselves complain at another time, "Tis now all of two years last Amsterdam fair since the citizens were under arms." Vanderdonck, on the same subject says, "The commonalty are not only not disciplined nor armed, but when such was respectfully demanded by the selectmen, they were dismissed with hard words."

Jacob Van Couwenhoven, the captain of the Burgher Guard, was one of the leaders on the popular side against the Director-General and he was among those who crossed the ocean to lay the matter before the home authorities. When the favorable action of the States'-General was followed by the issue of orders for quarterly musters of the Guard and by the consignment of one hundred guns to the militia, Van Couwenhoven started homeward in charge of the consignment. He arrived at New

Amsterdam in June, 1650. Stuyvesant met this new feature of the opposition in a characteristic way. He disregarded the orders and confiscated the guns. Van Couwenhoven's captaincy in the Guard ended not long after. As may be supposed, this action of the executive raised a renewed chorus of protest.

The hundred muskets which Jacob Van Couwenhoven brought with him . . . were not only not distributed among the people . . . but the burghers arms were not inspected every three months as their High Mightinesses had directed, so that contempt shown thereto is incontrovertible, especially as it happened that if officers of the Burgher companies, through good disposition for the public services requested the Director to allow them to bring the corps under arms in order that they might send a list thereof to their High Mightinesses received for answer from His Honor, "When I want you for that purpose I will send for you."

So read the comment upon the matter. In another place it was said :

The guns which were sent over are not stamped and distributed according to orders, but the Directors first took possession of all of them, sold some of them to the Indians or natives of the country, and refused to leave the remainder at the disposal of Jacob Van Couwenhoven.

Martin Krygier, the lieutenant of the Guard, succeeded Van Couwenhoven in the captaincy, and William Beekman seems to have been made lieutenant in his place. Krygier stood in better favor with the Director-General than had his predecessor. He went to Fort Nassau on the South river in July, 1651, and took part there in the council held with the savages over the land-titles of the region. His name and title is signed to the agreement drawn up at the time. At New Amsterdam, meanwhile, the Director-General continued the contest with the citizens. The orders favoring the people sent to him from the Netherland in 1650 had been disregarded and a second direction to the same effect sent him in the fall of 1652 was similarly treated. Nevertheless, events were shaping themselves that forced a change in his position. Hostilities began in Europe between the Dutch Confederacy and the English Commonwealth, and the war spirit stirred the American colonies. The Dutch settlers took alarm at the possibilities of attack from New England and Stuyvesant, an experienced soldier, bestirred himself for defense.

On March 13, 1653, the Director-General called a meeting of the Provincial Council, to whose numbers were added the officers of the recently chartered municipality. In hasty session the Council decided that the Burgher Guard should be called

out and placed on duty as a guard for the city night and day. One detail was assigned to watch over the Council Hall in the city tavern. Other resolutions were passed for strengthening the old fort and for building palisades around the city. Later in the day the municipal officers met again and it was reported that the Guard was on duty and would expect supplies of fuel and light from the provincial authorities. So the Guard again came to its place in the province. Old Fort Amsterdam was repaired and placed in defensible condition through the efforts of soldiers and citizens working side by side. The regular garrison was at this time of small size and could not have been relied upon unassisted by militia had an attack taken place. The Burgher Guard's importance increased proportionately to the alarm. The New England settlers made no hostile invasion, and the panic passed away, but the citizens were brought a little closer to possible warfare by an order of the Council that sent a company of them to Long Island in December, 1653, to guard the settlements from English privateersmen. Councillor La Montagne was placed in command of this detail. It is probable that a large portion of the Guard went on this expedition, for it was thought necessary to call upon the farmers outside the city to keep guard during the absence of the citizens from their homes.

It was about this time apparently that the organization of the Guard was altered so as to constitute two companies, each with its own captain and standard. Of one Martin Krygier was captain and of the other Arent Van Hattem. Krygier's company bore an orange banner, and Van Hattem's a blue standard. The total strength of the Guard at this time was probably a little less than 200 men. The corps had a guard-house of its own, and such members as did not possess their own muskets were supplied by the Company with arms, which reverted back to the Company on withdrawal from the ranks. In case of vacancies among the officers the citizens had the right of making nominations, from which the provincial executive selected persons to be advanced. The company staff was composed of officers corresponding to the ranks of captain, lieutenant, ensign, sergeants, corporals, lance-corporals and cadets. The muster-roll of the blue-flag company, which is published by O'Callaghan, shows a total of eighty-six officers and men, divided into four squads for

muster purposes. The staff was made up of Captain Arent Van Hattem, Lieutenant Paul Leendertsen Van der Grift, Ensign — Van Beeck, Senior Sergeant Daniel Litschoe, Sergeant David Provoost and Sergeant Arent Dircksen. In December, 1654, Van der Grift was promoted to the captaincy of the blue-flag company, while Sergeant Litschoe succeeded him as lieutenant, and Cornelis Jacobsen Steenwyck became ensign.

When Stuyvesant turned his attention to the Swedes of the South (Delaware) river in the spring of 1655, the Burgher Guard again came to the front. All the regular garrison had been taken to the South river in Stuyvesant's expedition, as well as a large number of enlisted auxiliaries, leaving the defense of the city to the Guard. This calling out of the Guard brought out a prejudice on the part of the citizens which Stuyvesant had to respect, when called upon for a ruling, just before his departure. Many Portuguese Jews had recently come to New Amsterdam from the Brazilian colonies, and, as residents of the city, were liable to military service. Objections to them as brothers-in-arms had been raised, and the protest was answered by Stuyvesant with an order barring the Jews from the train-bands, and imposing on them instead a tax which the military council of the citizens was empowered to collect.

The South river expedition left the capital on September 5, 1655. It had been gone little more than a week when an Indian force, on its way to attack the Long Island tribes, learned of the city's defenseless condition and turned its attention that way. The savages entered the place on the 15th and killed many people. Van der Grift, the blue-flag captain, nearly lost his life in the sortie. The Burgher Guard was hastily called and repulsed the savages, afterward keeping watch over the city under direction of the Council. They were willing to defend their own homes, but refused to go outside the city on service, and the home of the Director-General himself was in danger of destruction, until the Council sent a hired force of ten men to guard it. During this time the Provincial Council found the management of the citizen soldiery a task little to their taste. They complained that "to lie in the fort night and day with the citizens has its difficulties, as they cannot be commanded like soldiers. . . . We and the citizens must all stand guard and are

harassed night and day with expeditions, watches, rounds, and helping to save cattle and corn." Their plaint was answered as soon as possible by Stuyvesant in person, and the savages retired from the field.

The next two or three years was very quiet in colonial affairs. The peace of the settlements was unbroken, and the population began to spread and increase more rapidly. In this time of peace the militia drops out of the records for a while. Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven is noted as a lieutenant of one of the companies in November, 1655. Captain Krygier was commissioned in December, 1656, as captain of the military garrison sent to New Amstel on the South river, and this closed a service of about six years as orange-flag captain in the Guard. His successor is uncertain. Sometime about 1658 the Guard organization was again changed so as to increase the number of companies to three. Under date of February 13, 1659, the Amsterdam directors write to Stuyvesant: "The three flags, the partisans, halberd and drums, required for the train-bands, are sent herewith."

In the summer of 1659 the New Netherland again had war within its territories. The settlers at the Esopus had brought down on themselves the wrath of the savages and then called upon the capital for help. It was an inopportune time. The regular soldiers had just been sent away on an expedition, and Stuyvesant had to depend on the Burgher Guard. His experience in this emergency was not one calculated to increase his confidence in that body. On September 30 he called together the magistrates and militia captains for consultation. They believed that if the citizens were summoned by beat of drum a force of volunteers could easily be raised. The plan was tried, and a total of six or eight recruits alone rewarded a two-days' effort. The citizens were not enamored of Indian warfare, and some said openly "that they were bound only to defend their own place, that no citizen could be compelled to place his body and life in danger against barbarous savages." Stuyvesant now adopted another plan. He again summoned the magistrates and militia captains and gave notice that next day the Burgher Guard must appear under arms. On October 3 the muster of the three companies took place. A call for volunteers was made, and

about two dozen responded. Then the Director-General ordered lots drawn, and fate decided that the orange-flag company should go to the Esopus. Stuyvesant set forth with the hundred or more men who had followed the orange banner. Just before departure he relented enough to announce that anyone afraid to go might send a substitute if he could. Whether or not many took advantage of this generosity the records say not. The militiamen reached the seat of war and stayed a few days, the danger having meanwhile passed away. Then they very gladly returned. As the company was being re-embarked for the return home an amusing incident occurred, which Stuyvesant afterward reported to the home authorities with much disgust. "I am almost ashamed to write," says he, "that at our departure, while the whole company of citizens could not be embarked all at once, and half of it or more had to wait until the first were on board, the sentries and outposts created an alarm by discharging their pieces two or three times at the noise made by a dog, as we found afterward, whereupon many of the citizens took to the water before they had seen an enemy." This ended the share of the Guard in the Esopus war. Records of December, 1660, show that Arent Van Hattem was again a Burgher captain.

Occasional spasms of economy reached the Amsterdam Directors of the West India Company from time to time, during which they considered the idea of withdrawing the New Amsterdam garrison entirely from the province and leaving its defense to the militia. One of these spasms came upon them in 1661, but when the plan came to the knowledge of Stuyvesant he objected vigorously. He wrote a letter to the Directors in the summer of 1662, in which he discussed the matter quite thoroughly, and did not forget to speak of the reluctance which the citizens had shown to do campaigning outside their own city.

War again broke out at the Esopus in 1663, and many of the New Amsterdam freeman were enlisted for active service, but the Burgher Guard does not appear to have taken any share in the campaign. Peter Van Couwenhoven, Burgher-Guard lieutenant, received at this time the same rank as one of the military staff of the company garrison, and appears to have commanded a company of enlisted citizens. The Guard seems to have been one of the features of municipal life in the little village-

city, very much as were the target companies of a later day, and it was called out on occasions of public interest. In July, 1661, the Burghers were under arms as an escort to Governor Winthrop, who had come from the Massachusetts colony to visit the Director-General. At the regular annual fair, held in September, the three companies were mustered under arms, and twenty-five pounds of powder given out to each company to use on the occasion. Lodewyck Pos was the provoost of the Guard at this time.

The Burgher Guard last appears in the records as the province passed under English rule. Its organization was still made up of three companies. When the English fleet appeared in the lower bay the Guard was called out to repel the invaders, but its lack of martial spirit wofully disappointed Stuyvesant. Not only did the citizen soldiers show an objection to any war-like actions, but their behavior even indicated actual cowardice. Many of the citizens failed to appear at the guard-house for muster when summoned. During the progress of the negotiations the officers of the militia were summoned at different times to advise with the magistrates, but it appears that they acted in sympathy with the mass of the citizens, for their names are among those who made formal remonstrance against a struggle. With the surrender of the Capital the history of the Burgher Guard ends.

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

BY HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

The year 1755 closed gloomily for the colonists of Maryland. For some time there had been an intermittent warfare going on along the western frontier with the Indians, in which the redmen had been incited, aroused and aided by the French to a succession of acts of hostility against the colonists. The hope that had been kindled by the arrival of General Braddock and his troops early in that year had received a crushing blow when in the first days of July his force was practically annihilated, and the General himself killed on the banks of the Monongahela. The enemy, encouraged and emboldened by that victory, promptly followed it up, and waged a cruel, relentless warfare against all the frontier settlements. A period of terror and desolation ensued. The borders of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia became one extended field of petty battles, murder and devastation. The outposts were driven in, and some of the smaller posts captured and their garrisons massacred; and Frederick, Winchester and Carlisle became the frontiers of the colonies. Fort Cumberland was still held by the troops under Captain Dagworthy, but this isolated fortress could afford no protection against the roving bands of savages who passed around it to seek their prey in the settlements beyond. The panic spread by the flying British troops spread even to the bay shore. Many of the inhabitants from the interior fled to Baltimore, and there preparations were made by the citizens to embark their women and children on board the vessels in the harbor preparatory to a flight to Virginia, while some of the Virginians even believed that there was no safety short of England itself.¹ The frontier defenses were of the most meagre description. They consisted of Fort Cumberland, which was only a stockade and block house erected at the junction of the Potomac river and Wills creek by the Ohio Company in 1752-3, as a place for traffic with the Indians;² the block house of Colonel Cresap and Fort Granville, situated on the Juniata river some twenty miles from where that

¹ McSherry's History of Md., 133-4. ² McMahon's History, 304.



FORT FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

stream empties into the Susquehanna. Widely separated as were these points, they afforded no protection to the colonists against an enemy such as the Indians, who, impeded by no wagon trains, and independent of such considerations as roads, could easily elude all discovery, and ply the tomahawk and torch throughout the border. As early as August 11, Governor Sharpe, writing to Calvert, says, "our distressed inhabitants felt that it was better for them to fly naked and leave their habitations than remain a prey to an enraged and cruel enemy, who may now have free and uninterrupted access to these two defenseless colonies."³ But of all men, Horatio Sharpe was the one who, by his energy and activity, met and met promptly the emergency. In the middle of July he started for the West, gathering together such military forces as he was able. The massacre of a party of fifteen who were hastening to find a refuge at Fort Cumberland, thoroughly aroused him to the need of action, and without waiting for the convening of the Assembly, began at once the erection of a chain of small forts, one on Tonallaway creek and three under the North mountain, in each of which he designed to place a small garrison, which garrisons were to patrol from one to the other

³ 6 Md. Archives, 262.

and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms to receive the neighboring families into their protection.⁴ But this plan was not free from difficulties. Fort Cumberland itself lay sixty miles west of what was then regarded as the frontier,⁵ and it was no easy matter to provision the garrison and maintain communication across such long stretches of sparsely settled country. The means at the Governor's disposal did not admit of the erection of anything but wooden structures, which were liable to be burned by the raiding parties of Indians under the command of French officers, and a little later in the spring of 1756, Fort Granville in Pennsylvania was so destroyed.⁶

No sooner did the Assembly convene, than Governor Sharpe directed its attention to the condition in the western part of the colony, and urged that provision be made for the protection of the inhabitants. Accordingly, on March 22, 1756, a bill was passed which provided for raising the sum of forty thousand pounds, of which "eleven thousand were to be applied to the erection of a fort and several block houses on the western frontier, and for the levying, arming, paying and maintaining of a body of troops to garrison these posts." As soon as this provision was made Governor Sharpe set actively to work. He purchased from Peter Cloine and Jacob Cloine, two Frederick county farmers, parts of the tracts of land called "Skythorn" and "John's Lot," which together comprised according to the deed about 140 acres. This deed bears date August 19, 1756, but so eager was Sharpe to have some substantial fortification on the frontier that the work had been begun long before, and in his letter to Lord Baltimore under date of August 21, 1756, two days later than the date of the deed, Governor Sharpe gives this description of the new fortification, Fort Frederick.

The fort is not finished, but the garrison is well covered and will with a little assistance complete it at their leisure. Our barracks are made for the reception and accommodation of two hundred men, but on occasion there will be room for twice that number. It is situated on North mountain near Potowmack river, about fourteen miles beyond Conegocheigh and four on this side Licking creek. I have made a purchase in the Governor's name for the use of the country of 150 acres of land that is contiguous to it, which will be of great service to the garrison and, as well as the fort, be found of great use in case of future expeditions to the westward, for it is so situated that Potowmack will be always navigable; thence almost to Fort Cumberland and the

⁴ 6 Md. Ar., 262.

⁵ McSherry's History, 138.

⁶ 6 Md. Ar., 464.

flats or shallows of that river lying between Fort Frederick and Conegocheigh. It is probable this fortification will cost the Province £2000, but I am told that one is raising at Winchester in Virginia that will not be built for less than four times that sum, and when finished will not be half so good.⁷

This means of defense for the colonists, which had been named in honor of the sixth Lord Baltimore and then proprietor, consisted of stone walls laid in a mixture of lime and cement, which retains its strength in a remarkable manner even to this date. The walls inclosed a space 120 yards square, with typical English curtains or bastions on each corner, while they rose to a height of about twenty feet. Fort Cumberland, built for trading purposes, was commanded by the hills that rose upon three sides of it, while Fort Frederick, located on the very crest of the ridge, occupied a most commanding position. The scale upon which it had been laid out was extensive, and though the garrison which had been stationed there in August, 1756, under Captain Dagworthy, were employed in pushing it forward, recourse had to be again had to the Assembly for a further appropriation for its completion.⁸ An act was promptly passed early in October, 1756, and the work proceeded.⁹ At the same time the Assembly increased the garrison from two hundred to three hundred men.¹⁰

How far Fort Frederick realized the purposes of its building it is difficult to say. As early as September, in writing to his brother, Governor Sharpe expressed his doubts as to whether it would be of much avail, but a month later he reported to Lord Loudon that for some time no Indians had been down this side of the fort. It would thus seem to have been something of a moral agent, for while after the destruction of Fort Granville, the settlers of Pennsylvania suffered severely at the hands of the Indians, Fort Frederick was given a wide berth, and thus it did afford material protection to the neighboring inhabitants.

The Assembly looked at it from a different point of view—that of pounds, shillings and pence. In an address to the House of Delegates, on December 15, 1757, we find the following:

Near the sum of £6000 has been expended in purchasing the ground belonging to and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we have not any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done), yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable.

⁷ 6 Md. Ar., 466. ⁸ 6 Ar., 489. ⁹ 6 Ar., 494. ¹⁰ 6 Ar., 498.

and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that, in case of attack, it cannot be defended without a number of men larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification.*

It must not be assumed from this that the Maryland Assembly was in any sense disloyal or disposed to leave unprotected their fellow colonists in the West. But the burdens of war, both in money and men, had fallen heavy upon the colony, and the oft-repeated demands had strained their ability severely. A further complication had arisen during the year 1757. As previously noted, Fort Cumberland was built originally by private enterprise, designed for a trading post, and at the outbreak of hostilities it had been taken advantage of as a point for rendezvous, and during all of the years '55 and '56 had been garrisoned by Virginia troops. Fort Cumberland had been a resting-place for Braddock's army in their march towards Fort Duquesne in '55, and it was at Fort Cumberland that Braddock left his handsomely equipped traveling carriage and other impedimenta before plunging into mountain fastnesses on that ill-fated expedition. In the early spring of 1757 Fort Cumberland was surrendered by the Virginia troops and turned over to Maryland forces, and on March 30 of that year, Captain Dagworthy, with 150 men, marched from Fort Frederick to take charge of Fort Cumberland, leaving Captain Alexander Beall, with a force of 250 men, at Fort Frederick. The Maryland colonists along the bay shore looked askance at the extension of military operations, for which they feared they would be called upon to foot the bills. Governor Sharpe, who had been prominent among the governors of the American colonies for his vigorous efforts in organizing for the defeat of the French, had been called in council by all of the royal commanders, and was supposed to be especially in the confidence of Lord Loudon, then in command. He himself made numerous trips to the westward, and had been concerting with others the plans for an active offensive campaign which should effectually efface the disaster of July, 1755. Governor Sharpe used all his powers to obtain from the Assembly liberal appropriations for the furtherance of British interests and the undertaking of an aggressive campaign against the

* McMahon's History of Maryland, 307.

French. The colonists cared more for keeping down the burdens of taxation and maintaining their own homes in peace and quiet than they did for any forward, aggressive movement, even though such undertaking should redound to the credit of the mother country. Governor Sharpe's frequent appeals for aid met but slight response, or such response as to the method of levying the taxes that he could not, in his position, accept them. The Assembly did, however, signify a readiness to make an appropriation for the pay of a militia, coupling it, however, with the proviso that such force should not be called to operate beyond Fort Frederick; in the minds of the Assembly that constituted the frontier of Maryland. They were ready to make provision for the maintenance of a post there, but not for the keeping of a garrison at Fort Cumberland, or of providing a militia which should be subject to be marched across the Alleghanies for offensive operations. The deadlock thus produced resulted in the failure to make appropriations, either for the pay of men or the providing of necessary stores, and the garrisons, under Captain Beall, of Fort Frederick, and Colonel Dagworthy, at Fort Cumberland, were reduced to sore straights, and their pay allowed to fall much in arrear, and desertions became frequent and the force materially reduced.

Such was the condition at the opening of the year 1758. Lord Loudon had then returned to England, leaving General Forbes in command. Aggressive, positive action, with a view to terminating the war, was determined upon, and Fort Frederick was designated as the point of rendezvous for the friendly Indians, of whom there were a considerable number, and the regulars, together with the Pennsylvania and Maryland forces.¹¹

The design had been to march in the early spring, but the controversies between the Governor and the Assembly necessarily retarded the plans. In April the House framed a bill for the supplies required to raise 1000 men, and among other property, imposed a tax upon the proprietary's quit rents and estates, on the salaries and emoluments of public officers, and a double tax upon the lands of those who refused to take the test oath and the oath of supremacy.¹² Much delay followed,

¹¹ 9 Md. Ar., 180. ¹² McSherry, 144.

the Upper House refusing to accede to the raising of money in such a manner, and the effort to raise this contribution to the aggressive force failed, and Colonel Dagworthy and his troops were ordered to join the expedition as Maryland's quota. Their place in garrison work was supplied by the militia of Frederick county, upwards of 200 of whom volunteered to serve under Governor Sharpe, and marched with him from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland on September 8.¹³

The expedition meanwhile had assembled and pushed forward in July. With the details of this expedition it is foreign to the present subject to deal. It is sufficient to say that late in November the forces of the colonies once more reached the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, which the French, hopeless of retaining, fired and abandoned on the night of November 21-22, 1758.

By the fall of Fort Duquesne quiet was practically restored throughout the colony of Maryland. The garrisons were rapidly dispersed, and Fort Frederick remained in the hands of Governor Sharpe with no immediate prospect for use, although it was not entirely abandoned as a military post until after the close of that year. With the restoration of peace and quiet the thrifty governor proceeded to lease the lot and fort to one Henry Heinzman, surgeon. This lease bears date December 25, 1762, and was never recorded. After the recital of the purposes and object for which the land was bought by the Governor, the lease continues as follows :

“ And whereas there is not any garrison or soldiers at the said Fort Frederick, and several persons who live at or near the said fort do, and if not prevented, will continue to make great waste and destruction of the said fort and improvements by burning the plank and other materials ” —

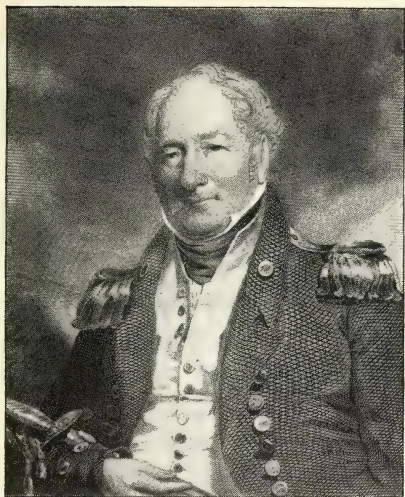
the property is accordingly leased for the sum of £30 current, yearly, reserving to the Governor the right to enter upon the property and annul the lease at any time when he might need the same for military operations. Thus did Fort Frederick pass to peaceful uses.

(To be continued.)

¹³ 9 Md. Ar., 293.

COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. NAVY.

BY JANEY HOPE MARR.



COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, U. S. N.

There is in the possession of the writer a bit of embodied history. It is a snuff-box, not like costly trifles which princes gave and took, but like a Jack Tar that has borne the brunt of wind and waves in many quarters of the globe. Made of wood, or woods to speak more precisely, its sombre coat of varnish is rough and worn; it is round in shape, about three inches in diameter and one and a half deep. As, however, it can tell its own tale, at least in part, let

me transcribe the two inscriptions that it shows:

“Relics of the olden time. A gift from J. F. Watson to Comdr. Jas. Barron, 1825. The box is of walnut, a tree of Penn’s day and the last left alive in the city of Philadelphia. It stood till 1813 before the Hall of Independence. The oak on the lid is of the timber of the *Alliance* frigate the last relic of the first Am’n navy. The mahogany is of Columbus’ House the first in Am’ca, 1496.”

Had this venerable walnut but possessed a tongue many a word of sage and kindly counsel had it repeated after him who “never once betrayed the simple Indian’s trust;” it had whispered down the years echoes from that ever to be remembered summer’s day of 1776.

“The old *Alliance* was the only frigate ‘of our first navy which was so successful as to escape capture, or destruction during the war of the Revolution. . . . Twice she bore the fortunes of La Fayette across the ocean: de Noailles was also along at one time. . . . She took ‘de Laurens and his suite

to France.' In brief she was a ship with a history and yet a 'lucky ship.'"

Touching the wood from the house of Columbus the giver of the gift wrote :

"David Lewis, Esq., presented me with a piece of the mahogany beam of Columbus' house in which he once dwelt in St. Domingo—of course of the first house constructed by a European in America. I have used parts of it in several snuff boxes of relic wood."

The second inscription reads thus :

"A characteristic of Presidt. Harrison is very applicable to Comm're Barron, viz: He has a remarkably suggestive mind and having passed through a career full of incident and variety his retentive memory seems to be constantly on the alert for illustrations drawn from his own experience of any points that may occur.—J. F. W."

Naturally we turn next from the gift to the giver. J. F. Watson was a man of note in his generation, a collector of relics and curiosities, a member of the historical societies of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts and the author of "Annals of Philadelphia," "Historical Tales of the Olden Times in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," and "Annals and Occurrences of New York City and State." The gratification of his tastes as collector and author appears to have formed his relaxation from business, for he was "successively a bookseller, a bank cashier and railroad treasurer in Philadelphia," and it was, I doubt not, in that city when Commodore Barron was in command of the Navy Yard, or at the Naval Asylum, that the two formed what became their long and devoted friendship.

Naturally also we turn to the recipient of the gift. Commodore Barron was a remarkable man, but it was his misfortune to live in advance of his century. His father, known as James Barron, "the Elder," was commander-in-chief of the Virginia navy, "being styled Commodore of all the armed vessels of the Commonwealth," of a navy of which too little mention has been made. True, "it was employed mainly for the defense of the bays and rivers of the State," but it did good service; as the "Virginia Gazette" repeatedly bears witness. The commission of "the brave Captain Barron" (thus the quaint old journal styles him) is framed in wood from the ship *Constitution*. "Sheltered in some retired creek this indomitable little force often pounced upon the unsuspecting marauders and taught them a lesson not

easily forgotten. When beset by overwhelming numbers they generally eluded detection; if, however, the prospect of a successful encounter was hopeless they would sink their guns and retire into the heart of the country."

James Barron, the younger, was not of an age to take part in the Revolution, but when the U. S. navy was organized, 1798, he was commissioned Lieutenant, and "served under Captain Barry, in the brief war with France, of that period, with distinguished credit. In 1799 he was promoted to the highest grade in the navy, and in the Mediterranean again distinguished himself, this time under his brother, Commodore Samuel Barron. His seamanship was not only scientific and theoretical, but soundly practical. It is said that "he originated the first code of signals introduced in the American navy." In which connection I quote this quaint extract from a letter, dated, Washington, February 25, 1834, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy: "The importance of signals in all maritime pursuits was made manifest as far back as the days of Noah, viz., the dove."

During his sad exile in Copenhagen, Barron lived in a garret that he might support his family then on a plantation near Hampton, Va. In a room so small that during the day he hoisted his bed to the ceiling by apparatus of his own contrivance, he supported his family and himself by his inventions. He received there many distinguished visitors and "at the meetings of the Americans on national festivals and other occasions was uniformly invited to preside, which he did with dignity and politeness." Among his inventions may be enumerated a machine for "preparing hemp and for spinning the same into rope yarns (1812); other machinery for laying the rope yarns in strands and twisting the same into cables and other cordage (1813); a new mode for making metallic or nailed shoes and boots (in the same year), and in 1814 a new kind of windmill and improvements." "As early as between 1833 and 1844 . . . James Barron was continuously urging upon the Committee of Naval Affairs his invention of an impregnable steam propeller, armed with a pyramidal beak on the water line. From stem to stern, from side to side above water would be a terrapin-back, at a very acute angle of incidence to a shot fired from a ship's deck. . . . He was a master mechanic and draughtsman and

presented his memorial and model in the most demonstrated formula." He furnished, 1825, to the Secretary of the Navy a plan and estimates for a floating dry dock at the Norfolk navy yard, and especially urged the inexpediency of erecting wooden wharves and docks in waters infested with the "teredo navalis." He was also the inventor of an automatic fan and a ventilator, and, according to family tradition, of a machine for cutting the corks for bottles as they are cut to-day.

The "affair of the Chesapeake" has become a matter of history. In this day and viewed dispassionately there is "little doubt that the sentence (Commodore Barron's) was wholly undeserved." His frigate was totally unprepared for action and her commander was borne from the deck with "seven wounds in the right leg and thigh." Yet he was sacrificed to popular feeling and his courage was impugned by Decatur till his proud spirit was galled beyond endurance. Himself most frank, what he considered duplicity in others was intolerable to him. Though quick and choleric he was generous and benevolent, and though possessing many bitter enemies he inspired ardent, enduring friendships which he held sacred to his latest breath. We catch vivid glimpses of his personality through some of the countless letters addressed to him, many of them still breathing out the odors of the quaint by-gone flowers of sentiment from the "ready pens of charming women of that day; many are couched in the strong language of male friends hotly indignant over his wrongs. There are the artless prattles of a little kinswoman about her studies and pastimes and the confidences of a lad who "presumes to address him" because ever since his "conversation with his venerable friend he had bent his mind on the navy," to letters of introduction varying from an officer of the Russian Imperial Navy to a modest youth from his own neighborhood. We see as in a mirror his sacred relations to his little grandson and to his entire family. When his orders for sea came it was as though there had been a death in the house.

Commodore Barron was a personage in his day, but he was not beloved of the Jeffersonian administration and he believed—and many with him—that his foes pursued him with unrelenting vindictiveness. He was the most brilliant and conspicuous figure in the American navy, and few men, if any, attracted a greater

share of favorable public attention. After having served upon Barron's court of inquiry and court-martial Decatur opposed, "with all his powerful influence, Commodore Barron's application for restoration to active service in the navy." The duel that followed has passed into history and is regarded as one of the most famous ever fought upon the bloody field of Bladensburg."

In 1828 Commodore Barron was ordered to the *Guerriere*, the flagship of the Pacific squadron. This, though late in the day, was practically a vindication, but unfortunately—for it may be called the mistake of his life—from private reasons he asked that these orders be revoked and his request was granted. He was, as has been set forth, "in command of the Philadelphia navy yard where he had the honor of receiving General Lafayette when he visited that place in 1824."

Commodore Barron was also an invited guest with Colonels McLane, Huger, Fish and other surviving officers of the Revolution at the great fête at Yorktown given to the renowned Frenchman by the State of Virginia. He commanded the Norfolk navy yard at an interesting period, from which station he was called to the superintendence of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, but he chose Norfolk as the spot in which to end his days, in a community which loved and esteemed him.

The portraits of Commodore Barron which I recall portray rather the commander than the man, they bring out with greatest clearness a stern dignity of bearing and a sense of the prestige which belonged to his rank. The beautiful miniature of him, painted in Copenhagen by the "limner" of the sovereign of Denmark, while it lacks neither pride of port, nor decision of countenance, breathes out softer traits and more engaging charms. The form is slenderer than that of the portraits. A blue coat and a buff waistcoat, turned back from snow-white collar, cravat and ruffles, set off to advantage a soft, rosy complexion. His features are of generous mold; his determined chin is almost cleft by a dimple and his firm lips are decidedly handsome. His broad and capacious head is handsome, also crowned as it is with soft waving locks of light brown, and his large wide-open eyes are blue—as blue as the sea he loved.

JOHN PRINTZ, GOVERNOR OF NEW SWEDEN.*

BY MRS. JAMES MIFFLIN.

Two hundred and fifty-two years ago, on February 15, 1643, two ships sailed up the Delaware, or South river, as it was then called, carrying a large company of Swedes, the most conspicuous of whom was John Printz, governor of New Sweden, and the first person who represented an established form of government in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. It is a common error to consider William Penn as the beginning of all things in Pennsylvania, and to overlook the fact for thirty-nine years before his arrival many people of Dutch, Swedish and English nationality had settled here and established a government; had held most friendly intercourse with the Indians, cultivated the land, erected forts, dwellings, churches and water mills, and in many ways facilitated the future coming and settlement of William Penn and his company, although to him is usually given the whole credit of gaining the friendship of the Indians and the establishment of the colony.

Before dwelling upon the services of Governor John Printz it may be of interest to give a short account of the events which preceded his arrival, and of the first discovery and settlement of Delaware bay and river.

In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English navigator, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, sailed from Amsterdam for Nova Zembla, in search of a northern passage to the East Indies. Encountering fog and ice he changed his course for a more westerly one, but finding that the Newfoundland shores were no more hospitable he continued on until he entered Penobscot Bay on the coast of Maine. After a short stay for repairs he proceeded towards the southwest, in search it is said of a passage to the western Pacific ocean, having been assured by his friend, Captain John Smith, that such a passage existed south of Virginia. Sailing as far as the mouth of Chesapeake

* Paper prepared and read by Mrs. James Mifflin, at the annual celebration of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia, February 15, 1895.

bay, Hudson must have concluded that Captain Smith's knowledge of geography was uncertain, for he reversed his course and sailed up the coast. On August 28, 1609, he discovered a great bay, but after taking soundings considered it would be unsafe to explore it further, "as only a pinnacle drawing four or five feet of water could possibly enter it with impunity." This is supposed to be the first discovery of Delaware bay. One year later it was visited by Lord Delaware, and named after him.

In 1614 the States'-General of Holland granted a charter to certain merchants and others to secure the exclusive privilege of trade in Manhattan river, and also in the South or Delaware river. Five vessels sailed, one only coming to the Delaware, the other four proceeding to Manhattan river. Among the latter was a vessel commanded by Captain Adrian Block, which was accidentally burnt upon its arrival at Manhattan river. Instead of being discouraged, Captain Block and his small crew valiantly set to work and built a new vessel. This incident is mentioned as being of interest, as it was the first vessel ever built in this country. It is a matter of regret that this ship building industry, started by a handful of men two hundred and eighty-one years ago, should not have flourished with the growth of the country. We now have seventy millions of inhabitants, but our merchants are still obliged to purchase their vessels in the old world, and sail them under foreign colors. The fifth vessel, commanded by Captain Cornelis Mey, proceeded down the coast until it reached the mouth of Delaware bay, to the two capes of which he gave the names of Cape Mey and Cape Cornelis.

In 1621 the States'-General of Holland granted a charter to the West India Company, who sent out in 1623 the ship *New Netherland*, commanded by the same Cornelis Mey, who sailed up the river and erected a fort on the eastern bank which he named Fort Nassau. This was the earliest settlement in the Delaware, and where is now the town of Gloucester.

It is a matter of interest to the Colonial Dames that the first colonial dame on record in this part of the country accompanied the party who erected Fort Nassau. Her name was Catalina Tricho, and one of her descendants is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

A second expedition came out from Holland in 1631,

nominally under de Vries, although he really did not arrive until later, and made a settlement near the mouth of the river, calling it Swanendael. This little colony of thirty men under one Gillis Osset, had but a short existence. It is claimed that an Indian chief stole a piece of tin, upon which was painted the arms of Holland, that the Dutch remonstrated and the Indians put the chief to death. Regretting this unwonted mode of procedure among their tribe, the Indians concluded to mete out a like mode of punishment upon the Dutch on a larger scale, and so surprised and exterminated them.

We now come to the settlement of the Swedes upon the Delaware. As early as 1604 William Usseliux, a native of Antwerp and a merchant, presented himself to Gustavus Adolphus with a view of interesting him in the establishment of a trading company, to extend its operations in Asia, Africa and America, particular attention being called to the fertile South river. Gustavus Adolphus took great interest in the scheme, a charter was granted to the company, large subscriptions were received from the royal family, clergy and nobility, and just as the plan was about to be put into operation the war with Germany broke out, and the subsequent death of Gustavus Adolphus put a stop to the whole project.

The next attempt at colonizing on the part of Sweden was more successful, and was planned by Peter Minuit, who had been Director-General of the West India Company, and Governor of New Netherlands. Owing to misunderstandings with the directors, probably because Minuit served the interest of the Company too well, and interfered with the private emoluments of the directors, he was unjustly misrepresented, and dismissed from the Company. In view of the services he afterwards rendered the Swedes and his great integrity, all these accusations were evidently groundless. After his rupture with the Dutch West India Company he went to Sweden and endeavored successfully to interest the celebrated Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna and Queen Christina, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, in his scheme of carrying out the intentions of Gustavus Adolphus and Usseliux. An expedition was formed and sailed from Gottenburg in the spring of 1638. They stopped for a few days at the mouth of the river, christening their landing place Paradise Point

(now Lewes) and then continued on, disembarking at the junction of what are now called the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, and building a fort which was called Christina, after their young queen. Land was purchased from the Indians from the mouth of the river to what is now Trenton, and wooden posts erected with the Queen's initials, to show the ownership of Sweden, the colony being called New Sweden. Minuit seems to have made an excellent commander and to have fostered the interest of the little colony. Returning to Sweden he stopped in the West Indies to effect the sale of his cargo. At the island of St. Christopher a Dutch vessel chanced to be in port, and while Minuit was paying a friendly visit to the Captain a squall arose, sinking the vessel, and all on board including Minuit were drowned. His own vessel, however, escaped.

Minuit was succeeded by Peter Hollander, who remained here but one year and a half, and concerning whose jurisdiction but little is known.

In 1642 a new expedition was fitted out in Sweden, under the command of Governor John Printz, an ex-army officer, who had served in the thirty years' war, but who had been court-martialed for the capitulation of Chemnitz. He claimed that the surrender was unavoidable, owing to the cowardice of his officers, which was doubtless true, as two years later he was ennobled and made governor of New Sweden. The instructions given to Printz by the Swedish government are remarkable for their wisdom and liberality and for the clemency to be displayed towards the Indians. So much has been said in favor of Penn's treatment of the Indians, but we find that forty years previously Governor Printz was counseled to be quite as moderate, to endeavor to convert them to Christianity, and to impress upon their minds that "neither he nor his subordinates were come into these parts to do them any wrong." It is claimed that during the whole occupation of the Swedes on the Delaware not a single drop of Indian blood was shed by them. That the government did not entirely lose sight of its own financial interests is shown by the suggestion that "the wild people be allowed to obtain such things as they need at a price somewhat more moderate than they are getting them of the Hollanders at Fort Nassau or the adjacent English." We thus see that commercial

rivalry commenced very early, and doubtless most tempting prices were offered to lure the Indians to Fort Christina, and possibly an attractive bargain table provided also for the squaws who accompanied them.

In company with Governor Printz came quite a number of officers and twenty-four soldiers, a preacher, clerk, provost and hangman. The latter may have been sent with a view to keeping order, for among the former emigrants were many convicts and a number of Finns, called "forest destroyers," who had overrun Sweden and were much feared by the peasants, and who doubtless were sent to this country to get rid of them. Much complaint was made by the better class of settlers of this unwelcome addition to the community, and Governor Printz endeavored to put a stop to it. This proves that convict and pauper emigration is not a question of the present day only, but perplexed our early rulers as well.

The preacher was the celebrated Campanius, who rendered good service in attempting to convert the savages, and who translated Luther's Catechism and the Lord's Prayer into the Indian language, and instead of the usual, "Give us this day our daily bread," he worded it, "Give us this day our daily corn and venison." The Indians of 1645 seem to have shared some of the feelings of their Christian brethren of the present time, and to have had a dread and suspicion of long sermons. The grandson of Campanius tells us that when the Indians attended the first service they judged from the length of time that Campanius preached that he must be hatching a conspiracy, and for some days his life was in danger, the savages coming to ask frequent questions and to carefully inquire into it.

Upon his arrival, after touching at Christina, Governor Printz sailed up the river to Tennacong, now Tinicum island, and established the first seat of government in Pennsylvania, building a mansion called Printzdorp (which was standing until the beginning of this century, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire) and adding orchards, gardens and pavilions. He also erected a fort and called it New Gottenburg, and a few months after his arrival he built another on the eastern bank of the river, near the present Salem creek, and named it Fort Elfsborg. He must have made an impressive civil officer, as he is said to have

weighed four hundred pounds. His wife and daughter Armgartt accompanied him.

The policy of Printz towards the Dutch seems to have been unwise, and he made himself unpopular with them instead of employing tact. Ill feeling between the Swedes and Dutch had been smouldering since the earliest settlement of the Swedes, the Dutch claiming the land by priority of discovery and habitation. The Hollanders also complained that nearly all their fur trade with the Indians, which at that time, particularly in beaver skins, was the chief industry of both New Sweden and New Netherlands, had been diverted from them. Many remonstrances had been received from Governor Kieft in Manhattan, but no attention paid to them. To further exasperate the Dutch, Printz insisted that all Dutch vessels going up the river to Fort Nassau must salute the Swedish colors on Forts Gottenburg and Elfsborg, and when they neglected to do so he fired upon them. Governor Kieft again sent envoys to remonstrate, but Governor Printz, instead of receiving them courteously, kept them waiting in the rain for half an hour before admitting them, and then would give them no satisfaction. The Dutch, however, feared an open rupture, for they were themselves menaced by the New Englanders, and knew that the Swedes would doubtless aid them against a common enemy, as they had done some years before when a party of sixty Englishmen endeavored to settle on the eastern bank of the Delaware.

Whatever his conduct was towards the Dutch, Governor Printz seems to have tried in every way to carry out the instructions of his own government and to develop the resources of the colony. He improved the trade with the Indians and built a fort, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and trading houses, so that the Indians would be obliged to pass them, and thus enable the Swedes to intercept the trade with the Dutch. He built a church at New Gottenburg, and decorated it according to Swedish fashion, and erected the first water mill on what is now Cobb's creek. A settlement was also formed at Upland. In 1647 Governor Kieft, of Amsterdam, was succeeded by Peter Stuyvesant, a man of much stronger character, who determined to put a stop to this monopoly of the Swedes and humiliation of the Dutch by purchasing of the Indians a promontory (although previously bought

by the Swedes, but the Indians do not seem to have hesitated to re-sell land many times) and erected a fort called Fort Casimir, where New Castle now stands. With the building of this fort Swedish ascendancy declined. Very little assistance seems to have been given to Printz by the Swedish government, as we find that for two years, from 1644 to 1646, not even a letter had been received. He had repeatedly written asking for help of various kinds, and one request shows a most curious condition of legal affairs. He asks to have sent out a learned man to administer justice and attend to the law business, as sometimes the same person appeared in court both as plaintiff and judge. What became of the defendant under those peculiar circumstances he does not divulge. This would seem too knotty a problem for even their illustrious successors, the Philadelphia lawyers, to unravel. Receiving no assistance from his government, Printz seems to have become discouraged, and he returned to Sweden in 1653, leaving the colony in charge of his son-in-law, John Papagoya, and the Dutch in possession of the whole eastern shore of the Delaware, as Fort Elfsborg had been abandoned. They had encountered there an enemy mightier than the Dutch, more to be feared than the Indians, and one who has held its own over each succeeding generation—the New Jersey mosquito!

WASHINGTON'S MANUSCRIPT PRAYER BOOK.

(Continued from p. 54b.)

and state. bless O Lord the whole
 race of mankind, and let the
 world be filled with the know-
 ledge of Thee, and thy son Je-
 su. Pity the sick, the poor, the weak,
 the needy, the widows and father-
 less, and all that mourn or are
 broken in heart, and be merciful
 to them according to their sever-
 al necessities. Bless my friends
 and grant me grace to forgive
 my enemies as heartily as I
 desire forgiveness at Thee. my hea-
 venly Father. I beseech thee to
 defend me this night from all
 evil, and do more for me than
 I can think or ask, for Jesus
 Christ sake, in whose most
 holy name & words I continue
 our father Amen

Tuesday morning

O Lord our God, most mighty and
merciful Father. I shine unwor-
thy creature and servant, do
once more approach thy presence
through, not worthy to appear
before thee, because of my natural
corruptions, and the many sins
and transgressions which I have
committed against thy divine
majesty; yet I beseech thee, for
the sake of him in whom thou
art well pleased, the Lord Jesus
Christ, to admit me to render thee
deserved thanks and praises for
thy manifold mercies extended
toward me, for the quiet rest & repose
of the past night, for food, rai-
ment, health, peace, liberty and
the hopes of a better life
Through the

merit of thy dear sons bitter
passion. and oh kind Father
continue thy mercy and favour
to me this day and ever here-
after; prosper all my lawful
undertakings; let me have all
my directions from thy holy
spirit, and success from thy
bountiful hand. Let the bright
beams of thy ^{light} so shine into my
heart, and enlighten my mind
in understanding thy blessed
word, that I may be enabled
to perform thy will in all things
and effectually resist all tem-
ptations of the world, the flesh,
and the devil. Preserve and
defend our rulers in Church &
state. Bless the people of this
Land, be a Father to the fatherless

a comforter to the comfortless,
a deliverer to the captive, ~~and~~
a physician to the sick; let
thy blessing be upon our friends
kindred and families. Be our
guide this day and forever
through of G. in whose blessed
form of prayer I conclude my
weak petitions. Our Father &c.

Tuesday evening

most gracious God and heavenly
father, we cannot cease but import
cry unto thee for mercy, because
my sins cry against me for justice
now shall I address myself unto thee
I must with the publican stand and
admire at thy great goodness, tender
mercy, and long suffering towards
me, in that thou hast kept me
the past day from being consumed
and brought to nought. O Lord who
is man or the son of man that
thou regardedst him; the more days
pass over my head, the more sins

and iniquities I heap up against
thee. If I should cast up the ac-
count of my good deeds done this
day, how few and small would
they be; but if I should reckon
my miscarriages, surely they would
be many and great. O blessed Father,
let thy son's blood wash me from
all impurities, and cleanse me
from the stains of sin that are
upon me, give me grace to lay
hold upon his merits, that they
may be my reconciliation and
atonement unto thee. - That I may
know my sins are forgiven by
his death a passion, embrace me
in the arms of thy mercy; reach
safe to receive me into the bo-
som of thy love, shadow me with
thy wings that I may safely rest
under thy protection this
night;

and so into thy hands I commend
myself both soul & body in the
name of thy son J. C. beseeching
Thee when this life shall end
I may take my everlasting rest
with Thee in thy heavenly king-
dom. Bless all in authority over
us, be merciful to all those af-
flicted with any cross or cala-
mity. Bless all my friends, for-
give my enemies and accept of
my thanks giving this evening
for all the mercies and favours
afforded me; hear and graciously
answer these my requests and
whatever else thou seest need-
ful grant us for the sake
of Jesus Christ in whose blessed
name and words I continue to
pray, Our Father &c.

A prayer for Wednesday morning
Almighty and eternal Lord God, the
great creator of heaven and earth,
and the God and Father of our Lord
Jesus Christ; look down from hea-
ven, in pity and compassion upon
me thy servant, who humbly pro-
strate myself before thee, sensible
of thy mercy, and my own misery.
There is an infinite distance
between thy glorious majesty, and
me thy poor creature, the work of
thy hand, between thy infinite
power, and my weakness, thy
wisdom, and my folly, thy eternal
being, and my mortal frame. But
O Lord, I have set myself at a
greater distance from thee by
my sin and wickedness, and
humbly acknowledge the corrup-
tion of my nature, and the
many rebellions of my life.
I have sinned against heaven

and before thee, in thought and
deed: I have contemned thy ma-
jesty and holy laws. I have like-
wise sinned by omitting what I
ought to have done, and committing
what I ought not. I have rebelled
against light, despised thy mer-
cies and judgments, and broken
my vows and promises; I have
deflected the means of grace, and
opportunities of becoming better:
my iniquities are multiplied
and my sins are very great.
I confess them O Lord, with shame
and sorrow, detestation and loathing,
~~and~~ desire to be vile in my own
eyes, as I have rendered myself
vile in thine. I humbly beseech
thee to be merciful to me in the
free pardon of my sins, for the
sake of thy dear Son, my only
Saviour J. C. who came not to
call the righteous, but sinners
to repentance; be pleased to

(To be continued.)

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN CONNECTICUT.

BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A.

The Connecticut branch of the Order of the Cincinnati was organized at West Point, N. Y., on July 4, 1783. The following officers were elected: President, Brigadier-General Jedediah Huntington; vice-president, Colonel Hernan Swift; secretary, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull; treasurer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Huntington; assistant treasurer, Major David Smith. The number of original members was one hundred and eighty-one. The first meeting of the organized Society was held at the State House at Hartford, December 17, 1784. The General Institution, with the proceedings previous and subsequent thereto, were read, as were also a letter from His Excellency, General Washington, appointing the place of meeting for the [General] Society in May, and a letter from the State Society of Delaware. General Swift, Lieutenant-Colonel David Humphrey and Colonel Meigs were appointed a committee to hear and examine the claims of such gentlemen as propose to become members at the present meeting. On report of the committee Captain Simeon Newel was admitted to sign the General Institution; and Lieutenant Moses Cleveland and Captain (John) Webb, not being able to attend this meeting, the committee recommended "that the door be open for them to sign till the next general meeting," which report was accepted by the Society. Amos Hall, of Guilford, second son of Captain Stephen Hall, deceased, "the elder brother having relinquished his birthright for himself and heirs," was admitted a member. Five delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the General Society, "two to be supported at the expense of the Society." A tax of two dollars was laid on each member to defray the expense of the above delegation.

Several gentlemen were appointed collectors of the tax in their respective counties. A committee of one from a county was appointed to hear the claims of such gentlemen as wish to become members of this Society, and report to the next general meeting. A committee was appointed to propose and report a

code of by-laws to be laid before the Society at the annual meeting in July, subject to their discussion, revision and acceptance.

“Voted: That the President of this Society be desired to transmit, as soon as may be, to His Excellency, Governor Trumbull, a medal containing the Order of the Society, and acquaint him that the Society does itself the honor to consider him a member.”

The Fourth of July happening this year on a Sunday, it was ordered that the annual meeting be holden on July 7 at Hartford.

The Society had a prosperous existence until 1804, meeting alternately at Hartford and New Haven, dining together and marching in procession, escorted by the militia, to some church, where they listened to an oration and a sermon. On these occasions the members appeared in the Continental uniform, with side-arms and powdered hair. For several years previous to 1804 the Society had petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation, to enable them to hold their funds, but without success. There had been from the first a strong feeling of hostility to the Society, on the ground that it was “an hereditary aristocracy” which designed “to overthrow the government and monopolize all the offices!”

At the anniversary meeting, July 4, 1803, a motion was made to dissolve the Society, which failed to pass. At the next meeting, July 4, 1804, the motion was renewed, “and, after a critical and lengthy discussion, the previous question was moved and taken—carried in the affirmative.” Only forty-five members (no quorum) were present, and the number of negative votes is not stated. It may be safely asserted, therefore, that the Society was never (legally) dissolved, if, indeed, a State Society can be dissolved.* The funds of the Society, which amounted to \$15,212.66, were ordered to be divided *pro rata* among the members, and any undivided balance that might remain to be deposited in the treasury of Yale College for safe keeping, where it has lain without interest for ninety-one years.† Several of the members invested their shares (about \$500) in a portrait‡ of Washington, by Trumbull, which hangs in the art gallery of

* It is the opinion of a distinguished officer of the New York Society that a State Society cannot be dissolved. It can only become dormant.

† The balance is \$1700.

‡ It was “to be hung in the College library.”

Yale University. (It was ordered to be hung in the College library.) The books and papers of the Society are in the archives of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, where they were deposited by the secretary, Lieutenant John Mix, of Farmington, "for safe keeping."

In the year 1860 several descendants of Revolutionary officers in Rhode Island* and Connecticut began to institute inquiries as to what steps were necessary to revive the dormant State Societies. A memorial was presented to the General Society, who decided, in 1863, that, on account of the disturbed state of the country, the inquiry was inopportune.

In 1887 or 1888 John Fitch, of New York City, and Major John C. Kinney, of Hartford, both members of the New Jersey Society, took initiatory steps towards reviving the Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut. A list of the members of the Connecticut Society from 1783 to 1804 was published in the *Connecticut Courant*, and their qualified descendants were invited to join in the movement. A meeting was held at the Senate Chamber in Hartford, July 4, 1888, at which the following gentlemen were present: John Fitch, Major John C. Kinney, General Dwight Morris, Rev. S. J. M. Merwin, Augustus W. Merwin, Charles E. Hart, Nathan G. Pond, Charles H. Murray, Esq., Satterlee Swartwont and William H. Bissell. It was voted to revive the disbanded Connecticut Society, and the following officers of the "Provisional Organization" were elected: President, Brigadier-General Dwight Morris; vice-president, Nathan G. Pond; secretary, Major John C. Kinney; treasurer, Charles E. Hart; assistant secretary, John M. Montgomery; chaplain, Rev. S. J. M. Merwin; standing committee, John Fitch and John Benjamin.

The second meeting was held at the capitol at Hartford, July 4, 1880, and was attended by the following gentlemen: John Fitch, General Dwight Morris, Augustus W. Merwin, Charles E. Hart, Satterlee Swartwout, Nathan G. Pond, Charles H. Murray, William H. Bissell and Rev. A. N. Lewis. It was again voted to revive and reorganize the Connecticut Society, and the following officers were elected: President, General Dwight Morris; vice-president, Nathan G. Pond; secretary, Charles H. Murray;

* The Rhode Island Society was revived in 1877, and restored in 1881.

treasurer, Charles E. Hart ; assistant secretary, Satterlee Swartwout ; assistant treasurer, Daniel B. Bradley ; chaplain, Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis.

The work of reorganization was now begun in earnest under the charge of Rev. A. N. Lewis. A circular stating the claims of the "Provisional Organization" was sent to the delegates of the State Societies. Search was made throughout the United States for qualified descendants of the original and admitted members, and at the general meeting at Baltimore, May 7-8, 1890, a petition signed by some forty "eligibles" was presented by the delegates, General Dwight Morris, Nathan G. Pond, Charles H. Murray, Satterlee Swartwout and Rev. A. N. Lewis. This was referred to a committee of one from a State, Colonel Clifford Stanley Sims, chairman, who were ordered to report thereon at the general meeting of 1893.

During the first year of the "Provisional Organization" of 1888-1889 certain irregularities and mistakes were made which excited considerable prejudice and opposition among the officers and delegates of the General Society. These, however, were rectified, and on May 13, 1893, at Boston, the committee recommended to the General Society that the Connecticut Society be restored. This report was unanimously adopted, and the Connecticut delegates were admitted to seats. Of the seven "promoters" of the revival and restoration of the Connecticut Society *six* are deceased ! John Fitch, Major J. C. Kinney, Rev. S. J. M. Merwin, N. A. Pond, General Dwight Morris and A. W. Merwin. Rev. A. N. Lewis is the only member living who participated in the reorganization of the Society.

The president, treasurer and secretary died in rapid succession soon after the annual meeting of July 4, 1894. At a special meeting held in New Haven, January 1, 1895, the vacancies were filled. The present officers are : Colonel George Bliss Sanford, U. S. Army, president ; General H. L. Abbott, U. S. Army, vice-president ; Morris Woodruff Seymour, secretary ; James B. Metcalf, Esq., treasurer ; Charles Isham, assistant secretary ; Charles B. Gilbert, assistant treasurer ; Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis, chaplain ; Charles Isham, historian. The delegates to the General Society are : Rev. A. N. Lewis, Walter S. Judd, Esq., Colonel George B. Sanford, Esq., W. P. Glenney, Esq., James B. Metcalf.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

DAVES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Major John Daves, of New Bern, N. C., was born in 1748, in what is now Mecklenburg county, Va. He was brought when very young to Craven county, N. C., in which county, on September 29, 1750, a grant for 640 acres of land was issued by Governor Gabriel Johnston to his uncle, Richard Daves. William Daves also purchased land in Craven county as early as March, 1750, and in a deed bearing date April 30, 1754, he is described as "late of the Colony of Virginia, but now of 'New-bern town.'"

The ancestors of John Daves were English. The first of the name in this country came from London about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Virginia, in what was afterwards Chesterfield county, whence his descendants moved into the counties to the southward, and into North Carolina. The following extract from Smith's "Obituary," p. 33, is said to refer to this family:

"1652, Dec. 24th. Died, John Daves, broker; buried in St. Olave's, Old Jewry. His son, Thos. Daves, a bookseller, was afterwards an alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, enriched by the legacy of Hugh Audley."

To this Daves there is reference, under date of November 23, 1662, in Bohn's edition of Pepys' "Diary."

On October 25, 1770, John Daves purchased from the commissioners of the town of New Bern the premises occupied by him during his lifetime as his homestead; an unusual condition of the commissioners' deed being that within eighteen months from the date of its execution there should be built on the land "a house at least 24 x 16 feet, of stone, brick or frame," a failure to comply with which made void the conveyance. Shortly thereafter he married his first wife, Sally, daughter of John Council Bryan, a planter, of which marriage there was a son, John, who died in early childhood.

In the stirring times previous to the Revolution, and during that war, the men of New Bern were active and prominent. Her

minute men, under Caswell, bore a conspicuous part in the victorious campaign of Moore's creek, in the winter of 1776, and it is said that John Daves then served as a private. But the first record we have of his services during the Revolution, throughout the whole of which he was in the field, is as quartermaster of the Second North Carolina regiment of the Continental line, June 7, 1776. This regiment, with the First, participated in the successful defense of Charleston, S. C., in June, 1776, and the bearing and efficiency of the North Carolinians were highly commended by General Charles Lee. Soon afterwards all the North Carolina Continental regiments, or battalions, as they were then called, were brigaded under command of Brigadier-General James Moore. General Moore died in April, 1777, and the command devolved upon General Francis Nash, who was transferred, with his brigade, to the army of General Washington. These troops acquitted themselves with credit at the battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777, and were heavily engaged at Germantown, where they lost General Nash, Colonel Edward Buncombe and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Irwin, of the Fifth regiment, Captain Jacob Turner, and many others. John Daves, who had been commissioned ensign in the Second regiment, September 30, 1776, distinguished himself in this battle, and his commission as first lieutenant bears its date, October 4, 1777. With his comrades he shared the miseries of the memorable winter of 1777-78, at Valley Forge, the brigade being then commanded by General Lachlan McIntosh, of Georgia.

In June following, by virtue of a resolution of Congress passed in May, 1778, the nine regiments of the brigade were consolidated into four, and many of its officers were retired, or assigned to other commands; Lieutenant Daves was among those retained. At Monmouth, in June, 1778, the brigade was next in action, and the winter of 1778-79 was passed at Morristown, N. J. Two companies of the Second regiment formed part of the assaulting column of General Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, N. Y., July 16, 1779, and were warmly commended by him for their gallant behavior. Major Hardy Murfree commanded the detachment, and Lieutenant Daves, who was severely wounded in the attack, is said to have been a volunteer in the "forlorn hope," led by Lieutenant Gibbon, of Pennsylvania,

afterwards of Virginia. Lieutenants Daves and Gibbon, both of whom subsequently obtained the title of major, were ever after intimate friends.

After his recovery, Lieutenant Daves went with his regiment, in the spring of 1780, to the relief of Charleston, S. C., and was made prisoner of war at the surrender of that city by General Benjamin Lincoln to Sir Henry Clinton, May 12, 1780. By this calamity North Carolina was deprived, at a time of sorest need, of all of her veteran Continental troops, many of whom, including their distinguished general, James Hogun, died while prisoners of war. Having been exchanged, Lieutenant Daves was assigned, January 1, 1781, to the Third of the four new regiments levied to supply the places of those lost at Charleston. These regiments, raised and equipped only after incredible labor, were not organized in time to bear a part in the Guilford campaign; but three of them, constituting the brigade of General Jethro Sumner, and officered by veterans of long experience, won for themselves at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781, the highest encomiums for their bravery and steadiness. In his report of the battle, General Greene says of them: "I am at a loss which most to admire, the gallantry of the officers or the good conduct of the men."

After the battle of Eutaw, General Sumner was recalled to North Carolina to punish and overawe certain bands of Tories, one of which under the notorious David Fanning had captured at Hillsboro, on September 13, 1781, Governor Thomas Burke. His stay in North Carolina was short, for we find him with his command again in South Carolina in February, 1782, at Ponpon; where, on the 6th of that month, there was a re-assignment of the officers of the North Carolina line, Captain John Daves—for on the day of the battle of Eutaw Springs he had been promoted to that rank—retaining his position in the Third regiment.

In April, 1782, Captain Daves married at Halifax, N. C., Mary Haynes, then in the thirty-first year of her age. She was the widow of Oroondatis Davis of that place, and daughter of Andrew Haynes. Her mother, Anne Eaton, was a daughter of William Eaton, of Bute (Warren) county, and Mary Rives, of Virginia, his wife.

Upon the reduction of the Continental army in January, 1783, Captain Daves and most of his fellow officers were retired and placed on "waiting orders" until November 15, 1783, when with the return of peace he was mustered out of service. By a resolution of Congress, passed in September, 1783, officers of the Continental line, who had served for a certain length of time, were promoted one grade "by brevet." The promotion, which was honorary only, was in recognition of long and faithful service, and it was probably to this resolution that Captain Daves owed his title of major by which he was always known after the war.

The State Society of the Cincinnati, composed of officers of the Continental line, was organized at Hillsboro, in October, 1783, with General Jethro Sumner as president, and Rev. Adam Boyd as secretary. Major Daves was one of the original members of the Society—sixty-two in all—but unfortunately it was but short-lived. Public sentiment in North Carolina and elsewhere was adverse to the Society at that time, and nothing is known of its existence since 1790. Its interesting records are probably lost, but it was represented in the meetings of the General Society, held in Philadelphia in 1784, 1787 and 1790, when it disappears from the record. The names and ranks of its original members have, however, been preserved.*

Major Daves was elected Collector of the Port of Beaufort, "with office at New Bern," by the legislature which sat at Hillsboro in April, 1784, and at the same session an act was passed authorizing the Continental Congress to collect duties on all foreign merchandise entering at the ports of the State. But in 1789 the State ratified the Constitution of the United States, and that prerogative having thereby passed to the general government, President Washington appointed John Daves on February 9, 1790, Collector of the Port of New Bern, and on March 6, 1792, advanced him to "Inspector of Surveys and Ports of No. 2 District—Port of New Bern," an office held by him until his resignation in January, 1800.

In May, 1787, Major Daves was elected one of the "Commissioners of the town of New Bern," a body which, at that

* *University Magazine*, No. 6, May, 1893.

time and previously, had, in addition to its other powers, authority "To Grant, Convey and acknowledge in Fee, to any person requesting the same, any lot or lots in the said town not already taken up and saved." Many conveyances of these Commissioners are registered in the county of Craven.

An act of Assembly, passed in 1789, appointed John Daves, and others, vestrymen of Christ Church Parish, New Bern; a parish originally established by law in 1715, and first called Craven parish. This act was merely in the nature of new incorporation, and for Church purposes only, whereas the vestries of Colonial days had been clothed with many of the powers of our County Commissioners.

Major John Daves died in New Bern October 12, 1804, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was buried in that town, in Cedar Grove cemetery, with military and masonic honors, and rested there until June, 1893, when his remains were transferred by his grandsons, Edward Graham and Graham Daves, to Guilford Battle Field, where in the perpetual and tender care of the Battle Ground Association, they now repose. Meet resting place, where sleep old comrades and former friends, for him whom his epitaph so well describes as "One of the well-tried patriots of our Revolutionary War."

His widow survived Major Daves eighteen years. Their children were Sally Eaton, Mrs Morgan Jones, whose many descendants are now in Arkansas and Mississippi; Ann Rebecca, Mrs. Josiah Collins, of Edenton, N. C.; John Pugh Daves, whose children still live in New Bern, and Thomas Haynes Daves, whose numerous posterity live in Alabama and Mississippi.

THE RETURN OF THE ENSIGN.

BY WILLIAM ARCH. McCLEAN.

Lexington and Concord! Horse, rider and tongue carried the news as quickly as possible, first to Boston town, then on to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all sections of the country. It slowly crept to the West and the frontier.

An afternoon of one of the last days of April, 1775, it reached the waters of the Susquehanna. There it was told the ferryman. He carried it across, and before his boat touched shore shouted it to Jack Barnity on the western landing. The tale told sent the hearer's hot blood flying through his patriotic heart. Jack forgot the errand he had come upon, ran to his horse, sprang into the saddle, pulled the horse into a run, and away sped the two to the old town of York, a few miles to the west. Reaching the town, Jack dashed up the street, sending wild shouts one after another, echoing and re-echoing through the place. In the public square he jumped from his horse and was immediately surrounded by anxious and excited people. Jack gave them the news in his inimitable style, with the climax, "And the Yankees fought like men!" At this a frantic yell broke from the crowd.

The town of York was in a region that contained few lovers of the English. Beside the Quaker contingency that had settled that far west, for years Scotch, Irish, a mixture of the two, French Huguenots and Germans had been flowing into the section from the old countries. Persecutions, personally sustained in many instances, intensified the bitterness against the older countries. England was thoroughly hated.

A young girl was attracted by the noise attending Jack's arrival. Her home was in the shadow of a row of linden trees in the corner of the square. She was youthful in appearance, yet with a face of strong characteristics. Deep-gray eyes gleamed with an intelligence underneath long lashes. These same eyes danced at the news Jack brought. She was the daughter of Archibald Gilliean, a sturdy Scotch-Irishman. Like father like daughter, was Mary known to everyone as Polly

Gilliean. Certain other reasons attracted Polly to within hearing of the commotion in the square. The voice of the bearer of the stirring news was not entirely strange to her. Jack Barnity was her lover. It had only been in the preceding week that he had hemmed and hawed at a certain question that concerned no one but themselves. She had had delicious fun in teasing him to tease her to say "Yes." Since then her father had given them his "God bless you, my children."

It was not many days after this, Jack approaching Polly, whispered:

"Polly, I've got a secret!"

"Another one and you can't hold it together any longer?" she answered.

"Yes," he replied, "it's this. I'm off, as soon as I can go, to join Colonel Washington to help fight the redcoats."

Polly never for an instant faltered then or in the days following. True, there were lumps in her throat, tears that nearly ran over, and sobs that were almost uttered. Yet she was proud that she had a lover to take part in the struggle for liberty.

The first of June Jack Barnity was off to the front. Going, he gloried not only in the fighting smelt afar, the purposes of the impending war, but also that he carried the colors of the company of York soldiers with whom he went, though but eighteen years of age. Since the news first arrived of Lexington and Polly knew of Jack's purpose, she had been working in secret as swiftly as her fingers could fly. She was making a flag for Jack to carry, for she had learned that the company had selected her lover to be its color-bearer. When the flag was complete, and Jack ready to depart, she placed it in his hands, saying: "Jack here is something to help the boys on to victory—to be true to." Jack, taking it joyously, exclaimed: "Oh, Polly, I'll be a whole company myself with this!" and impulsively kissed her. Then he solemnly added: "Polly, I will be as true to this flag and our country as I have been to you, and when the war is over what is left of us will come back to you to be more faithful than ever." When Jack reached the coast he sent word to Polly by the first messenger to the west that he had been made ensign of the regiment of the Flying Camp, and it was on account of the flag.

Then came the long and weary struggle. Most desolate were the days at home. No news, only uncertain rumors, of what was happening at the front. Finally came one that told that Jack had reached Cambridge, and had taken part in the campaigns about Boston in that year. Another came telling that Jack was with the Continental army in the march under Washington to New York in the spring of 1776; that he had been seen in engagements in and about that city during the summer, and that the last seen of him was in the front of the charge up the slopes leading to Fort Washington in November of the same year. No one knew, however, after he had fallen on those slopes wounded that he had been stripped of all his clothes but his stockings; that these were not taken because they were filled with blood; that he lay where he fell all night and the whole of the next day until evening, when a Hessian soldier approached to bayonet him; that a British officer interfered and saved his life; that he was thrown into a wagon and taken a prisoner to the city, where he was confined with the other survivors of the American army; that he had been without effectual medical aid for months, and was still helpless at an exchange of prisoners in 1778.

Meanwhile, Congress had broken the quietness of the town of York by its advent. Barracks were erected. There was much for Polly to do supplying the suffering soldiers with hospital stores, clothing and other necessities. While thus engaged she would catch herself thinking that perhaps somewhere her Jack might have need for such supplies. In February, 1778, word came to York that a number of wounded soldiers were being ferried across the river and would be in town by an evening stage. A large crowd eagerly awaited the stage when it stopped in front of the great inn in the public square. One by one the occupants alighted, some tenderly helped, others of themselves, some to be carried off to their homes, others to the inn. The last one to be brought out was the most severely wounded of all. His legs hung limp. He was helped to a litter. No one recognized him except the owner of a certain pair of gray eyes. And she slipped up to the litter, lightly touched the wounded man, and whispered :

“ Jack.”

He flushed a brilliant red, as he turned to face the one of all others he dreaded to see in his present plight, and cried:

"Polly!"

"Oh, Jack, to think of this, your home coming!" burst from her lips.

He smiled as he replied: "I am rather a sorry looking kind of a soldier."

"No, not that," she answered.

"I know, dear," he said in a low voice that only reached her ears, while his gaze rested on his helpless legs; "but I'm not fit enough now for such as you."

"Oh, Jack, you are better than many a whole man yet!" Polly answered in a fervent whisper.

As kind hands tenderly lifted the litter, Polly proudly said, with a smile: "So we are to call you Ensign Jack Barnity?"

"Ah, Polly," he replied, with spirit, "if you wish, for the colors went with me through many fights, and they never left my hands until I fell with a ball in each leg on the heights of Fort Washington."

Jack Barnity became the hero of his community. His recovery was slow and tedious, though loving hands were ready with every service in their power. It was two years before he was well and strong and had reached a long-dreamed-of, hoped-for consummation—a home, with Polly as its queen. Thirty years later this hero lost one of his legs on account of the wound received on the heights of Fort Washington—lost it and lived to a happy old age, greater than three score years and ten.

MEMOIR OF FRANCIS BOUDE NICHOLS.

BY HENRY KUHL NICHOLS.

Francis Boude Nichols was the eldest son of Major William Nichols, of the Continental army. He was born November 5, 1793, in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa.; baptized Francis and adopted the middle name of Boude, being the maiden name of his grandmother Hillegas; died at Pottsville, Pa., June 30, 1847. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy June 18, 1812; served in Perry's flotilla at New London, Conn.; also served under Captain Evans, and then transferred to frigate *Chesapeake*, Captain James Lawrence, and was in the engagement between that ship and the *Shannon*, off the Massachusetts coast, June 1, 1813; was severely wounded in the breast by a musket ball, which he carried to his grave; was taken prisoner to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and paroled June, 1813. His wound compelled him to resign from the navy, when he took up the study of medicine. In 1820 he removed to Orwigsburg (then the county seat of Schuylkill county), when he was appointed by Governor Heister register and recorder of deeds, etc., to the county. He bought a large body of coal lands, where the present town of Saint Clair* now is, which he started to develop and became a miner of coal, and lost most of his property in the panic of 1837. He was the first president of the Miners' Bank, of Pottsville; first captain of the First Schuylkill County Cavalry, and district deputy-grand-master of the Masonic Order; a devout Episcopalian, and many years senior warden of Trinity Church, Pottsville. He married January 30, 1814, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Right Rev. William White, D. D., Anna Maria Nichols (his cousin), daughter of General Francis Nichols, of the Continental army.

The following incident seems too romantic to put in print; but being directly connected with the affair, I can readily vouch

* This land, by a strange coincidence, was purchased from Captain Mulloney, U. S. N., the "Drummer Boy of Monmouth." (See AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, February, 1895) by Francis Boude Nichols, who named the town in honor of General Arthur St. Clair.

for it. Unfortunately, I cannot remember the last name of the party, as he always went by the name of "Billy," but I called him "Daddy Whitebeard," owing to the fact that his head and beard were snow-white. It was a very cold night in the winter of 1843, snowing terribly. I was sitting with my father in the parlor, where we were toasting our feet in front of the grate (in those days houses were not heated throughout), when the door-bell rang, and being so stormy my father directed me to answer the bell, not waiting for the servant. I went to the door and found a small man literally white from head to foot. I was so startled that I shut the door in his face and returned to the parlor. My father asked me who was there, and on my telling him, he directed me to admit the man at once, as the storm was very severe. I returned, and allowed the man to come in; took him into the parlor just as he was, and then kept a respectful distance from him, as he looked much like Santa Claus.

After warming him up, my father asked him what he was doing in Pottsville, etc. He replied that there were some of his connections working in the mines, and that he had left England to find them and obtain work. Father asked him what life he had led, and his reply was, "Been a sailor all my life." After questioning him, he stated he had been a sailor on the frigate *Shannon*, and was in the engagement against the *Chesapeake*. As my father was fully advised as to this particular fight, he questioned the fellow very closely, and he described the fight accurately. He said one thing he regretted was killing a little "middy," who had charge of the *Chesapeake* at the close of the fight, as all the higher officers were either killed or disabled. My father asked him to describe the position on deck that the "middy" had when shot, and where he was. He said: "I was in the shrouds and he was pretty well aft, giving orders to several sailors." The description tallied so accurately that my father laughingly replied: "The 'middy' still lives;" and, taking the old sailor by the hand, told him that he was the boy that he had shot, and showed him the wound in his breast. "Billy" spent the night at our house, and the next day my father took him to the mines, put him in charge of the stables and mules, and kept him till he died.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERATURE OF AUTOGRAPHY.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, XIV, 155, in an article on Parisian Manuscript, says the prevailing taste for collecting autographs and manuscripts of individuals who have distinguished themselves in society, although doubtless it is often very trifling in the hands of some childish collector, has proved of immense importance in biography and in history. Events, before mysterious, have been explained; occurrences have been accurately described, and truth has been developed by discovery of some private letters which had been unexpectedly preserved. The writer then tells of many collections of letters and MSS. made along certain lines which have turned out to be storehouses of valuable information and verification. Among these the collection made by Lomenie de Brienne, Secretary of State to King Henry IV., of France, preserved in the National Library of France; the collection made by the Depuy brothers during the seventeenth century, now the property of France; the collection of the Duc de Bethune and his son; of M. de Gaignevés; of Colbert, all in the National Library of France, etc.

The French have some good works, which have done much good. One, "*Isographie des Hommes Célèbres*" is a useful collection of fac-similes of writing of men of all countries. It has often enabled persons to detect tricks which are constantly played by the adroit and dishonest fabricator upon the careless and unwary. The writer deplored the wholesale pilfering of ancient MSS. from the National Library of France about the time of the Revolution. He claimed "that there are valuable pieces of MSS. in the British Museum which came from the National Library of Paris." It is supposed that even the Harleian MSS. would exhibit many proofs that a "barbarous spirit has been at work, and that his evil deeds have been rewarded." One of the first difficulties which an autograph collector has to contend with is the orthography of names. It is not only as early as the days of Shakespeare that we have to look for men spelling their names in sundry manners, but at the present time there are such variations that we know not by what to abide. We find Bonaparte and Buonaparte, Bertholet and Berthollet, Malesherbes and Malsherbes, Seymour and St. Maur, Craddock and Caradoc, etc.

THE AUTOGRAPH FIEND.—This nuisance to living heroes, authors and statesmen was gracefully exposed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1884, p. 581. The writer said that when the autograph craze first began the disease was of a mild type, and the "collector" was modestly content with a signature, but soon the demand came to be for personal letters—A. L. S.—"on any subject you please." The devices employed to get autograph letters from prominent living people are laid bare in this article; they are ingenious and inexhaustible. You, an author, receive a brief note asking a civil question, reply to it, and a new A. L. S. goes into Mr. —'s "collection." The inquiry is varied to suit each important individual whose autograph is desired. The field of this scheme was ruined by the invasion of a crowd of school children into it, "collecting" autographs just as they do postage-stamps, only with the insane ambition to get as many as possible.



MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

ANTHONY WAYNE, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born, Chester County, Pa., January 1, 1745.

Died, Erie, Pa., December 15, 1796.

Member Pennsylvania Assembly, 1774-5; Member of the Committee of Safety, 1775; commissioned Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, January 3, 1776; commissioned Brigadier-General in the American Army, February 21, 1777; breveted Major-General, October 10, 1783; Member Pennsylvania Assembly, 1784; elected to United States Congress from Georgia, 1791-2; appointed General-in-Chief of United States Army, with the rank of Major-General, April 3, 1792.

Portion of a Letter of General Anthony Wayne, dated
"Lines before York, October 3, 1781."

we cannot expect
that Lord Cornwallis will ~~hailedly~~
surrender 6000 Combatants without
many a severe fortress. His ~~Political~~
& Military Character are now at
stake. He has led the British King
Government into a Deception by springing
them of the Subjugation of the
Carolinas. His Manoeuvre into
Virginia was affixed of his own
friction, which he will attempt
to nurse ^{every} of risers & House
— he is now ~~in~~ in full on.

Perthshire

Opposite a situation, as his namesake
Charles - was at Battle, I have for
some ^{time} ~~recent~~ ^{known} him as a very modest, but
displays an momentary burst, then
falls to rise no more

That great Officer Genl Greene first
eclipsed his glory - he next met a
Fabius in that young Nobleman
the Marquis de Lafayette, & is now
encompassed by a Washington,
which renders his ~~means~~ ^{means} certain

I was going to write you, but am
called to take charge of the evening
troops, as soon I believe you receive
most. Sincerely

Wm. J. Mayne

This Excellt of
Gen. Needham
Pres. & Pennell

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia, held their annual meeting, February 22, at the Ebbitt House, Washington, President J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Army, in the chair. The following officers were elected : President, Dr. G. Brown Goode ; vice-presidents, J. W. Douglass, John Goode and B. R. Green ; recording secretary, F. E. Storm ; corresponding secretary, F. E. Tasker ; treasurer, W. V. Cox ; registrar, W. J. Rhees ; assistant registrar, F. H. Parsons ; historian, W. H. Webster.



The annual banquet was at the Ebbitt House, February 26. President Goode sat at the head of the table, with Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, ex-president of the Society, at his right. Near him were Mr. John B. Wight, who officiated as toastmaster, and Mr. Justice Brewer. On Dr. Goode's left were ex-Commissioner John W. Douglass, John Goode, of Virginia, and Gen. T. M. Vincent. Around the tables, which were arranged in the form of a horseshoe and abundantly decorated with flowers, were the officers and about 100 members.

The addresses of the evening were begun by Dr. Goode. He was followed by Justice Brewer, Gen. Breckinridge, who spoke to "Gen. Putnam," to commemorate whose victory at Horseneck, Conn., in 1779, and his general achievements in arms, the banquet was given ; Judge John Goode, of Virginia ; Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Gen. Vincent, C. H. Grosvenor, M. C., and others.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut, held their annual meeting, February 22, at Norwich. Two hundred were present. The morning was passed in the Slater art gallery with a special loan exhibition of colonial relics, including the letter from Major Andre to Washington, asking that he be spared the gibbet.

At the banquet in Lucas Hall Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society, was toastmaster ; Dr. R. P. Keep made a speech of welcome. Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, spoke to "The Old Town of Norwich." President Dwight, of Yale, made a humorous address and paid a tribute to Norwich. Col. N. G. Osborn spoke to "The Revival of Patriotism." Col. Jacob L. Greene, of Hartford, read a paper upon "The Duty of the Sons." Mr. Walter Learned, of New London, talked of "The Day We Celebrate." Capt. Henry P. Goddard, of Baltimore, of "The South in the Revolution," and was followed by Dr. C. B. Steiner, of Baltimore.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Arkansas, held their annual meeting and banquet, February 22, at Little Rock. Col. Samuel W. Williams was elected president and Fay Hempstead secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Cleveland, O., held

their annual meeting February 22, and elected the following officers: President, James M. Richardson; secretary, Hubert H. Ward; treasurer, Elbert H. Baker; historian, Prof. Charles F. Olney; registrar, D. W. Manchester.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Indiana, held their annual meeting and banquet, February 22, in Indianapolis, at the Commercial Club. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Seneca B. Brown; vice-president, Will E. English; secretary, Charles W. Moores; registrar, David E. Snyder; treasurer, C. H. McDowell.

At the banquet the toasts given were: "Our Dead Presidents—Samuel Merrill, Judge W. E. Niblack and Gen. M. D. Manson," William H. English; "Teaching Patriotism to Our Children," William H. Banta, of Valparaiso; "The Hereditary Society," Clifford S. Sims, of Fort Wayne; "Peace Patriotism," George B. Cardwell, of New Albany; "Indiana," Charles B. Fitch, of Fort Wayne, and "Our Untraced Ancestry," Charles E. Coffin.

At a previous meeting of this Society the date of the annual meetings was changed to February 25—in commemoration of the battle of Vincennes—this date being the anniversary of the only battle of the Revolution which was fought on Indiana soil.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, celebrated Washington's Birthday in Pittsburgh by a reception and banquet at the Pittsburgh Club. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Col. W. A. Herron, president; Maj. Howard Morton and Maj. George M. Laughlin, vice-presidents; Thomas S. Brown, secretary; John Crawford Porter, treasurer; Henry D. Sellers, registrar; Benjamin Page, historian; Rev. William A. Stanton, chaplain.

Members of all patriotic-hereditary societies were invited to the reception. The most notable part of the programme was the presentation to the Society, by Col. William A. Herron and his family, of a handsome blue and white silk banner, said to be made after the exact pattern of Washington's own headquarters' flag, which stood before his tent through many campaigns. It has two broad blue stripes with an intermediate white stripe running in the direction of the width. On the white stripe is painted the ensign of the Society in gold. The presentation speech was made by Maj. William C. Moreland, and Joseph D. Weeks replied for the Society. Other speeches were made by Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg; Rev. Dr. William A. Stanton, Roger Sherman, of Titusville, and Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes. During the evening a delegation from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which held a simultaneous banquet at the Duquesne, paid the Sons a call. It was composed of Judge J. F. Slagle, Col. E. J. Allen and B. F. Jennings. A committee of the Sons of the Revolution present was headed by Stanhope S. Pinkerton. Mrs. John A. Harper headed the Colonial Dames, and Mrs. James S. Martin the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Maine, held their annual

meeting in Portland, February 22, President E. P. Burnham in the chair. The State Society has 200 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George F. Talbot; vice-presidents, Edward A. Butler, of Rockland; James P. Baxter, of Portland; Joseph Williamson, of Belfast; John N. Chandler, of Machias; Archie L. Talbot, of Lewiston; Col. Fred N. Dow, of Portland; Walter H. Sturdivant, of Richmond; Everett R. Drummond, of Waterville; Col. John M. Adams, of Deering; secretary, Henry S. Burrage, D. D., of Portland; treasurer, Eben Corey, of Portland; registrar, Josiah H. Drummond; librarian, Hubbard W. Bryant, of Portland; historian, Dr. Charles Edward Banks; chaplain, Francis B. Denio, D. D.

Capt. Sopiell Selmore, a son of Capt. Selmore Loktomah, a chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians, who was with Col. Allen in the Revolution, and rendered valuable services, was elected a member.

The banquet of the two Societies, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, occurred in the afternoon. President Burnham presided. Speeches were made by ex-President Burnham, Vice-Regent Mrs. Wilson, of Deering; M. C. Frank, of Portland; Rev. George M. Howe, of Lewiston, and others.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island, held their annual meeting, February 22, at Providence, President Munro in the chair. The following officers were elected: Edward Field, president; William Maxwell Greene, vice-president; Christopher Rhodes, secretary; Robert P. Brown, registrar; Olney Arnold, 2d, treasurer; Wilfred H. Munro, historian; Rev. Frederic Denison, poet; chaplain, Rev. E. O. Bartlett.

At the banquet speeches were made by President Field, Amasa M. Eaton on "Which is the Oldest Constitution?" Alfred Stone on "Revolutionary Landmarks," and Thomas W. Bicknell, LL. D., on "Washington."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Vermont.—A Chapter has been organized in Burlington with ex-Gov. John W. Stewart as president; Edward J. Matthews, vice-president; Dr. W. H. Sheldon, secretary; Charles A. Piper, treasurer; and Henry L. Sheldon, historian and registrar. It is named Chipman Chapter after Col. John Chipman, the first settler in town and a gallant officer in the Revolutionary War.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Nebraska, held their annual meeting and banquet, February 22, at Omaha. During the day the Society presented a portrait of Washington to the High School and to the Y. M. C. A.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in California, held their nineteenth annual meeting, February 22, in San Francisco. President Charles J. King presided. Col. E. Hunter was elected president for the ensuing year and A. S. Upton secretary. An effort is being made to have Patriots' Day, April 19, declared a legal holiday, and the Secretary will co-operate with the Daughters of the American Revolution to obtain the necessary legislation. The meeting was followed by a banquet.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Utah, met, February 22, at Salt Lake City, and elected the following officers: Gen. W. H. Penrose, president; Judge Merritt, vice-president; Hoyt Sherman, Jr., treasurer; D. R. Lowell, registrar; C. C. Goodwin, historian; L. M. Bailey, secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Colorado, held their second annual joint service with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Presbyterian Church, Denver, February 24. The religious services were conducted by Rev. G. L. Morrill.

The Sons on Washington's Birthday elected the following officers: President, ex-Gov. James B. Grant; vice-president, S. C. Hinsdale; secretary, Persifor M. Cooke, M. D.; treasurer, W. D. Todd; registrar, Thomas H. Edsall; chaplain, the Rev. Frank S. Spalding.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Oregon and Washington, held their annual meeting, February 22, at Portland. Col. T. M. Anderson, president, called the meeting to order and delivered his annual address. Officers' reports show this joint Chapter to be in a flourishing condition with 140 members, with subordinate Chapters at Seattle and Spokane. Col. J. K. Phillips read a paper on "Washington and his Conduct at Braddock's Defeat." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. T. M. Anderson, president; George H. Williams, vice-president; P. P. Dabney, secretary; Wallace McCamant, registrar; Ralph W. Hoyt, treasurer, and then the members banqueted, when speeches were made by Col. Anderson, Maurice McKim, Thomas G. Greene, George H. Williams, John F. Goves, Maj. James Jackson and Judge H. H. Northup, and the "file firing" took place. Members of the Sons of the Revolution and "1812" were also invited to attend the banquet.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Kansas, held their annual meeting at Topeka, February 22.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, celebrated Washington's Birthday, in St. Paul, at the assembly-room of the High School. The programme was patriotic. Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert delivered the oration of the day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Missouri, had their annual meeting and banquet at St. Louis, February 22, at the Mercantile Club. The following officers were elected: Col. George E. Leighton, president; vice-presidents, Gaius Paddock, Clark H. Sampson, John L. Robards and E. O. Stanard; secretary, George H. Shields, Jr.; treasurer, Wayman Crow McCreery; registrar, John M. Fulton; historian, Judge George A. Castleman; chaplain, Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls.

At the banquet Nathan Cole, Ashley Cabell, Dr. C. H. Hughes, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, John L. Robards and Gen. George H. Shields made addresses.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York, Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has approved the certificate of incorporation of the New York State Society.

The managers are: Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ira Bliss Stewart, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Hall, John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foye, Ferdinand P. Earle, Hugh R. Garden, Thomas Wilson, Frederick D. Grant, William W. J. Warren Ebenezer Wright and Stephen M. Wright, of New York; John Winfield Scott, of East Orange, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, the president of the Buffalo Chapter, and J. Warren Cutler, the president of the Rochester Chapter.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, held their annual meeting at Trenton, March 5, and elected the following officers: President, S. M. Dickinson; vice-president, C. H. Sinnickson, Salem; secretary, J. A. Campbell; treasurer, H. H. Hamill; registrar, F. C. Griffith; historian, Morris R. Hamilton; chaplain, Rev. C. M. Perkins, Salem.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Buffalo, N. Y., held their annual meeting, March 9, at the residence of Josiah Jewett, Esq. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. G. Spaulding; vice-president, Trueman G. Avery; secretary, William E. Otto; treasurer, Elmer H. Whitney.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Montana, celebrated Washington's Birthday at Great Falls by a banquet. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Charles H. Benton, president; John F. Mercer, of Livingston, first vice-president; Alden J. Bennett, of Virginia City, second vice-president; John J. McClelland, secretary; Charles H. Robinson, historian; John H. Rice, registrar; James M. Burlingame, treasurer; Charles D. Elliot, chaplain.



SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in Pennsylvania, held its annual meeting in the old U. S. Senate chamber, Philadelphia, February 18, and by unanimous vote ratified the changes made in its constitution under the authority of the Board of Direction, and conforming it to that of the General Society. The final steps were taken towards union with the other State Societies of 1812, existing in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Ohio and the authority of the General Society fully recognized.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Cadwalader; vice-presidents, Col. John Biddle Porter, Appleton Morgan, LL.D.; Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. Army; Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy, and Brig.-Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army. Registrar, Edward Rutledge Shubrick; treasurer, Adam A. Stull; secretary, James V. P. Turner; assistant secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes; historian, Cyrus K. Remington; chaplain, Rev. Horace E. Hayden.

The following delegates to the General Society which meets in Philadelphia on June 19, next, and of which John Cadwalader is president-general and Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, secretary-general, with a

total membership roll of over 500 veterans and descendants, were also elected at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, viz., Appleton Morgan, George H. Burgin, M. D., Charles Williams, Henry Carey Baird and James Watts Mercur.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at Delmonico's. The dining-room was handsomely decorated with national flags and colors of the Society. The table of honor was adorned with two large floral pieces, gifts of the two Societies of Colonial Dames. During the feast a band in the gallery played patriotic airs.

William G. Hamilton, vice-president of the Society, presided, in the absence of Frederick S. Tallmadge, the president, who was ill. At the table of honor were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Warner Miller, the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg, Charles H. Woodruff, Frederick Clarkson, A. P. Fitch, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Thomas H. Edsall, Jerome Buck, Lieut.-Col. Gillespie, U. S. Army; Judge Isaac N. Mills and Isaac Myer.

After coffee and cigars had been served, Mr. Hamilton spoke of a bill which was introduced into the United States Senate to prevent the use of the American flag in advertising. He also spoke of medals which had been awarded by the Society for the best essay on "The Causes Which Led to the Revolution," and for the best essay on "New York in the War of the Revolution."

Speeches were made by Warner Miller, Gen. Barnes, Gen. Miles, Col. Gillespie, Jerome Buck, Dr. Flagg, Judge Mills and others.

The members of the Society attended service in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, at 4 P. M., Sunday, February 24, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. About 300 members of the Association were present. They marched from the lecture-hall, through Thirty-seventh street, to the church, where they were met at the door by the clergymen who were to conduct the service, the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, dean of Princeton College; the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of the Brick Church, who preached the sermon; Morgan Dix, Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of the New York Society; John C. Eccleston, rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, N. Y., George S. Baker, and the Rev. Drs. Flagg and Hamilton.

Representatives of all the local chapters of the patriotic societies were present. The church was draped with the national and Society colors.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, celebrated Washington's Birthday by an informal gathering of members at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Maryland, held their annual meeting in Baltimore, March 15, and elected the following officers: President, John Lee Carroll; vice-president, McHenry Howard; secretary, Robert Riddell

Brown; registrar, William Hall Harris; treasurer, William Bowly Wilson; chaplain, Rev. William Meade Dame.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Missouri, held their annual meeting, February 22, at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis. The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., Bishop of Missouri, the president, delivered the annual address, upon "Washington and the Union."

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Bishop Tuttle as president, the other offices being filled as follows: Vice-President, Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; second vice-president, E. H. Allen, Kansas City; secretary, Henry Cadle, Bethany; assistant secretary, Ewing McGready Sloane, St. Louis; registrar, Gen. James Harding, Jefferson City; treasurer, Henry Purkett Wyman, St. Louis; chaplain, Rev. George E. Martin; historian, Prof. Alexander Frederick Fleet, LL. D., Mexico. After the election the Society went into secret session, and discussed the proposed union between the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. At the close of the meeting President Tuttle was presented with the insignia of the Society.

In the evening the Society gave its first annual banquet at the Mercantile Club, and speeches were made to the following toasts: "The Revolution; a Rebellion Against Tyranny," by Truman A. Post; "The Revolution; a Prelude to Freedom," by J. V. C. Karnes; "The Revolution; a Maker of the Way Clear for the Enthronement of Constitutional Law," by Henry Hitchcock; "The Revolution; a Maker of the Path Straight for Commercial Prosperity," by Edward H. Allen.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Illinois, celebrated Washington's Birthday in Chicago by services in Grace Church in the morning. Bishop McLaren, of Chicago; Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, and Bishop Hale, of Cairo, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Rev. Walter Delafield, president of the Society; Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, chaplain, and Rev. Arthur W. Little, of Evanston.

The sacristy and chancel were draped with the national colors. The colors of the Society were carried in the procession through the church, and the prelates officiating preceded the Society. Gen. Ruger and Gen. Wheeler headed the "Sons" to the places allotted to them. The services were of the most imposing nature, and were specially arranged by Bishop Hale. Bishop Seymour delivered the oration of the day, commemorating the deeds of the Revolutionary soldiers under the great leader.

After the church celebration the Society held a reception for the prelates, guests and officers of the army and Society in the Auditorium Annex.

The officers of the Society are: President, Rev. Walter Delafield; vice-president, Thomas Floyd Jones; secretary, Robert Patterson Benedict; assistant secretary, Roy Smith Burkart; treasurer, J. Frank Kelly; registrar, Richard Hoppin Wyman; chaplain, Rev. Thaddeus Alexander Snively; historian, Harrison Kelley.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at the Aberdeen Hotel, St. Paul. President C. P. Noyes presided. A letter of regret from Bishop Whipple was read. Bishop Gilbert responded to the toast, "The Nameless Heroes of the Revolution;" George N. Baxter to "Washington, the Immortal," and Rev. J. Peyton Morgan to "The Inspiration of Patriotism."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in California, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at the Westminster, Los Angeles. President Holdridge O. Collins presided and delivered his annual address. Responses to the toasts were made by: "The Name of Washington," Gen. Johnstone Jones; "The President of the United States," Col. G. Wiley Wells; "Our Ancestry," Harry Woodville Latham; "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Captain Josiah Alonzo Osgood, the Maitre des Chansons; "The Cincinnati," Rev. Alexander Moss Merwin; "The Deacon's Son," a poem, by Maj. William Anthony Elderkin, U. S. Army, was recited by Bradner W. Lee, and the toast, "Little Benjamin," responded to by Rev. John Gray, the chaplain. Officers of the Society are: Holdridge O. Collins, president; Maj. W. A. Elderkin, U. S. Army, vice-president; Johnstone Jones, treasurer; Arthur B. Benton, secretary; Edward T. Harden, registrar; Rev. John Gray, chaplain; Maj. Frank C. Prescott, of Redlands, marshal, and James M. Allen, of San Francisco, historian.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Ohio, held their annual meeting in Cincinnati, February 22, at the Queen City club house, and elected the following officers: Frank J. Jones, president; George E. Pomeroy, of Toledo, first vice-president; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield, second vice-president; Christopher Columbus Waite, of Columbus, third vice-president; J. W. Walton, of Cleveland, O., fourth vice-president; A. H. Pugh, secretary; Ralph Peters, treasurer; Dr. G. S. Franklin, of Chillicothe, historian; John Newton, registrar; Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, D. D., chaplain.

It was recommended that regular patriotic observances be established for the days of April 19 and October 19. It also recommended that a Continental ball be given on the night of December 31, 1895, the proceeds to go to the erection of a monument to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Hamilton county, to mark the site of Fort Washington. Prof. Norton presented a resolution that the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to recommend to the National Committee that measures be taken toward the consolidation of the two societies—the Sons of the Revolution and the American Sons of the Revolution. He said it is a reproach to American patriotism and common sense that 20,000 descendants of Revolutionary soldiers are divided into two organizations with the same objects in view. Prof. Norton is a member of both societies.

The resolution raised strong opposition, led by Judge Samuel F. Hunt, on the ground that the other society admits to membership collateral descendants. A. H. Pugh explained that it would not necessarily be a bar to the union, because the Sons of the Revolution of Ohio is the only State

Order that has made it provisional that members shall be lineal descendants. That would not affect the Society at large, he said. The motion of Prof. Norton was carried by a vote of 37 to 24.

In connection with the idea of the uniting of the Societies the following letters are timely :

To the Editor of the *Commercial Gazette*, Cincinnati.

Dear Sir : I inclose herewith a letter from A. Howard Clark, registrar-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, which I think will be of great interest to many of your readers. The question of a consolidation of the two Societies of the Revolution was discussed at the banquet of the Sons of the Revolution held at the Queen City Club, on February 22. Judge Hunt and others objected to a union because collateral claims were admitted by the Sons of the American Revolution. I think this letter of Mr. Clark's will settle that point. It is certainly most unfortunate that these two societies, which are identically the same, holding the same views, working for the same object, should not be "joined together," for as one band they might do magnificent work. Now they are a "house divided." I happen to be a member of both, having joined the National Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in Washington some years before the Sons of the Revolution were started here, and after hearing all that both sides have had to say on the subject, I am fully convinced they are kept apart simply by a grand misunderstanding by both societies as to what occurred in New York some years since when a union was attempted. The union is in every way possible, and should take place. If those of whom we boast, and whose victories we celebrate, could speak on the subject, there is certainly little doubt as to what their advice—their very commands—would be.

Very truly yours,

M. M. SHOEMAKER.

Cincinnati, March 8, 1895.

MR. CLARK'S LETTER.

National Society Sons of American Revolution. Office of the Registrar-General, Smithsonian Institution,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Shoemaker :

I have your letter of the 28th, and am glad you take such a deep interest in the welfare of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is not surprising that we are prospering everywhere—our objects are so patriotic that they appeal to every citizen. It hardly seems necessary for me to review even briefly the history of our organization. During the past year we have had unprecedented growth, notwithstanding that the constitution of the National Society, as well as the constitutions of every one of the thirty State societies, limits the membership to lineal descendants of active participants in the American Revolution. This has been the foundation principle constituting eligibility to membership in our Society, now numbering nearly 5500 thoroughly patriotic and enthusiastic Americans, scattered in groups all over the land, and no person can, under the national constitution, become a member without making oath to the statements contained in his application paper. Every claim must be proved by record evidence before acceptance by the Registrar-General, and these claims are filed in Washington, forming a magnificent manuscript memorial of the men of the Revolution and their descendants.

The Sons of the Revolution like ourselves work for the great cause of American patriotism, though I must admit that even in the name I think it an advantage to have that word "American," but the "Sons of the Revolution" have in their membership a number of collateral relatives of men of the Revolution—persons who are not eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, for this Society has never had and cannot have one collateral in its ranks. It was this collateral clause in the New York and Massachusetts Societies of Sons of the Revolution that was so earnestly opposed, by our Society when union was proposed, two years ago, and it is still opposed,

and will, I fear, prove an insurmountable obstacle to union in the future. Unless the Sons of the Revolution repeal their collateral clause there can be no hope of united action. It is largely because of the thorough Americanism of our Society that so many men of the very brightest social standing and national reputation belong to our organization in all parts of the country—such men as Justice Brewer and ex-Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Sherman, Frye, Daniel, Dubois, Proctor, Washburn, Davis, Call, Lodge, Lindsay and others of the United States Senate; Representatives, Governor Walker, Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Great Britain, and C. R. Breckinridge, ambassador to Russia; Governor and ex-Governors almost by the score, Ex-Vice President Morton and hundreds of army and navy officers, lawyers, merchants, physicians, clergymen, journalists and other professions, all working together in the common cause.

The congress of our Society will meet in Boston in April next, when all the States represented in our ranks, Oregon and Washington, California, Louisiana, the great Northwest, the Middle States, New England, all will send delegates to counsel new plans for the patriotic work of the future.

In Ohio we are doing well, with more than 200 members, each a lineal descendant of a soldier or statesman of the American Revolution. The Western Reserve branch of the Ohio Society is growing splendidly, with headquarters at Cleveland, and scattered over the State are active members quietly doing their duty as American patriots.

In Utah a Society has just been organized, fifteen fully qualified men, steadily increasing in number.

The first of all these patriotic societies was the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," originated in San Francisco at the office of Dr. John Cogswell, on Kearney street, October 22, 1875, when ten men, most of them still living and still active in the Sons of the American Revolution, resolved to organize a Society of lineal descendants of soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution. In 1883, eight years after the California Society started, and inspired by its spirit, a few men in New York organized the Sons of the Revolution. There was little growth for several years. In 1888 an independent Society of Sons of the Revolution was organized in Philadelphia, and in the early spring of 1889 independent State societies of Sons of the Revolution were organized in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and several other States. The New Jersey Society originated the idea of combining all these independent State organizations into a great National Society, and delegates from each were invited to meet in France's Tavern, New York City, April 3, 1889, the centennial of Washington's inauguration as President. They met, California being represented in the foundation of all these societies, but the New York and Pennsylvania societies refused to join the union and remained independent, while all the other States, with enthusiasm, then and there united as the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution—the name Sons of the Revolution then ceasing to exist, except in New York and Pennsylvania. The idea was popular from the start, and continues so. The New York and Pennsylvania societies saw their mistake before a year had passed, but instead of joining the union and being a part of the already organized National Society, with co-equal State societies, they changed their own constitution and launched upon the country another national society, naming it the General Society of Sons of the Revolution, and they have gone on duplicating the societies in several of the States. The latest duplication, you know, is in Ohio.

I did not mean to write so much. You must pardon my effusion, and do what you please with what I've said. It is all true. Very truly yours,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Registrar-General.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the District of Columbia, celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving a patriotic programme, at Metzerott Hall, Washington, in the afternoon, the exercises being literary and musical. Rev. George William Douglass, sometime chaplain of the local society, delivered an address on "The American Idea," and medals were presented to high-school pupils for "prize essays." In the evening the Society banqueted at the Shoreham. The toasts were responded to by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Senator Lindsay, Mr. Hackett, Charles F. T. Beale, William D. Cabell and Admiral Walker.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Missouri, held a meeting March 2, in St. Louis, to discuss and tell stories of the Battle of Mobile, and for this purpose many members of the ex-Confederate Association were present on invitation and entered into the discussion.

Among the ex-confederates present were: T. M. Page, Judge Portis, Col. R. R. Hutchinson, Capt. Jos. Boyce, Geo. B. Thomson, president, of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri; Jerome Hill, Frank Gaiennie, Thos. West and Marcus Bernheimer, Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court were also present. Gen. John W. Turner presided. Papers were read by Col. E. C. Dawes, of the Fifty-third Ohio, of which regiment he was adjutant at the time, and by T. M. Page of the Fourth Tennessee. Gen. B. M. Prentiss made a statement concerning the first day's battle at Shiloh, which probably disposes of the belief that every part of the Union army did not have time to get into line to face the enemy. A general battle, or even a serious engagement, was totally unexpected; but Gen. Prentiss had thrown forward a few companies before daybreak, intending to make a reconnoissance early in the morning. These companies were posted a mile in front of the most advanced Union camp, and they fired the first shots of the battle without being aware that a large force was approaching. For many years Gen. Prentiss suffered from the deep-rooted misconception that his division surrendered almost without firing a shot. On the contrary, it held its two contiguous positions most stubbornly for ten hours, and was surrounded because it would not yield the ground. It is a gratifying fact that justice has been done Gen. Prentiss during his lifetime.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated Washington's Birthday by a local banquet. In the absence of the president of the Commandery, Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Vice-President J. F. Denniston presided and discharged the office of toastmaster. Speeches were made by Col. W. A. Stone, of Allegheny; Col. Greene, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ewart, Lieut. Beale, U. S. Navy; John Cassell, Alex. Guthrie, Capt. W. P. Herbert and others, and Dr. W. H. Winslow read a witty poem.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Massachusetts, met in Boston, March 5. Maj. L. Frederick Rice read a paper on "The Red River Campaign." Following the dinner there was the usual interchange of stories and singing of war songs.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Minnesota, held a meeting March 12, in St. Paul, and listened to a paper by Gen. Edwin C. Mason, "Through the Wilderness to the Bloody Angle."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Ohio, met in Cincinnati, March 6. Maj. F. B. James, of the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, read a paper prepared as a tribute to the dead and in justice to the survivors of McCook's Brigade at the assault of Kenesaw. Many interesting personal experiences were given in connection with the paper. At its conclusion a bugle call announced supper, and the veterans of many battles marched a quick step.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Wisconsin, met at Milwaukee, March 6, to listen to a paper by Maj. Solon Marks, M. D., on "Experiences at the Battle of Stone River."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, in Iowa, met at Des Moines, March 12, Chaplain James Marshall read a paper on "Grant from Point Pleasant to Riverside."

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA in South Carolina.—



The accompanying invitation was issued by the First Vice-President for February 19. In reply, rhyming responses to the number of 200 were received, many of which were very prettily gotten up in old illuminated style, or were ornamented by prettily colored illustrations:

Ye Season's Compliments doth Mistress Young to Thee
present,

And begs ye Favor of thy Companie to her be lent,
Ye nineteenth Evening of ye Month to pass away ye Time,
From Nine o'clock untill ye hear ye Houre of Midnight
chime.

Alsoe she begs to make it known that on ye Night she names
She doth receive and entertain ye high "Colonial Dames,"
And so to greet in Manner meet these highly honour'd Guests,
Thy gracious Presence and Thy Help, she once again requests.

Postscript :—

She doth herewith beg an Answer writ in Rime,
Of at ye least four lines, or more, if thou canst spare thy Time.
In any measure, short or long, that thou dost care to use,
And Sometime thou shalt know the Why she doth invoke thy Muse.

Charles Town

In ye Colony of
Carolina.

The replies have all been collected in an album, which will be preserved for the benefit of posterity. That it will be thought valuable, we

can imagine from thinking what valuation we should set upon a similar collection of the date of a hundred or two hundred years ago. No doubt, the proof of the ready wittedness of their female ancestors will be highly appreciated by those who shall be descended from the individuals who will thus leave a record of themselves, and of Charleston society as it exists at present.

The ladies who accepted the invitation were, many of them, dressed in the general style of the time of the colonies. The Dames who assisted Mrs. Young in receiving wore, with their powdered hair and patches, real colonial dresses inherited from those days.

The occasion was much enjoyed, and was generally regarded as quite the social event of the season.

THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Maryland, listened to a lecture, by Mrs. Ch. W. Lord, at their rooms in Baltimore, February 22, on "Annapolis; Its Families, Buildings and Gayeties." Mrs. Lord said:

Annapolis was once the centre of fashion of this continent, the Paris of America, because its balls, its card parties, routs, races and festivals were more allied to the spirit of the French than the English capital. A French writer, after a visit there, said: "Of the fine buildings it contains, at least three-fourths may be styled elegant and grand. Female luxury here exceeds what is known in the provinces of France. A French hair-dresser is a man of importance among them.

"It is said a certain dame here hires one of that craft at 1000 crowns a year." Says another: "There is not a town in England of the same size that can boast of a greater number of fashionable and handsome women; had I not known to the contrary, I should suppose the belles possessed every advantage of long and familiar intercourse with the manners and customs of your great metropolis (London)."

Mrs. Lord spoke of the flirting and dances and almost royal dinners, with finest china and beautiful English silver sending back the glow of tapers and wax candles in their sconces and candelabra. The hospitable homes stretched their capacity for entertaining the gay visitors for days and weeks together, where card parties and dances turned night into day. She recalled the traditions of the Ogle mansion, where card parties lasted till the room was fairly knee-deep with cards, and ladies were said to have played for stakes with as much zest as men.

Mrs. Lord took as the subject of her ninth lecture, March 1, "Colonial Dames and Homes and Early Baltimore."

She said while Annapolis was establishing itself, other towns were also developing and endeavoring to rival the new capital, and innumerable manors were built. Circling round Chestertown were the mansions of the Hansons, Frisbys, Tildens, Wilmers, and further south the manors of Huntingfield, Trumpington and the Ringgold estate. Next comes Kent Island, Wye Island and Tilghman's Island and Wye Point, where the Lloyds, Tilghmans, Pacas and Chews built the charming old mansions that stand to-day.

"Wye Hall" was built by William Paca, in 1741, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the son of the famous Betty Martin, known for her beauty and flirtations. It was modeled after the White House in Washington, erected about the same time, and very beautifully located, overlooking the river.

Meanwhile, St. Michael's, Leonardtown, Oxford and Upper Marlboro were slowly developing. In Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, towns sprung up and died, but upon the Carroll and Fell land, in Baltimore county, on the Patapsco, was the real rival

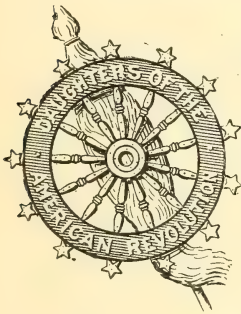
of Annapolis founded. Upon the elder Charles Carroll's land, in December, 1729, sixty acres were laid off in town lots, beginning at the present Pratt and Light streets; to Jones' Fall on one side and later from Saratoga and St. Paul streets to Calvert and Gay, including Moale's Point and Fell's Point. The northern limit of Calvert street was where the Battle Monument now stands.

Mrs. Lord said one scarcely knows where to begin, and it is impossible to leave off enumerating the beautiful and charming women that have graced this State from its earliest days to the present, but commencing with the brave and earnest Verlinda Stone, she gave the names and histories of charming Maryland women to the days of the D'Arcy sisters, one of whom, Henrietta, was accounted the most beautiful of all Baltimore's lovely women.

Mrs. Lord's tenth lecture to the Dames, March 8, was upon "English Tyranny and American Independence."

Much interest is already expressed by the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America in a loan exhibition of miniatures and portraits and colonial relics which will take place on March 27, at 407 Charles street, in commemoration of the landing of Leonard Calvert. Mrs. J. J. Jackson is chairman of the Committee on Oil Paintings. Mrs. D. Giraud Wright is chairman of the Committee on Miniature, and Mrs. Richard Bayard is chairman of the Committee on Old Silver and other Articles of Colonial Value.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Easton, Pa.—This is one of the newest Chapters—organized March 6. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell; vice-regent, Mrs. H. M. Baum; secretary, Mrs. Fletcher H. Knight; registrar, Mrs. William S. Kirkpatrick, and treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Maxwell.



It was decided to call the Chapter the George Taylor, after one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who lived in Easton.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in District of Columbia.—The members of the Dolly Madison Chapter are wearing a new Chapter pin, a tiny acorn carved from the cedar trees planted by Dolly Madison, encircled at the base with a gold and blue enameled band bearing the letters D. A. R.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in St. Paul, Minn., held a State meeting, March 21, in Central Presbyterian Church. Reports from the national congress were read, also a report of the State Regent to the national congress. An address was delivered by Rt. Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert. At the close of the meeting an informal reception was held.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Lock Haven, Pa., celebrated Washington's Birthday at the home of Mrs. L. A. Scott, regent. Papers were read by Mrs. R. W. Perkins, Mrs. Ch. Corss and Mrs. T. C. Hipple.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Atlanta, Ga., celebrated Washington's Birthday in the Y. M. C. A. hall. An address was delivered by Mr. Fulton Colville.



THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday, with a large and beautifully arranged table in the dining-room extension of the Metropolitan Club, Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, being the first time in its existence to patronize any but the best public dining-rooms in the city, such as the City Hotel in Broadway, which in the early days of New York covered the block where the Boreel Building stands to-day, until the Astor House and the Delmonico's commenced entertaining, and the hospitality of the Club House Committee offering the Cincinnati their building for the occasion will long be remembered. The menu was very taking. After the coffee the toasts were given by the president, Gen. John Cochrane. "The Memory of Washington" and "The Founders of the Cincinnati," were drank in silence standing. "The Army" was responded to by Col. Loomis L. Langdon, retired. "The Navy" was responded to by Rear-Admiral Gherardi and the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commodore Sicard. Letters of regret expressing their inability to attend were read by the vice-president, Mr. Schuyler, from President Cleveland, Gen. Miles, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Ex-Gov. Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Robert M. McLane, the vice-president-general of the Order; Col. Sandford, president of the Connecticut State Society; Seth Low, president of Columbia College and several others.

The seventh toast, "The City of New York," was to have been responded to by the Mayor, who had accepted the invitation to dine, but although his chair awaited him all the evening he was prevented by illness from coming. Mr. Frederick de Peyster, and Mr. Baldwin, president of the New York Society Library, responded for their respective societies, the Colonial Wars and Colleges and Universities of Columbia. Chauncy Depew, being obliged to leave early to attend the meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, was thereby prevented from responding to the tenth toast, "The St. Nicholas Society." Felix Warley, of South Carolina, answered the toast to "*Our Sister State Societies.*" The last toast, "*The Daughters of the Cincinnati,*" was drank standing, when the banquet ended.

The souvenir of the banquet was a miniature reproduction of the first and only flag of the Order, adopted and displayed at the Fourth of July meeting 1786, prepared and printed in their colors, by THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, of Philadelphia.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in Maryland, held their annual meeting, February 22, in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the deaths of Prof. Edward Graham Daves, of Baltimore, an associate editor of THE

HISTORICAL REGISTER, and Dr. Philip Lansdale, of Philadelphia, members of the Society. William B. Webb, Oswald Tilghman and John C. Daves were appointed a committee to complete the history of the Maryland State Society.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Robert M. McLane; vice-president, Otho H. Williams; treasurer, Richard M. McSherry; secretary, Wilson Carey McHenry. The annual dinner of the Society was held at the Maryland Club.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in New Jersey, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at Lakewood. Col. Clifford Stanley Sims was the toastmaster for the three toasts, "George Washington," to which Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, responded; "The Sentiment of Our Forefathers," responded to by William Potter, of Bridgeton, and "The State of New Jersey," with response by Rev. William S. Howell.

At the business meeting of the Society attention was called to the incorporation in New York of a Society under the name of Daughters of the Cincinnati, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Standing Executive Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati be, and hereby is, requested to take such steps as will prevent the use of the name of this Order in any way not contemplated by the founder thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the society of women incorporated in the city of New York on December 27, 1894, under the laws of the State of New York, by the name and title of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, is an instance of the unauthorized appropriation of the name of this Society."

THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION (for a description of this Society see pp. 663-664) held a convention in Chicago, February 23, when Capt Philip H. Reade, of the Regular army, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States solicits its representatives in Congress to pass a bill which shall provide that any person or persons who shall use the national flag or a pattern thereof, either by printing, painting, or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement for public display or private gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not exceeding \$1000 or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 100 days, or both, at the discretion of a District Court of the United States.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER will soon institute chapters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. Those who may desire to interest themselves in the organization of State chapters, and who are veteran officers or lineal descendants, *in the direct male line of commissioned officers* who served in any of the foreign wars of this country, are invited to correspond with the Secretary, 154 Nassau street, New York.

As soon as the requisite number of State chapters have been formed, the National Order will be instituted. The Military and Naval Order in the State of New York will be one of the State chapters of the national body, which will then assume national jurisdiction. The State chapters

will be co-equal, and each will exercise independent authority within its own jurisdiction, subject only to the provisions of the constitution of the national Order. Provision has been made that all the State chapters shall incorporate in their constitutions the same eligibility clause.

The suggestion has been made that the Military and Naval Order, in place of giving banquets during the season, shall hold monthly receptions, of a somewhat informal character, at which addresses may be made and interesting papers read, and at which bodily refreshment shall be subordinated to mental. It is said that this will be more in line with the policy of the Military and Naval Order, which is to promote acquaintance among all the companions of the Order.

The Military and Naval Order held an afternoon reception on March 6, at the "Century Tavern," 122 William street, New York, which was largely attended. The building in which the reception was held possesses great interest, not only from the fact that it is the oldest house in the city, having been built in 1692, but because it was a famous hostelry in Revolutionary times, and numbered among its patrons Washington, Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Putnam and other distinguished men of that period. Moreover the house stands on historic ground, for immediately in the rear is the spot where the first blood was shed for American freedom. On January 19, 1770, an encounter took place on Golden Hill—as the neighborhood was then called—between the Sons of Liberty and a body of British troops—a part of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot. Blood was freely shed, and the conflict, which antedates the Boston Massacre by more than four months, is known as the "Battle of Golden Hill."

The reception was largely attended, and was held in the long room of the building, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the national colors. In the absence of Commander David Banks, Vice-Commander James H. Morgan, presided. There was no formal speaking. Gen. Fitz John Porter read an interesting paper on the siege and capture of the City of Mexico, in which he took a personal part. Gen. Egbert L. Viele followed with a stirring address and Frank Montgomery Avery, judge advocate of the Order, spoke of its objects. After the speaking, a lunch was served.

The committee in charge of the reception, which was a pronounced success, were: David Banks, Maj.-Gen. John Porter Hatch, U. S. Army; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army; Charles H. Murray, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and James H. Morgan.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Albany, N. Y., organized the Gansevoort Chapter, February 22, at the home of Mrs. Lansing. There is a membership of fifty ladies, and the officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Abraham Lansing, regent; Mrs. William L. Learned, vice-regent; Mrs. Matthew Hale, secretary; Mrs. William A. Wallace, registrar; Mrs. W. Winslow Crannel, historian.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Massachusetts, celebrated Washington's Birthday by assembling at Young's Hotel, Boston, and listening to papers on "Washington and His Services to the Colonies, 1751-1758." One of the most interesting of the papers was by our associate editor, Mr. Walter K. Watkins.

Few of the present day are aware of the manner of the introduction of Washington's name to Europe: That this first mention of him was coupled with the epithet of Assassin, and that the act which produced this combination also commenced hostilities between England and France and continued that series of conflicts which harassed the North American colonies for nearly a century. It was at the age of nineteen, in 1751, that George Washington was given command of one of four military districts in Virginia. In 1753, Duquesne, Governor of Canada, sent an expedition to occupy the Ohio valley. Among the defenses built by them was one called Fort Le Boeuf, now Waterford, Pa. To this stronghold of the French, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent as messenger Washington, then adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, to prevent an encroachment of English territory. This journey in the winter season was accomplished and reported on by the young Virginian. To punish the French intruders, Virginia voted £10,000 to be expended, and a regiment raised, to be under the command of Joshua Fry, with Washington second in command. The French, meanwhile, had erected Fort Duquesne, and Washington, with a portion of his men, had pushed forward and received notice that a party of French was marching toward him. The tracks of the French scouts were discovered and found to lead to a rocky hollow in the forest.

The account of what then followed is derived from French authorities, and includes their version of Washington's own journal of the expedition, which was afterward found by the French at "Braddock's Defeat," printed by them, with other papers, under the following title: "*Mémoire contenant le précis des faits, avec leurs pièces justificatives pour servir de réponse aux Observations envoyées par les ministres d'Angleterre dans les cours de l'Europe.*"

From these works the following letter is transcribed, written by Marquis du Quesne to M. de Contrecoeur, June 2, 1754:

SIR—Since, the Letter I had the Honour to write to you, dated the 30th of last Month, whereby I acquainted your Honour, that I expected M. de Jumonville within four Days, the Indians have just now informed me, that that Party is taken and defeated; they were eight in number, one whereof was M. de Jumonville. One of that party, Monceau by name, a Canadian, made his Escape, and tells us that they had built themselves Cabbins, in a low Bottom, where they sheltered themselves, as it rained hard. About seven o'clock the next morning they saw themselves surrounded by the English on one side and the Indians on the Other. The English gave them two Volleys, but the Indians did not fire.

M. de Jumonville, by his interpreter, told them to desist, that he had something to

tell them, upon which they ceased firing. Then M. de Jumonville ordered the Summons which I had sent them to retire, to be read, a Copy of which I here send your Honour. The aforesaid Monceau, saw all our Frenchmen coming up close to M. de Jumonville, whilst they were reading the Summons, so that they were all in Platoons, between the English and the Indians, during which Time, said Monceau made the best of his way to us, partly by land through the woods, and partly along the River Mananngahela, in a small canoe.

The account is continued in a letter of M. de Chauvignerie to du Quesne :

The Indians who were present when the thing was done, say that M. de Jumonville was killed by a musket shot in the head while they were reading the Summons, and that the English would have afterwards killed all our men had not the Indians who were present by rushing in between them and the English prevented their design.

I believe, Sir, it will surprise you to hear how basely the English have acted; it is what was never seen even among Nations who are the least civilized to fall thus upon Embassadors and murder them, the Indians are so enraged thereat that they have applied to me for liberty to fall upon the English.

The title of ambassador for M. de Jumonville rested on a summons which was headed as follows: "A Summons which M. de Jumonville shall read—From an officer of the Troops of the most Christian King to the Commander of the English Troops, if any he shall find on the Territories of the French King."

This account is from a French work, and though it contains Washington's own journal translated into French, the author was questioned by the compilers by such notes as the following :

Major Washington takes care here not to give a faithful account. But the endeavor he makes to justify himself will be seen hereafter.

To also counteract Washington's Journal, one by de Villiers is given, in which the event is alluded to as follows :

As I was the oldest officer, and commanded the Indian nations, and as my brother had been assassinated

M. de Contracœur called Messieurs Le Mercier de Longeuil and myself to deliberate upon what should be done in the Campaign as to the place, the Strength of the Enemy, the assassination committed by them upon my brother, and the peace we intended to maintain between the two Crowns.

De Villiers also writes in the same strain on the capitulation of Fort Necessity, a work erected by Washington, in which he was besieged and forced to surrender :

That if they were stubborn we would take away from them all hopes of escaping ; that we consented to be favorable to them at present, *as we were come only to revenge my Brother's Assassination*, and to oblige them to quit the lands of the King, our Master.

We made the English consent to sign, that they had assassinated my brother in his own camp.

The following article of the Capitulation Paper would go to show that

Washington was personally served with their opinions of his conduct, through ignorance of the right translation it was not resented :

ARTICLE VII.

And as the English have in their power one Officer, two Cadets, and most of the prisoners made at the Assassination of M. de Jumonville, and promise to send them back, with a safeguard to Fort du Quesne, situate on the Ohio. For Surety of their performing this Article, as well as this Treaty, M. Jacob Vambrane and Robert Stobo, both Captains, shall be delivered to us as Hostages, till the Arrival of our French and Canadians above mentioned. We oblige ourselves, on our Side, to give an Escorte to return these two Officers in Safety ; and expect to have our French in two Months and a Half at farthest. A Duplicate of this being fixed upon one of the Posts of our Blockade, the Day and Year above mentioned.

JAMES MACKAYE,
G. WASHINGTON,
CONLON VILLIERS.

Whether the affair of Jumonville's death can be ascribed to the rash act of a hot-headed Virginian, young, and lacking the experience of military rules and usage as practised in Europe, or was an example of border warfare which has been repeated in many instances in later days, we are unable to fairly judge from the evidence furnished in the work quoted, as the French are accused of having garbled Washington's journal, the original of which has never been found by English writers.

Again, the account of the Canadian Monceau may be viewed as that of one who, in haste to depart, might have neglected details, which his imagination might supply. The English claim was that the party, through information given by some French deserters, were spies, and that the summons was to be read as a last resort. Washington denied that de Jumonville was killed in the act of reading the summons, as claimed by the French, which is substantiated by Druillon, one of the French officers captured, who, though claiming the privilege of a bearer of the summons, does not pretend it was ever shown. That all Frenchmen did not view the affair with great aversion and horror may be understood when the Chevalier de Lévis, second in command to Montcalm, called it "a pretended assassination."

An Indian ally of Washington, "Half King," boasted he killed de Jumonville with a hatchet, which may detract from this poetic description of his death :

Pierced by a murderous ball but aimed too well,
Prone at his assassin's feet Jumonville fell,
His death-weighted eyelid thrice to heaven he raised,
And thrice to upper light his eyeball glazed ;
The tender memory of his lovely France
Can e'en in death that noble soul entrance.
He dies : and trampled 'neath inhuman feet,
His mangled limbs all vile dishonor meet.

This extract is from a poem by M. Thomas, member of the French Academy, in 1759, published in four cantos, which, fortunately for Washington, did not make him personally notorious, from the inability of the

poet to rhyme his name smoothly in verse. In fact, the name of Washington was to the French a *bête noir* as to its pronunciation.

Vendreuil, to the French Minister, October 30, 1755, writes :

First that there perished nine men with M. de Jumonville, who were assassinated with him by Col. Wemcheston and his troops, composed of savages and New England troops.

In 1755 the widow of Jumonville received a pension of 150 francs ; and in the same year that Washington took command at Cambridge of the American army the daughter of de Jumonville entered a convent, dowered by the French King with 600 francs.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Vermont, held its first general court and dinner at the Van Ness House, Burlington, February 22. Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Gen. J. J. Estey, Col. C. S. Forbes, Col. E. A. Chittenden and J. G. Norton were elected a committee to represent the Society at the dedication of the Louisbourg memorial in June next, and to make arrangements for all from the Society who attend.

At the banquet, which was to celebrate the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the settlement of Fort Dummer (Brattleboro) and Washington's Birthday, Gen. Peck presided. The Green Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were special guests.

After his address Gen. Peck introduced Mayor Van Patten, who delivered the address of welcome, and Rev. A. N. Lewis sang "The Drum," a favorite song of Alexander Hamilton. The orator of the day was G. Grenville Benedict, whose subject was "The Colonial Wars and their Results." Among the other speakers were Gov. Woodbury, Col. Chittenden, Gen. W. W. Henry, Capt. F. H. Hardil, Robert Roberts, Rev. H. L. Wheeler, Capt. John G. Bourke, Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, J. H. Holton and Rev. J. H. Metcalf.

THE SOCIETY OF THE *Mayflower* DESCENDANTS.—A meeting of the committee of the proposed "Society of *Mayflower* Descendants" was held in New York on February 18. Further action was had on the new by-laws and details of organization. The committee held a meeting March 18, and the founders will be called together shortly to receive the report and elect a board of assistants. It is suggested that the election of the other officers be deferred until the Society has had time to take in additional members. Many applications for membership are already received and from all parts of the country, but action thereon has to be postponed until the Society is duly equipped with proper by-laws. At the meeting of the committee held March 18 the chairman, Capt. Richard H. Green, was instructed to draw up a report of the plans adopted by the committee to be presented to the founders at a meeting to be called for March 28, at the rooms of the New York Genealogical Society. Handsome designs for insignia were submitted.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1776-1812.—At a business meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. G. Slade, New York City, January 12, it moved and adopted to drop "1776" from the name of the Society, and call it United States Daughters, 1812.

This action was reported to the Louisiana Society. At their next meeting every member voted declaring the Louisiana Society independent of the General Society, and kept their original title, "United States Daughters, 1776-1812." The president, Mrs. M. A. Bailey reported this action to the General Society in New York City, sending with the report her resignation.

Mrs. Augustus Ramon Salas, regent-general in charge of organization United States Daughters, 1776-1812, sent in her resignation, January 16, 1895, to take effect at once. She has been notified of her election as an honorary member of the Louisiana Society. Mrs. James Davidson Iglehart, the Maryland president for the United States Daughters, 1776-1812, has also sent in her resignation to the General Society in New York City.

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, General Commandery, held a meeting in Boston, March 13, when steps were taken towards protecting the title of the Order, which, it is claimed, has been infringed upon by the Military and Navy Order of the United States recently organized. Correspondence between the two Orders was laid before the meeting, and action deferred until the meetings of the State Commanderies of the Naval Order, which have been called. Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. Army, was unanimously elected general recorder of the Order.



NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

STEVENSON.—What was the ancestry of George Stevenson, who in 1749 was Justice of the Peace, Prothonotary, Clerk to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, and the first Deputy Surveyor of York county, Pennsylvania? The Colonial Records and Archives of Pennsylvania show that he was in constant correspondence with, and was a trusted agent of, the Proprietary and Colonial Governments, that he was authorized to secure the enlistment of the quota of troops required from York county at the time of the expedition under Gen. Forbes against Fort Duquesne, and that he afterwards lived in Carlisle in Cumberland county and was active there at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He had a brother by the name of Robert Stevenson, who lived in York county. Where did George Stevenson come from before he located in York county, and was he a brother of the Joseph Stevenson who lived in Cumberland county in 1750 to 1760, near where the town of Upper Strasburg now is?

BLACKBURN.—What was the ancestry of John Blackburn, who was Justice of the Peace of York county, Pa., in 1751, and who was Treasurer of the same county in 1759 and again in 1766, and who died in 1767? What was the name of his wife, what were the names of his children, and where did he come from before he settled in York county?

"PULPIT CENSORSHIP IN NEW AMSTERDAM" (February issue) says of Domine Jonas Michælius: "The absence of reference to Michælius during these first five years of the New Netherland Church may be due to his sudden departure for parts unknown, etc., etc." J. G. Wilson's history of New York, vol. 2, page 141, says: "This good man died in 1719, it is said, from the fatigues incident to a third voyage to England, etc., etc."

KNOWLES.—Wanted the lineage of the John Knowles who was of Eastham, Mass., and in 1725 of Hartford, Conn. Was he the son of Samuel and Mercy (Feuman) Knowles, and grandson of Richard Knowles, and who was the wife of the latter?

SMITH.—Wanted the lineage of Henry Smith who *m.* Ann, the daughter of Hon. William Pyncheon, the founder of Springfield, Mass. Henry Smith was said to have been the son of Frances Sanford, "a grave matron of the church in Dorchester," who became the second wife of William Pyncheon, who must, therefore, have been her third husband. Who was the first?

ALRICKS.—Wanted information in regard to Peter Alricks, who was Deputy to General Court of Pennsylvania in 1682-1683. Justice in 1684-1689-1690. Councillor in 1685. Judge in 1690. What was his wife's name and lineage, and that of Dorcas, wife of his son Peter?

MOORE.—Wanted information in regard to "David Moore, Gent," of Southampton, L. I., and of his wife Elsie, whose daughter, Eunice Moore, *b.* 1765, *d.* 1811, *m.* November 10, 1784, Obadiah Beardsley, *b.* June 18, 1763.

PHILLIPS (pp. 570 and 713).—Rev. George Phillips had (by second wife, Elizabeth . . . surname and parentage not known; is thought to have been the widow of Capt. Robert Welden) as third child and second son, Zorobabel, *b.* April 6, 1632. Settled at Southampton, L. I., as early as 1663 and *m.* Ann White; name of issue, if any, I have not been able to find.

TYNG—STEWART—STULL—EDWARDS—HUNTER—CLAYTON—COLMAN.—Information desired relative to the ancestry, etc., of Rebecca, daughter of Gen. (?) Edward Tyng, wife of Gov. Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts; of Miss Stewart, of Calvert county, Md., who *m.* a Benjamin Harrison of Anne Arundel county, Md., and sister to "a Gen. Stewart of Revolutionary fame, to whom Congress presented a medal;" of John Stull, *m.* Mercy Williams, sister of Gen. Otho Holland Williams; of Nancy Edwards, *m.* Zachariah Forrest, brother of Brig.-Gen. Uriah Forrest of St. Mary's county, Md.; of Capt. David Hunter, grandfather of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army; of Major Philip Clayton, 1741-1766, and his wife Ann Colman, also as to his title, together with name of his daughter who *m.* Nathaniel Pendleton.

MOODY or MOWDIE.—Did Sir Henry Moody, second Bart. of Garsden, Wilts, who *d.* in Virginia 166—marry and have issue? He was the son and heir of Sir Henry Moody, Bart., of Garsden and his wife Deborah. Lady Deborah came to New England in 1639 and owned an estate on Long Island, which her son Sir Henry sold in 1659.

MACLEOD.—Who was the father of, and where did he live, Malcolm MacLeod, of Bennington, Vt., *d.* 1777, "a brother of John MacLeod, laird of Rasay"?

DOUGLAS.—Of what Douglas family was "Col. George Douglas, lawyer of Accomac county, Va.," father of Margaret, wife of Col. John Wise, of Accomac, *d.* 1770?

ZABRISKIE.—What is the proof of the alleged relationship of Albert Soboroski, a native of Poland, and a settler in 1662 in Bergen county, N. J., to King John (Sobieski) III. of Poland?

READE.—It is said that Col. John Reade, of Delaware, who was *b.* 1688, in Dublin, Ireland (his daughter Mary *m.* Gov. Gunning Bedford, of Delaware), was a descendant of Thomas Read, lord of the Manor of Beedon and sheriff of Berks, 1581, *d.* 1637 (father of Sir Compton Read, first Bart). Where are the connecting links in this "pedigree" given?

LEWIS.—What was the name of the "laird of Loch Lynn," whose daughter Margaret, it is said, *m.* John Lewis, a native of Ireland and had Thomas, Andrew and William, *b.* in Ireland and Charles, *b.* in Augusta county, Va.?

MOORE.—Who was the father of the brothers John Moore, some time King's collector at Philadelphia, and James Moore, Gov. of South Carolina, 1702?

ASGILL—HAYNE (p. 455).—Your correspondent on page 568 is historically correct concerning Capt. Huddy. In the old days of irregular and slow posts, especially those to southern towns, it is probable that the execution of Huddy which did not occur until six months after that of Hayne, was not known in Charleston until a considerable time after, and it is possible that it was conceded by the inhabitants of that place, and especially by the ladies who had been aroused to such indignation by the Hayne outrage that Asgill's life was to have answered for Col. Hayne's as well as Capt. Huddy's; at any rate, the letters of a lady of Charleston, that I contributed to your January number, seem to indicate that such was the case. Among my old papers, I have some in reference to Capt. Huddy which I will at some future time contribute to your magazine.

MRS. MARCUS RICHARDSON.

MINUIT.—Who was Peter Minuit? The French word *minuit*, meaning *midnight* is not a creditable patronymic. The Dutch word *minuit*, meaning *minute* (small) is as natural a patronymic as little or petit. In this sense the name comes from Minutus, and may be a very ancient patronymic, possibly descending from the Roman period. The following brief, translated from the French, shows that it was in early use in France.

"A. D. 1180: Roger, bishop of Cambrai, approves the gift of ninety-nine dimes (church tenths) which a burgher of Arras named Adam had bought of Ansel (*m*) de Forest, knight, and of Tiene Minutus, a Cambresian knight, and presented to Jean de Cantimpré and his companion Matthieu. (Le Glay: Glossaire Topographique de l'anc. Cambresis.)"

The name is widely spread; in Tuscany it has the plural form *Minuti*. But I suspect that Peter's real name was Minutus, and that he was ultimately of French origin, and that he adopted the form *Minuit* in Holland. Possibly the name, and even the descent of the family, may be discoverable in the huge mass of genealogical records stored in the libraries of Paris. A good searcher would be Leon Tajot, archiviste paleographe, 28 rue de Vangirard, Paris.

It is claimed that Director Minuit was born in Wesel. Will the records of Wesel *prove* this? I commend this inquiry to the Holland Society of New York.

§ THE DOLLAR MARK.—When was the dollar mark first used? When was it first used in the United States? When did the United States Government publications first use it? *The American Historical Record* (Philadelphia), vol. III., and Appleton's and other Encyclopedias give the probable origin of the dollar mark. I find that the dollar mark first appears on the ledger of Binney & Ronaldson, type founders, Philadelphia (predecessors of the present firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia), in November, 1797, and that they began manufacturing it at the same date. Is this the earliest instance of its use in the United States?

STEELE.—Having occasion to refer lately to "History of Essex County, New Jersey," by William H. Shaw, my attention was called to the following inaccurate statement on page 305 :

"Thomas Steele was an Englishman by birth and a surgeon in the British army during the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he resigned his commission and settled in Belleville, Essex county, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. He was a man of considerable learning and skill as a physician and surgeon, but in his manner was rough and at times very offensive. He died about the year 1790, and was buried in Belleville ; a tombstone marked his grave, but, as we are informed by Dr. Wickes, 'it was a few years since fraudently removed.' He left at his death a son not quite two years old, Thomas Edward Steele, who became a physician and practiced in Belleville, but died at an early age."

I have in my possession the family Bible of Mrs. Ann Tyson, who was born in 1734, wife of Thomas Tyson, of Second River (Belleville), N. J., and in whose house Dr. Thomas Steele was married, April 29, 1786, to her niece, Abigail Donington. This Bible contains the births and deaths of all of Dr. Thomas Steele's family, and shows that he died on June 14, 1813, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and *not* in 1790, as stated in Shaw's "History of Essex County."

It may be of interest to any of Dr. Thomas Steele's descendants to know that among his papers was the following *blazoning* of his coat of arms : *Argent, between a bend sable and ermine, two lions' head erased, in a chief azure three billets argent. Crest, a lion's head erased, gules.*

JAMES LODER RAYMOND.

WAYNE (see p. 567).—In reply to the query about the Wayne family I would say that I have a paper in the handwriting of my uncle, the late Samuel Jandon, giving the family of Anthony Wayne, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1717, with his wife, who was Hannah Faulkner. They landed at Boston, and settled in Chester county, Pa. They had issue : Gabriel, *m.* — Hall ; Francis, *m.* Elizabeth Jackson ; Isaac, *m.* Elizabeth Iddings ; Jacob ; William, who went to Georgia ; Sally, *m.* James Norton ; Ann, *m.* Samuel McKerr.

Isaac Wayne commanded a company of infantry at Braddock's defeat, and was the father of "Mad Anthony" of the Revolution.

COM. BAINBRIDGE JANDON.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLAR.—When was the first silver dollar made in the United States ? I inquired at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, recently of the custodian of the coin museum. He simply led me to a case and pointed to a silver dollar bearing the date 1794, and the legend that it was the first silver dollar made by the United States. Since then I have come across a copper-plate engraving of the silver dollar of the United States having on the obverse the head of Liberty, with "Liberty" above it and seven stars on the left and six on the right side, with the date 1793. This cut is in "Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations." By James Ede, goldsmith. Printed for J. M. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. The illustrations were engraved by "J. Dodd, 1808." Plate 4 contains this : "1793 U S dollar." Was there a silver dollar made by the United States in 1793 ?

DE RUINE.—Wanted information in regard to Simon de Ruine who was first of Harlem, N. Y., later of Flushing, L. I. His daughter, Jacomina, *m.* September 9, 1668, Jean des Marets (*b.* April 14, 1645). They lived first in Harlem, later in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—What is the ground for the adoption, as part of their insignia, by the Louisiana Daughters of 1812, of a cotton bale? Is it agreed by historians that Jackson actually used cotton bales for breastworks on January 8, 1815? A recently read account of the battle, which I cannot at the moment lay hands on, says a very few bales of *hemp* were soaked in water and used as part of the breastworks, but that there were no cotton bales at all.

RANDOLPH.—Samuel F. Randolph, *b.* May 2, 1762, at Woodbridge, N. J., probably *m.*, about 1790, Phœbe —, *b.* September 2, 1762. Who were the parents of Samuel, and who was this Phœbe?

BRONWER-ROZELLE.—Cornelius Bronwer, of New York State, *m.*, about 1720, Molly de Rozelle. Who were their parents?

HYDE.—Can anyone furnish information concerning the ancestors of the Hyde family, of Virginia, descendants of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon? The line desired is that of John Hyde, who *m.* Dorothy Cotton, daughter of Rev. John Cotton, *b.* in England, *d.* in Boston, Mass., in 1652.

BOYD—FOOT—SMITH.—How can I identify two officers concerned in the journey of Maj. André—Capt. Ebenezer Boyd and Capt. Ebenezer Foot? Boyd is mentioned as of Sheldon's (Second) Dragoons, and also of the Third (or Manor of Cortland) regiment of Westchester county militia of foot, who stopped André and Smith at Crompond Corner, presumably near Strang's Tavern. I can find no mention in any record, other than Judge Dykman's article on the subject, which is founded on a statement of Gen. Philip Van Cortland. I would also like to know where to find record of the trial of Joshua Hett Smith, Arnold's reputed accomplice.

EVANS.—Wanted names and dates of birth of children of Gov. Evans, of Pennsylvania.

PRUDDEN (*p.* 569).—In N. G. Pond's "Records of Milford," John Prudden, son of Peter, *m.* Joanna (?) Plume, daughter of Samuel of Branford; settled in Newark, N. J.; *d.* December 11, 1725.

FLETCHER.—In the latter part of the sixteenth or the early part of the seventeenth century, three brothers named Fletcher came from England and landed in Delaware. Can anyone give date of landing, their names and their descendants? Was Gov. Fletcher, of New York, married? If so, what were the names of his children?

KNOWLES.—Parentage of Mary and Suzanna Knowles.—Information wanted.—The former was *b.* in 1765, at —, *d.* August 11, 1792, and is buried at Brooklyn, Conn. She *m.* Francois Cæsar Le Roy, a "French gentleman," about 1780, and had issue four daughters and one son. The

son *m.* Molly Eunice, daughter of — Moulton, of —, Mass., by whom there were seven daughters and three sons, some of whom were born at Sawpit, Conn., now East Chester, N. Y., and others in New York City.

Suzanna Knowles, *b.* 1764, *d.* at Bristol, Conn., May 16, 1842; *m.* Vine, son of Paul Holt, and his wife Sarah Welch, *b.* February 26, 1770, at Hampton, Mass. He moved to Bristol, Conn., and *d.*, while temporarily absent, at Willington, Conn., April 9, 1828. As their elder children, Josiah and Mary Scovill, were baptized at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1796 and 1797, respectively, and their younger, Ziba, at Bristol, Conn., in 1800, it is probable that they were married at or in the vicinity of the former place, but imperfect records fail to disclose such marriage.

It is surmised that Suzanna and Mary were children of Capt. Charles Knowles, who served during the Revolutionary War. He entered service as quartermaster in the Second Connecticut (Spencer's) regiment, May 9, and served until December 10, 1775. The regiment was raised at or in the vicinity of Middleton, Conn.; but Capt. Knowles' place of birth or residence was not recorded on the muster rolls. Subsequently he served in Knox's and Crane's regiments of Continental artillery (Massachusetts), from September, 1776, to 1781, and was transferred to the corps of artillery, and continued in service until November 3, 1783. Died —, 1796; but all efforts to discover where he was born, where he died or where buried have been so far fruitless. Any information to throw light on these points will prove invaluable towards perfecting the genealogy of the descendants of the Knowles-Le Roy and Moulton-Le Roy marriages, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

WASHINGTON (see p. 570).—As a descendant of the Gano family, I can most positively state that my grandfather, Stephen Gano, did not baptize General Washington either by immersion or any other mode, and, further, that he was not in the ministry at that time, being at the close of the war only 21 years of age, and had studied medicine, with a view of becoming—as he afterwards did—a physician, then a Baptist minister. He was, however, in the army for a short time, as surgeon's mate. Tiring of the army he was discharged to enlist in the privateer service and as a surgeon, sailed from Philadelphia in the brig *Saint Patrick* under Capt. Decatur, father of our late Commodore Decatur, U. S. Navy; was captured by the enemy and endured great hardships.

My great-grandfather, Rev. John Gano, son of Daniel, son of Stephen, son of *Francois*, *Germany*, French Huguenot refugees, was the chaplain and intimate friend of Generals Washington and Lafayette, and served as such during the whole Revolutionary War. It is said, but on no direct testimony, that he immersed the General at Valley Forge. I have many scraps and histories of Rev. John and his life, written by his son, my grandfather, but in none of these can I find any mention of his baptizing by immersion of our "Savior of his Country." And then, what if he did? We know that Washington was an Episcopalian, and that Church allows, and performs, baptism in three different modes—"pouring, sprinkling and immersion"—whichever way the candidate chooses. General Washington

was born in that church, lived and served as a vestryman in the same, and died a staunch churchman.

I would not be surprised to learn, if the facts could be gotten at, that he did perform the act, as the chaplain was a staunch Baptist, as all converts from one religious belief to another are. He was born, reared and educated a Presbyterian, as all his ancestors were, and being so intimate with the General, wished to *save him*, and he, being willing to be *saved*, allowed the chaplain to perform the act.

My ancestor was a remarkable man in many respects. He commenced his ministerial career as a missionary to the unconverted of the South. He raised, step by step, until, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he was pastor of the Gold Street Baptist Church in New York City. His fame as a minister and patriot having spread far and wide, he was sought, solicited and urged to accept the office of chaplain, being unwilling to leave his pastorate. A very interesting account of him as an officer, can be found in Roe's "Near to Nature's Heart," pp. 246-250.

I have seen it stated a number of times, that *Chaplain* Stephen Gano performed this act, but he did not.

I have the history of the family from the Huguenot Francois, about 1650. The family are numerous, particularly in the South and West. One remarkable thing is the longevity, the first ancestor died at the age of 103, and many of his descendants died between 90 and 100 years. A son of Daniel, a brother of the chaplain, is now living in good health, over ninety years of age. Of twelve descendants of Stephen, Daniel,² father of John, in three generations lived to be over ninety years.

In the Daughters of the American Revolution's monthly magazine for April, 1893, is an article on Rev. John Gano; and in July number, 1894, one on Stephen Gaño, by my niece, Mrs. Washeburn, their great-great and great-granddaughter.

JAMES TALLMADGE BENEDICT.

DUVALL.—Information desired as to the parents of Thomas Duvall, born about 1739, a soldier in the American Revolution (Essex county, New Jersey) and a prisoner in the "Old Sugar House" in Liberty street, New York City, during the war. He *m.* Anne Ennis, Second River, N. J., about 1769, and had five sons and two daughters. It is believed that he belonged to the Virginia family of Duvalls or Duvals.

LEE.—Ralph Lee appears as a witness in a deed recorded in Chester county, Pa., Book E, page 55, dated September 2, 1727, executed in London by Elizabeth Green, wife of John Green, of London, *et al*, and acknowledged by Ralph Lee, October 15, 1731, before Jeremiah Langhorn, register and recorder of Bucks county, Pa., which appears to show that Ralph Lee was in London in 1727 and in Bucks county, Pa., 1731. It would, therefore, seem probable that he is a relative, perhaps father or brother, of William Lee, who first appeared in Bucks county, Pa., in 1725, was married there in 1727, and had a son named Ralph Lee. Wanted record of any Lee family, through any will or pedigree record, probably Virginia, or London, England, or other English Lee lines, having in the family a Ralph Lee and a William Lee living during the above-mentioned years.

REV. DR. SMITH (see p. 627).—In the March number of THE REGISTER I observe a serious historical inaccuracy in the article entitled "Free Masonry in the Continental Army," regarding Rev. William Smith, D. D. The writer speaks of him as "the then prescribed Tory," and as being escorted by Capt. Rudolph of the Continental army, in attendance on the Masonic Lodge, while the American forces were encamped at Valley Forge. Now as a descendant of both Rev. Dr. Smith and Capt. Rudolph I am supposed to have an equal opportunity with the writer to be aware of the facts in the case and must decidedly differ from him. The truth is, there has been a great deal of nonsense written respecting Dr. Smith by reason of his prominent position in the Province of Pennsylvania for fifty years, and which I have been at the trouble to contradict before now. He was, I may say once for all, *never* proscribed as a Tory, much less imprisoned as such, as has been stated, either before or during the Revolutionary War. He *was* imprisoned illegally with his (afterwards) father-in-law, the Hon. William Moore, of "Moore Hall," for defying the Provincial Assembly's arbitrary decree—and on appealing to the Crown of Great Britain was fully exonerated (he had already been released by the Assembly) and the latter body severely reprimanded by the ministry of the home government. But this was nearly twenty years before the Revolution began. His efforts in the beginning of the war have been styled by Bancroft as deciding, more than any other, the course that directed the councils of America.

The man who delivered that discourse on the "Present Situation of American Affairs" as the outbreak (in 1775) which was printed in half a dozen different languages and spread over Europe as well as America; who was the bosom friend of patriots like Generals Washington and Cadwalader and who abandoned his home in Philadelphia, accompanied the friends of liberty to the vicinity of Valley Forge, where he preached to the American forces during the winter of 1777-78; who preached to Washington and the officers of the army in Philadelphia, in 1778, after its re-occupation, and then and there *first* enunciated the idea of the Cincinnati; and who delivered discourses before the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, as late as 1790, certainly it is hardly possible such a personage could have been considered as a Tory.

His enemies (and he had many envious ones) had a writ issued against him in 1778, for him to prove his loyalty, but as he had taken the oath of allegiance over a year before, and it was clearly an attack against both himself and the college of Philadelphia by his and its enemies, no return was ever made of the summons. He eventually completely defeated this cabal, as he had the other of twenty years previous.

H. H. BELLAS.



Insignia of the
Society of Sons of the Revolution.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

MAY, 1895.

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1703.

(Continued from page 736.)

** Mayors of Philadelphia.*

† Provincial Councillors and Assembly-men.

† John Parsons	Matthew Parker (Coventry)	George Painter
† William Penn, junior	* Clem ^t . Plumsted	Nicholas Pearse
James Parrott	John Portafield	Nathaniel Page
† Caleb Pusey	Henry Preston	Bartholomew Penrose
Thomas Potts, ye Currier	George Plumley	Thomas Pryor
Nathaniel Pettit	John Powell	Samuel Parker
Nathaniel Puckle	John Parker	William Preston (Frnkfrd.)
Mecajah Perry & Co.	* Samuel Preston	Nathaniel Poole
John Pinyard, ye Cooper	Charles Plumly	William Poole
Edward Penington	Thomas Parsons	Jane Parker
Samuel Peres	Abraham Porter	† Joseph Pidgeon
Benjamin Pomly	Anthony Pamër	Alex. Paxton
	Col ^l . Quarry	
* Charles Read	William Royall	Francis Rawle
Margaret Richardson	Elizabeth Roberts	William Raning
† John Redman	Jacob Reall	Parnall Rogers
Constance Robinson	Josiah Rolfe	Capt. David Robertson
* George Roch (Rock)	Thomas Rutter	Samuel Robinson, ye Painter
John Richard, ye Butcher	Revarde (widow)	William Robinson
† William Rodney	Ann Richardson	Andrew Robinson

William Lee, 9—12—1700, was executor of the will of John Brookes, of Phila.; 5—2—1701, was overseer to will of John Townsend, of Phila.; 1—2—1707—8, was witness to will of Henry Badcock, of Phila.; 10—25—1709, was mentioned in will of Elizabeth Fishbourn, of Chester, Chester Co., Pa., as was also Hannah Lee, wife of John Lee; 1—16—1715, was mentioned in will of Robt. Yeldall, of Phila.; 4—8—1711, proved, 11—10—1711, No. 218, Book C. p. 268, signed Wm. Lea. His will: Baptist; merchant, living at 2nd St. and Endrews alley, mentions his daughter, Prudence Sanders, widow, gets 2 houses on Front st., Phil., second daughter, Sarah, youngest daughter, Hannah, each get one house on E. side of 2nd st.; two brothers, John and Joseph Lee, of Yorkshire, England, each get £50—their children not named; John Hart, of Bucks Co.; Sam'l Jones, of Pennapack; Thos. Martin, of Chester Co.; Nathaniel Jenkins, of Phila., Baptist preachers, each £5; William Lee mentions his wife, Joan; he freed certain negroes. 8—9—1683, William Lee and Joan South were married outside of the Friends meeting at Burlington, N. J., in open court, and confessed and apologized to the meeting. The Friends

Joseph Ramstead	Joseph Radman	George Ross
Jacob Regneir	Samuel Rowland	Richard Road
Lydia Roswell & Co.	Jeremiah Riall	Andrew Rudman
Daniel Radley	James Rae	Peter Ranier
	Richard Robinson	
John Scott (New York)	Steven Stapler, ye Butcher	Nathaniel Sykes
Samuel Smith (Burlington)	Henry Stevens	Gauin Stevenson
John Sims	Edward Smoutt	Capt. Spey
Arthur Savadge	Enoch Storey	Abraham Scott
Andrew Sims	Thomas Stackhouse	Gyles Shelley (N. Y.)
Joseph Shippen	Thomas Shelley, ye Cooper	Charles Sober
Jacob Spicer (W. J.)	John Sener	James Sanderland
James Smith (Boston)	Edward Shippen, junior	* Nathan Standbery
* † Edward Shippen, senior	Capt. Richard Sleigh	Benjamin Shurmer
John Stonehouse	Miles Storster	Richard Sharpe
Sarah Sanders	Hannah Streete	† John Swift
James Steel	Thomas Stewart (Barbadoes)	Thomas Sharpe
Capt. James Thomas	John Tucker & Co. (Bermudas)	Penticoast Teague
James Teuxberry	Robert Tomson	William Taylor, ye Btswn.
John Thomas, ye Tailor	Joshua Titterry	

Records of Phila. Co. show Burials :—5—16—1690, Sarah Lee, daughter to Wm. and Joan; 5—18—1690, Hannah Lee, daughter to Wm. and Joan; 6—6—1702, Rebecka Lee, daughter to Wm. and Joan; 2—14—1710—11, William Lee; 5—10—1714, Sarah Lee, daughter of Wm., died *unn.*; Joan; 9—13—1731, Joan Lee, widow of William.

John Moore, Attorney-General for the King at Phila, 1700, and Roger Mompesson (Mumpeston) were lawyeres and judges. Nicholas Moore was the first Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. John McComb (Macomb) a tailor, in 1792 was in prison with William Bradford, the Printer. Thomas Murray was married to Rebeckah Richardson by Andrew Bankson, J. P., contrary to local law and therefore the justice was reprimanded by the Council 31st, 11 mo., 1703—4. Was Sarah Murray the widow of Humphrey Murray, "Mayor" of Phila., in June, 1691? Thomas Masters built "a stately house five stories from the lower street and three from the upper, at the corner of High (Market) and Front streets" 1702. His wife was a daughter of John Dickenson. Anthony Morris owned a brew house in which the early Baptist congregation met till 1707. "Nicholls ye minister" was a missionary and the rector of the P. E. Church at Chester till 1708. Col. Francis Nicholson was a volunteer in the expedition against Canada. Isaac Norris and Samuel Preston married sisters, daughters of Thomas Lloyd, first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, Norris' son Isaac married a daughter of James Logan. William Penn, Jr., was the proprietor's only surviving son by his first wife, and heir to all his estate in England and Ireland. Clement Plumstead lived in a fine place at N. W. cor. Front and Union sts. Nathaniel Poole, a Friend, passed meeting with Ann till 1714. Samuel Preston, Collector of Levies, Co. Sussex, 1704. William Preston was living at Frankford in 1701. Nicholas Pearse was buried in Christ Church in north aisle. John Parsons was an alderman 1705, and in 1705 lived in 2nd st. near Budd's Bridge. John Powell had a petition before Council about his ferry on the Schuylkill in 1706; John Mifflin was a party to this petition. Joseph Pidgeon was in 1705 one

Thomas Turner (Antequa)	William Tongue (New Castle)	Richard Tomylson
Christopher Tibthorpe	George Thompson (Lewes)	Robert Thomson
Nathaniel Tylee	Richard Thomas	Thomas Truss.
———Tench, Esq ^r .	Lewis Thomas	Henry Tregany
Joshua Uring	Mathious Vanbibber	James Vanleir
Welch (widow)	Thomas Wood (New York)	James Wallace
Joseph White (Burlington)	John White	Wroe & Linch
Richard Wigg	† John Warder	Thomas Wharton
George Waterman	James Wood, ye Cooper	William Warren & Co.
Richard Walker, ye Shoemaker	Capt. Richard Wyse	Robert Wheeler
James Whiter	Elizabeth Webb	Zedikiah Wyatt
Barto. Wyatt	Richard Willis	Prudence West
† Joseph Wood	Benjamin Wright	† * Joseph Willcox
Nicholas Wainsworth	George Willis (Burlington)	Arthur Wells
Gilbert Wood	William Wells	Daniel Wilcox
Gabriel Wilkinson	Thomas Withers	† John Walker
† Jasper Yeates	Capt. Henry Young.	John Watts

of "the river-bank lot owners." Caleb Pusey bought Samuel Carpenter's interest in the Chester mills. Alex. Paxton was one of the signing witnesses to Penn's treaty with the Indians 1701. William Poole was a shipwright in Phila.; gave his name to "Poole's Hill" and "Poole's Bridge". Col. Robert Quarry was one of the leaders of the churchmen in the "Church Party" which was opposed to Friends' rule in Phila. He and Margaret Tresse were givers of parts of the communion plate to Christ Church. Capt. Roches's daughter, Elizabeth, was *m.* to Wm. Havard by William Davis, J. P., of Chester Co., Oct., 1712, and for this Davis lost his commission. William Rodney came to Pennsylvania with Penn in 1682, and resided in Kent Co., where he *d.* in 1708; built the old London Coffee House at Front and Market sts., 1702, and Charles Reed (Read) advertised 1720 to sell his brick house 3d st. by lottery—the earliest mention of a lottery in Phila. Samuel Rowland, of Phila., 1703, was a mariner. William Robinson offered to sell to Christ Church a plot of ground for a burying place in 1719, but the title was found defective. George Ross was a missionary and then rector of Emanuel P. E. Church at New Castle, 1705. Francis Rawle and Joseph Pidgeon were adventurers in the original Pennsylvania Company. John Richards, the butcher, and his wife Ann, appeared before Council in 1701, and charged Robert Guard and wife with witchcraft, and responsible for a strange woman's trick of pulling pins out of her breasts. The charge was dismissed. Andrew Rudman was Phila. Co. Clerk, 1704. He was probably the Swedish clergyman who took charge of Christ Church during the absence in England of Rev. Mr. Evans. Giles Shelly, captain of the *Nassau*, was suspected and accused by the Lords of Trade with consorting and trading with the pirates of Madagascar, and also of landing from his ship 14 pirates in the Delaware on the Jersey side and others in New York in 1698. (See N. Y. Col. MSS.) He subsequently became a New York merchant. Sarah Sanders in 1701 was the widow of Charles Sanders, Phila. John Scott, of New York, was third son of Sir John Scott, Bart., and received the rights of citizenship in New York in 1702. His son John, *b.* 1702, was also a New York merchant. James Sandeland and Jasper Yates lived in Chester and were the principal promoters in build-

The following names are of people mentioned in the accounts in Trent's ledger :

Jonas Aaron	Henry Aldrix	Wessell Alrich
Mr. Andrews	—— Balldredge	B. Brereton
W ^m Blackledge	Capt. Samuel Bicknell	James Bradley
Robert Bonnell	Evard Bolton (Boulton)	John Blano
Ambrose Burrows	Capt. Crute	Henry Carlos
James Coates	Jonathan Cockshaw	Jos. Cowburne
Henry Charlat	William Dyer	William Duer
Elizabeth Darbee	Johanis De Nyse.	Ben. Davis
Emanuel Dawson	John Esbaugh	P. Evans
Vincent Emorson	Nic ^o Fairlamb	Miles Fforster
Capt. Edward Foy	Margaret Finch	Edw. Graves
James Gilbert	—— Gesling	Edward German
John Hillman	Margaret Hillman	Jon ^a Hayes
D. Hutchins	Dorothy Hobdrast	William Hawtin
John Holme	John Hews	John Iorson (Jorson)
"J. J. Estate," 1703	John Kendrix	Joseph Kirl
Theodorus Lord	Samuel Lowman	R. Morris
Tho. McCarty	John Monteyro	Jas. Mallinson
John Newman	Ro. Owen, y ^e Minist ^r	R. Parrott
George Pawley	James Parrock	"James y ^e Poste" (1705-06)
Pr Proct ^r	John Staple	Stev. Simmon
Frederick Smith	J. Satchell	Jacob Spencer
—— Stovell	Jacob Speer	Jonathan Scarth
William Say	M ^r . Talbert	S. Vans
Dirk Van dr Heyden	John Vaughn	Sam ^l Vaux
Ralph Ward	Corker Whiting	Hen. Williams

ing St. Paul's P. E. Church there. John Sims (Simes) in 1702 kept an "ordinary" and a true bill was found against him by the Grand Jury for keeping a disorderly house. Jacob Spicer, of West Jersey, had a petition before the Council, Nov., 1706, about a runaway negro. Nathan Stanbury was one of the signing witnesses to Penn's treaty with the Indians. Joseph Shippen was the tenant of Whitpain's house in 1701, where in "the great front room" the General Assembly met. In 1720 Joseph Shippen was a brewer in 2d st. Enoch Story was indicted 1704 for entertaining the servants of William Bevan in his house. Edward Smoutt was a sawyer of logs, and was presented by the Grand Jury in 1704 for obstructing a free wharf. John Swift lived in Bucks Co., 1701. James Steel sold to Christ Church the burial ground at Arch and 5th sts. Thomas Stackhouse lived in Bucks Co., and was a tax collector, 1703. Charles Sober was a Phila. doctor, 1703. Pentecost Teague was Coroner of Phila., 1703. William Tonge lived in New Castle, 1708. Thomas Wess and Nicholas Pearse (Pierce) were Overseers of the Poor, Phila., 1700. Thomas Truss (Tresse) in 1705, was one of the "river-bank lot owners," and was on a committee to raise funds to improve Christ Church. In 1705 Thomas Wharton lived in Chestnut st. James Wood, the cooper, was the constable who was "assaulted, 1704, 1st 7 mo. by some of the young gentry," who were rioting at the inn of Enoch Story in the night—one of the young gentry, it is said, was young William Penn—and were brought before the Grand Jury.

Wrent Mis Leger

In y Year 1703

The "Accot of Servants" in the ledger shows:—" 1703 gber 23" that Trent sold a woman named Ruth to R. French valued at £18, for a lot of stockings, and 1706-7, Jan. 11 he sold another woman to William Orr's estate, valued at £20. In June 1705 he bought a woman from Andrew Heath for £30. " 1703 gber 30." Trent "handled" a cargo of "16 Servants p^r y^e Penrose, for Accot of y^e Own^{er} s^d Vessell," disposing of them for £347—owner was Thomas Coutts of London—for which he received £31 from Capt. James Miller, master, as commission. Some of these "Servants" were disposed* of as follows: To Samuel Holt, 1 man £26; Ann Latort, 1 man £26; Edward Far-mar, 1 boy £22; Peter Bazillion, 1 boy £26; John Crapp, 1 woman £18; Robert Ashton, 1 woman £22; Judge Guest, 1 boy £26; William Cawker, 1 boy £35; Thos. Potts, 1 boy £18; John Jones, 1 boy £22, and to Margaret Richardson 1 boy £18.

The "Accot of Negroes" shows the current prices for such chattel. 1703 gber 15, Trent bought a man from Enoch Storey for £60, and four men from Samuel Carpenter for £130, these four he sold shortly to Samuel Buckly for £140. On March 7, 1705, he bought a boy for £40 from John Guest, Esq^r which he sold without profit to John Ffinny. 1706 August 29, he bought a woman from Miles Horsters for £35, which he sold July 1, 1707, to Bartho. Penrose for £45, she then having a child. In September same year he bought four negroes for £130 from Edward Far-mar. Trent and Thomas Masters were each half

*" 20 women who sold themselves for 4 years to a captain bound for Phila. were carried from the Bolt and Tun Inn in Fleet street, to be put on board his ship. (As women are wanted in our colonies and we abound here with them, it is thought that none of them will come back.)" Gent. Mag. Aug. 1752.

owners of a negro man. Miles Horsters appears to have trafficked in Indians as well as negroes, and had customers in West Jersey.

The account of William Penn, Jr., is a short one. Trent's bookkeeper wrote his name with more of a flourish than he generally did the names of Trent's customers, and placed the account between "Salt Acco^t" and the account of Joseph Hollingsworth; but he had evidently hoped it would be a longer account than it was, because he had to subsequently fill out the great space left open for the young William's account with that of "W^m. Holde and W^m. Battyrn, Esq^{rs}, of B'bos, their Acco^t Cur^t."

Penn's account begins:

1704	8ber	27	To cash	£43.16-
	9ber	18	To D ^o p ^d his ord ^r to McCarty, y ^e barber	8 — —
	"		To D ^o p ^d D ^o Lowdin	5 — —
1704-5	Jan		To John Dodd	11.10 —
1705	May	5	To Charles Read acco ^t	37.17.5
1707	7ber	24	To James Logan	511.17 —

Master William seemed to have been slow pay, or did not himself repay Trent, for his account is not credited with any cash; it was not till 1705-6 March 2, when the bookkeeper charged £6.5.6 to Isaac Norris, acco^t, and credited Penn's account; and 1706, Apr^l 11, the "acco^t of Plantation" was charged with £425, and 1707, 7ber 24, James Logan's account was charged £193-5 to close Penn's account.

Acc^t of y^e church.*

1704	xb ^{er}	16	To cash p ^d y ^e Wardins	£25 —
	"	30	" D ^{to} p ^d Nicholas Pears	35 —
1704-5	Febr ^y	10	To W ^m . Lee	50 —
	March	5	To cash p ^d Lyonel Britten (Brittain)	59.3 —

From then till August 18, 1705, he paid to Britten ten payments averaging about £40 each. Then Abraham Scott paid to Britten £20 on Trent's order. "1705 8ber 5," Nicholas Pears (Pearse) p^d £10.11.4 to the church for Trent. The total amount

* "Ye church" was Christ Church in 2^d St. which is described by Watson as being at this time a small wooden structure, but according to Dorr's extracts from Humphrey's His. of the Soc. for Propagating the Gospel, it was built of brick with galleries and large enough to accommodate more than 500 persons who usually assembled there as early as 1702. In Trent's ledger under "Saw Mills acco^t" Christ Church appears 7 May 1703 as debtor for £5.

of the charge to the church being £561 which is balanced by "Contra":—

1704-5	Jan.	24	By John Bewly—Estate	£510 — —
1705	7ber		By Pro. & Loss p ^r interest	51 — —

The £50 he paid February 10 was not paid to William Lee, but was paid by Lee to the church for Trent, because Lee owed that amount then to Trent on a molasses transaction. The £20 Abraham Scott paid into the church for Trent he got from Thomas Graves in a merchandise transaction to Barbadoes, in which Trent had an interest. Nicholas Pearse paid the £10 into the church because he was then owing Trent that balance for merchandise. Brittain had quite a large account with Trent in sundries, but only £3 were paid by him to the church for Trent when he closed his account. The £510 credited through Bewly was because he owed that amount (£340 Sterling) to Trent, May 21, 1703, on Bills of Exchange. In absence of the Journal these entries cannot be fully explained. However, we find that between Trent, Bewly and Evan Evans, y^e minister, there were several transactions. Trent charged Bewly June 4, 1703, with £54.14.2 he paid to Evans, and again 1704, May—with £9.7.6, and in closing Bewly's account, 1704-5, he charged it with £625.15.1 paid to Evans "acco^t of Bewly's estate." Trent's own account with

Evan Evans, y^e Minister

1703	7ber	14	To cash Lent him att N castle	7.10.8
	May	10	To D ^{to} p ^d him in full	9. 7.6
1705	July	20	To acc ^t wines $\frac{1}{4}$ cask	5 — —
1709	April		To cash p ^d loan & Alexander Paxton rec ^d £40	55 — —

This account was paid by £3 from Scott & Glencross, of New York, 1703, 9ber 2; by "Sundreys" in May 1704, amounting to £13.18.6 and by Bills of Exchange £60. Mr. Evans was the rector of Christ Church as early as 1698 and his services terminated in 1719.

Trent's expense account exhibits some homely items. He paid Isaac Hollingham for wood; Richard Armitt for "bags for negroes;" Hugh Durborow for cheese and sugar; Sarah Sanders for shop goods; May 1, 1703, "cash p^d nursing y^e child £3.4;" June 2, "cash p^d nursing y^e child y^e 12th £1.12;" July 2, "cash p^d

G. Jackson nursing y^e child y^e 9th inst. £1.12;" "8ber 29, cash p^d nursing y^e child £6.8;" Paid L. Brittain for shop goods; W^m Bevin for shoes £22.11; Francis Cook for silk; D^r Hall for wine; for a cow £5; John Key "two hoggs" £1.19.6; "for a bar^{ll} Syder" £2.12; Edw. Evans, "work done" £72.19; "cash p^d my subscription to y^e minister, £6;" expense of boy to London, £1.2 9. Neither the expense peltry nor the merchandise accounts are added; but the latter account was credited with upwards of £20,000.

The "order system" was well illustrated in Sarah Eckley's account. 1706—8ber 2, she deposited with Trent a £9.10 "order on Joseph Growdon," and she drew against it £1.10 for herself and £8 to be paid John Mifflin. Trent owed Growdon at the time, so took credit on Growdon's account with Mrs. Eckley's "order," and Mifflin owed Trent, so he pocketed Mrs. Eckley's £8 and credited Mifflin. Later, Mrs. Eckley got £17 on an order on Col. Daniel Coxe, and some of this amount went to pay Alex. Paxton's debt.

Randall Janey sold nails in 1703, and the account with Trent was a large one.

Thomas Janvier's account was one of principally peltry.

The account of John Budd, Jr., was charged with "orders" and credited with spirits, beer, "small beere," and logwood.

Edward Church was, May 26, 1707, charged with mortgage on his house £175, which was carried to Ledger E.

William Allin's account, starting with a credit for Stock of £90, is a large one, running 1703 to 1709 April, when it was carried into ledger D. His credits are all "orders" and bills of exchange and the debits interests in voyages.

John Fisher y^e Smith's account was of iron and labor on ships, and Edward Danger y^e Cooper's, for staves.

The "Saw Mills acco^t" is not added up, nor are many like accounts, so it was possible that Trent never tried to find out how his business stood.

Martha Cox—widow, is charged with merchandise and credited "By acco^t Plantations" £150.

"Elizabeth Madcalfe & Comp." was credited with £60 Mar. 1703, which was passed to the account of Jacob Regneir as a credit "by Elizabeth Motcalf now his wife"—May 1708.

The account of Joseph Willcox is one of "money" and "bonds." Thomas Murray's account reached £913 for tobacco and "goods" 20 Apr 1709 his account is credited "by Plate £44.2.9 and £56 carried to Ledger D.

William Burge's account was also a large one and was balanced by £45.13 to Ledger D—"for w^h I have his Bond."—He was charged with William Allen's one-sixth interest of an anchor for sloop *Mary* £1.17.8.

Edward Shippen, Sen, was credited with £393.16 carried to Ledger D, Mar. 1707. Trent borrowed £200 from him on a bond for "a year and a quarter" and June 7-1706 paid £20.6.8 for interest on it.

The accounts of Jacob Andrado, John Dickerson, George Lillington and Alex. Hill, all of Barbadoes, were brought over from Ledger B, Mar. 1703, and in 1707 carried to Ledger D, so I suppose were never settled. As also were the accounts of Patrick Mead, William Gaddis, and Thomas Stewart, also of Barbadoes.

Robert Nellson was credited with "stock" March 25, 1703, £32 which amount Trent paid to "his widow in London," 12 7ber 1708.

The account of Thomas Masters 1703-09 was a large one in "voyages," but was left unadded and unsettled in this ledger.

John Moore's account was a long one of thousands of pounds. He was charged from 13 shillings for "one yard of fine musling," "a hatt from Thomas Coates" £1.1; sugar 15 shillings; ream of paper 16 shillings to hundreds of pounds paid on "orders" of William Dyer, John Norton, William Glencross, Henry Brook, Edward Graves, John Vaughn, and others.

Robert Thompson was a partner with his "father-in-law" William Hearne.

"John Thomas y^e Taylor's" account was £46.4.7 for "orders:" unclosed.

James Whiter was charged with cordage and always credited "by expense," he was probably a rigger.

Abraham Porter's account was one of staves in 1706.

John Cox charged "£20 to the mannor of W^m Stadt for land sold him, £30"; paid by an order on Henry Badcoke 7ber 3, 1706.

John Hoskins is charged with pipes of wine £181, paid for in wheat and flour.

The charges against Hannah Street were for money which was paid for by bills of exchange.

Trent's bookkeeping was remarkable in some instances. For instance, George Grant was charged with £3 for sundries and credited "By expense for something omitted to credit."

Samuel Preston was part owner in several sloops and in "voyages."

John Walker had an account running into hundreds of pounds, in 1703-1706, with an unpaid balance of £100 carried to Ledger D. He seemed to be a merchant and interested in "ventures" with Trent. 1703-7ber 24 he owed £338.16 when Trent took a bond for £259.12 and order on Samuel Carpenter and Abraham Bickly from him in payment.

John Parker's account shows that Trent advanced him money and that Parker paid him in part in peltry and the "balance £56.8.9 due for which have his note dated y^e 10th Aprill 1705."

John McComb was interested in "voyages" to Barbadoes, Jamaica and Madeira.

The account of Peter Bazillion was a varied one of peltry, servants, lead, "voyages," bear skins, &c.

Samuel Holt is credited 8ber 20 1707, with "duty off a negro woman £2."

W^m. Warren & Co. were owners of the ship *Messenger*, 1703, in which year their account with Trent amounted to £2000. They were credited with piglead, glass, blanketing, knives, cotton and chalk, which commodities passed through Trent to a number of local people.

"Lydia Roswell & Company" are charged with "flower" and bread £124.5.2.

"Wines for acco^t self and John Moore each ½" amounted to £417 and went monthly to D^r. W^m. Hall and Enoch Storey.

Another transaction between Moore & Trent in wines was £353 and went to Grimstone Boud £64; John Hoskins £32; James Logan £52; Enoch Storey £32 &c.

"Widow Cornish" was widow of James Cornish who died before June 1704.

The "Peltry account" was large and the largest dealings were with Jasper Yeates, W^m. Lee, Isaac Banner, P. Bazillion,

Row. De haes, Francis Detatore, Edw. Farmar, — Tench, Esq^r; Her^m Aldrix, Joseph White, Silvester Garland, Francis Davenport, Thos. Graves and Thomas Thomson.

The account of Isaac Norris ran into thousands of pounds—charges included money loaned, interests in “voyages,” merchandise, &c., with a charge of “cash paid Thomas Storey for the mannor of W^m. Stadt, his $\frac{1}{2}$ ” £1.14.1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The account is closed into Ledger D.—Norris owing Trent £210 balance, February 1709.

“Evan Harry of Morgan” is charged £60 for a negro man, 8ber 1708, which was paid by order on John Jones.

Capt. Samuel Harrison died before 8ber 1703, according to his account.

John Borland, Boston, shipped codfish to Phil^a in 1703, some times is entry “rest of y^e ffish rotten and thrown away.” The rum he sent was sold to Logan, there is no evidence that it was thrown away.

Nicholas Moore was charged “1708, 9ber 30, To cash p^d 3 dollars—18 shill. 6^d.”

“Nicholls Y^e minister” 1707, May 13, deposited with Trent a bill of exchange for £24 to pay money loaned him August 22, 1705.

“Accot^t $\frac{5}{8}$ interest in Comp. wth J. Pidgeon” is charged “To Edw. Shippen, Sen^r, a close stool pan returned, 12 shil.” and credited “By some thing ommitted.”

The account of John Scott & W^m. Glencross, of New York, was a large one of cash and “orders.” Every month Trent paid Judge Roger Mompreson £23 to £28 and charged same to account of S. & G. Col. Inglesby was also paid for same account.

Trent’s account of shingles and pipe and barrel staves show sales of staves to Wm. Burg, Abraham Porter, Jasper Yates, John Pinyard, Sam Perris, &c.

Dr. Graham was credited February, 1703, by “his bill last year” £13.

“—Tench, Esq^r” had an account of £135 in 1703–6, being charged with cash paid his wife and for cordage, with credits for peltry, as did also John Warder.

1704, July 25, Samuel Bulkley was charged £1100 for a “house in Front street,” which was not paid for when he died.

"Samuel Holt y^e Gardiner" was paid cash £1.10.3 for work done.

"Acco^t Plantations" is charged with "land bought y^e widow Cock £55" — Andrew Cock's widow?

Charles Axford's name also occurs in connection with the "Plantations."

Ephraim Johnston probably died before 8ber 1, 1706, as his account is then transferred to his wife, who is charged with 3 pipes of wine.

William Bradford 1704, July 4, is charged with 50 reams of paper @ 14s., £35, and credited by "cash from John Wittington £3," "cash from Issac Morriot £8, and orders on Messrs. Coutts, Rob. French and Thos. Truss. Total credits amounting to £36.

In 1704 Peter Bazillion and Ann Latort were partners in a purchase of £700 from Trent—each a half.

"Madam Evans" was charged from a "piece finest cambrick £3.12," in 1704; to "Sundrys" Apr 20, 1709, £234.

Martha Dummer, of Burlington, 1704, was charged with many quarter casks of "Madera," "mamsy" and rum, £119,—account settled in full.

The account of Ann Latort was a long one of many hundreds of pounds. She is charged with the credits on the accounts of many and with merchandise, powder, nails, commission on sale of servants and credited mostly with peltry.

Richard Walker, the shoemaker, 1709, was credited with £4 for shoes which was paid him by order on William Say. Richard Robinson, tallowchandler was also paid by an order on William Say. James Bingham and John Snowdon had a joint account June, 1707.

Pusey's Mills often appear in 1703 in "wheate" deals.

The last charge to James Cornish was March 13, 1704, and in June same year the account of Widow Cornish was opened, and in May, 1705, an account was opened with the creditors of the Cornish estate.

Abra. Scott and Jno. Martin had a joint account April, 1703.

Benj. Wright and Tho. Clark had a joint account April, 1709.

Hall and Ryner had a joint account May, 1704.

George Bosson and Francis Davinson had a joint account Aug., 1708.

Thomas Lee was paid freight on rum from Barbadoes July, 1703, also B. Stovell, Sam^l Bicknell, Jas. Hamerton, Sam^l Jones, Thos. Read and I. May same year.

"John Norton of London, his acco^t curr^t in Pensilvania"—is charged with £558.3. Ster; "Pensilvania money"—£837.12.4½; his son Thomas is charged with £3.10,—the sum of the account was into the thousands of pounds, and was closed Apr. 20, 1709.

"John Morton & Co. of London," 1703, March, was only one entry of "To stock. Remitted £230 Ster, is y^e money £345" "Contra (in Trent's writing): By Ball. in London fow^d part my bond & the remaining part discharged by Thomas Coutts & my bonds taken up & bal. me bon £345."

Stephen Jackson's account was a large one 1703-1709. He paid for merchandise in tobacco (1703 8ber 14) 7 hhds £32.10.5; in bread, flour, wheat, peltry, &c.

The account of "John Andrew, y^e Shreive" was a short one "1705 June 14, To acco^t wines £19." "Contra: 1705, June 14, By John Cooke £6. 1706, March 8, By acco^t wines moreⁿ he had, £7.10. By acco^t goods secured from Murray, £3.8.4. By Mary Andrew his wife for bal. £2.1.8." In several accounts there was £40.15.4, in "goods secured from Thomas Murray on acco^t of Jonathan Searth." Mary Andrew, by her account, was wife of John Andrew. She was charged with goods from Barbadoes £33.

Susana Harwood was charged £203.19 for "stock" and 1 pipe of wine, and 2 gal. of brandy, and credited with bread and flour.

D^r. William Hall, of Salem, 1703-06, on a running account for merchandise had only balance of 16-3 ¾ carried to Ledger D.

An "account of goods from Jamaica" in 1707-8, is a long one on the credit side of the ledger, but is not added up nor closed.

In the account of Tobias Leach he is credited "by William Holder & Co., p^r, 2 doz. Gloves, £4.4," Holder & Co., are entered as of Barbadoes.

John Billing is charged with £10 paid "to Thomas Story for recording John Walker's deed," but there is no mention of this in Story's account, which contains a credit "By mannor of William Stadt &c., £5.19.4," in Trent's writing but without journal folio.

Sarah Sanders' running account was for £125 for goods from Scott & Co., and was settled in full.

Philip Eilbeck's account was like a hundred others. He was charged with molasses at 2s. 4d. and credited with bread and flour.

The account of Joseph Pidgeon is a long one, amounting to £1543, a balance of £235.19 being carried to Ledger D, and one of £115 being brought to Ledger B. His principal dealings were in salt, though he is charged with "½ of y^e still £30," which amount Samuel Perres liquidated with £37.10.

The account of William Lee is also a long one with an unpaid balance of £106.10 carried to Ledger D. He is charged principally with goods from Barbadoes and credited with peltry, rum, wheat, flour and bread.

Nathan Standbery in a long account had a credit of £115 carried to Ledger D. His wife is charged £8.1.11 February 7, 1708, for household goods.

Charles Read's account in breadstuff is a long one.

"Voyage to Maryland consigned to Thomas Haddom," March 29, 1709, "To Richard Hill £104.12 4½" "By Richard Hill for ¼ of s^d cargo £156.10.7½." The account is not closed.

The joint account of Hugh Agnew and William Moore is charged with £56.14, brought over from Ledger B, March 1703, and carried to Ledger D, in July 1708, as were also the accounts of John Moorehead, £3.6.6; Nathaniel Luckings, £3; and many others. Were these accounts ever settled?

Many accounts are closed "Bal, for which have his Noate."

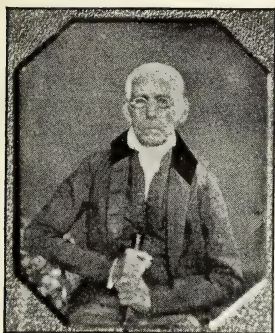
The account of Samuel Marmian beginning March 25, 1703, was a very miscellaneous and long one carried over to Ledger D. of nails, paper, peltry, fish, bees-wax.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

PRESIDENT MADISON'S RETREAT.

BY J. D. WARFIELD.



CALEB BENTLEY.

Some twenty miles northwest of the National Capital, upon Seventh street extended, upon a good macadamized-road, in the midst of a landscape of loveliness, is a little hamlet nestled cozily under ever-varying, ever-rolling hills. This quiet rural retreat has an unwritten history worthy of record. It is the starting point of two celebrated Washington City bankers—Mr. Riggs and Mr.

Corcoran—and the scene of President Madison's retreat from the invading British who laid in ashes the White House and made its occupant an exile.

The earliest settlers in the neighborhood were Richard Thomas, Thomas Moore and Caleb Bentley, all having married a Brooke—viz.: Deborah, Mary and Sally—inheritors in part of "addition to Brooke Grove," covering twenty thousand acres of forest land, extending from Sandy Spring to the Seneca river, the magnificent heritage handed down by Mr. James Brooke who had built the first framed house in this section of the State in 1650. The annals of Sandy Spring were published by Wm. Henry Farquhar, several years ago. I have before me, also, a curious old record of a shoemaker made in 1785, in which is pasted an account sales in the name of James Russell, London, 1761, in favor of Mr. Basil Brooke, for tobacco shipped, showing a credit of £152 7s. 3d. On the first page is the following charge:

"1785.—June 7th Joshua Corcoran,

Dr.

£. s. d.

To leather to mend his shoes.

I. 6."

Mr. Corcoran lived just west of this place, near the village of Unity, and was the father of W. W. Corcoran, the banker. Other patrons of the same date were Dr. Magruder, Mrs. Mary



RESIDENCE OF CALEB BENTLEY.

Owen, James Cary, Cornelius Sullivan, Miss Elizabeth Brooke, Allen Bowie, John Thomas, George Warfield, Wm. Shepherd, William Davis, Roger Brooke, Wm. Robertson, Isaac Moore, William P. Williams, Thomas Knott, John Jones, Ann Beal, Edward O. Williams, Joseph Leeke, Richard and Samuel Thomas, Samuel, Richard and Basil Brooke, Joseph Gartrel and Mordicai Moore.

When the war of 1812 was in its full progress, Brookeville, with its two mills, tanneries, stores, shops, and almost palatial residences, was about organizing its present academy, long afterwards the only school in this section.

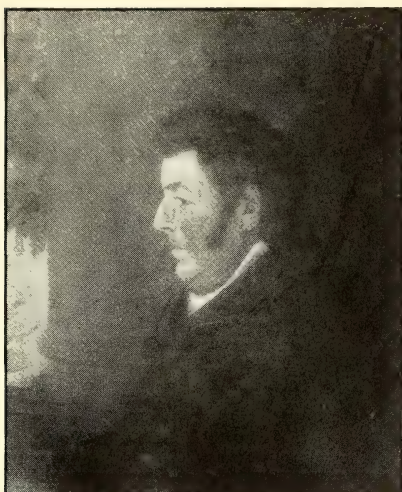
Dr. Henry Howard, afterwards of the University of Virginia, a descendant of Sir Henry Howard and Sarah Dorsey, and of Colonel Edward, the testator of 1704, was the first physician. Mr. James Pleasants, a connection by marriage, having already won renown in his effort and failure to invent a flying machine, resulting in a similar experience to that of Darius Greene, was destined to become still more distinguished in local history. Mr. Pleasants was not pleasant in two matters of daily life. He did

not like to talk to strangers, nor would he be disturbed at night by even a President of the United States. So, when President Madison, in his carriage drove hastily up to Mr. Pleasants' front door, upon that memorable night of the rout of Bladensburg defenders, a footman, rousing the sleeper, informed him that quarters for the night were desired by the President of the United States. Mr. Pleasants declined to be disturbed, and the carriage was driven on down the street, to the largest residence in the village—but its owner, Mr. Richard Thomas, was a Federalist—who had no use for anyone who would carry on a war so distasteful, and the President's carriage was drawn up before the residence of Mr. Caleb Bentley.

Mr. Bentley's first wife was a daughter of Mr. Roger Brooke ; his second wife was Henrietta Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas and Mary Cowman. He was descended from Joseph and Mary Thatcher ; of Joeffney and Eleanor Banner ; of John and Mary Miles, who came from England to Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bentley had two sons in the Revolutionary war. He was educated for a Baptist minister and was a good Greek



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL RIGGS.



SAMUEL RIGGS.

and Latin scholar. Richard Bentley, of Oxford, only son of Dr. Bentley, of Cambridge, of whom Horace Walpole wrote in 1757—"he was an academy in himself," was the chosen relative for whom Mr. Bentley named his only son, Richard, of "Bloomfield."

Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas, a granddaughter, made a record of this visit. She relates that the President only asked for a room for some of his officers, and her grandmother's private

room was set aside for them. The President did not retire at all, but sat all night in an armchair, with a secretary table upon it, from which he dispatched orders throughout the night. There was a guard of soldiers surrounding the house, and their continual tramp destroyed Mrs. Bentley's vegetables and flowers. The chair in which President Madison sat during that eventful night long remained an honored heirloom in the home of her father, and, upon the death of her mother, it became the property of Mr. Richard Bentley, of Baltimore.

Next morning, having received evidence that the British invaders were marching to their vessels, President Madison bid good bye to his Quaker host, and returned to his desolated capitol.

When Mr. Bentley retired from Brookeville to Sandy Spring, the historic house became the property of Mr. Remus Riggs, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Riggs, whose old colonial house still stands upon a commanding view of the village. Mr. Samuel Riggs was the father of a large family of sons, all of whom became successful men of means. His wife was Amelia, one of the ten daughters for whom ten side saddles were imported, of Captain Philemon Dorsey, of Howard County, Md.

The sons of Samuel Riggs (son of John, who married Mary

Davisson of Thomas), were Thomas, Reuben, George W., Elisha, Romulus and Remus. His daughters were Mary, who married Henry Griffith: Henrietta, Ann, Eleanor and Julia. Thus, Brookeville was the home of many eminent merchants, and mothers of some distinguished families. Reuben Riggs, *b.* 1775, became the farmer; George W. Riggs, *b.* 1777, owned a large part of Northwest Baltimore; Elisha, *b.* 1779, established the celebrated banking house which still survives in Washington City; Romulus, *b.* 1782, was a successful merchant of Baltimore; Remus, *b.* 1790, the youngest, a successful farmer, who handed down the old colonial heritage to the present generation.

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

BY HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

(Concluded from page 754.)

But war in America was not at an end. The struggle with the mother country for freedom followed soon after the close of the French war. That memorable conflict was waged, for the most part, in territory not very distant from the coast, and, while Maryland troops bore gallantly a part upon many a bloody field, the actual conflict raged in other portions of the colonies. It became important to the continental authorities to provide a safe and proper place for the retention and safeguard of prisoners of war, and in December, 1777, the following letter was addressed to Colonel Rawlings on that point :

WAR OFFICE, York, December 16, 1777.

SIR : As you are about returning home by way of Fort Frederick in Maryland, the Board of War request you will take a view of the situation of that place and represent the state you find it in immediately. As it is proposed to send a number of prisoners of war thither, you will examine it with a view to this design. You will see how many men it is capable of holding, what repairs are wanting ; how soon those repairs can be made, whether workmen can be procured in its vicinity to do the work, and whether materials are within reasonable distance. You will also report how many men you think it will be necessary to employ as guards for the number of prisoners the place is capable of receiving, and every other matter which shall occur to you as necessary for the information of the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obed. Servt.,

JOS. NOURSE, D. L.

You will send an express with your report if an opportunity cannot be procured.

COL. H. RAWLINGS.

In obedience to these instructions Colonal Rawlings acted promptly, for twelve days later Mr. Nourse again addressed him as follows :

“ WAR OFFICE, Ye. 28’ Decemb’r.

“ SIR :

“ I had the honor to lay your letter before the Board of War who have directed me to express the pleasure they feel on your ready offer of assistance to put the fort in order for the reception of the British prisoners. You will observe by the enclosed order of the house of Delegates of your State that they have undertaken to put the barracks in . . . order at their own expense ; the board therefore have directed a copy of your letter to be transmitted to his Excellency Governor Johnson, in order that if he should think proper your offer of service may be accepted.”

Accordingly, Fort Frederick once more resumed a martial appearance as the guards paced their rounds or performed their duty in again watching the Indians, who had fallen under suspicion of taking active part against the colonists. From time to time prisoners were sent to the fort upon the North mountain, there to be so confined, while to Colonel Rawlings was given the complete charge of the post. That all was not smooth even in this work there is abundant evidence to show. Fort Frederick was situated at a considerable distance from the field of active operations, and the conveying of prisoners thither, or reconveyance for purposes of exchange, was at times a serious problem. This is well illustrated in the letter to Colonel Rawlings from the War Office of November 6, 1779:

WAR OFFICE, November 6, 1779.

SIR :

We have been favored with yours of the 29th ulto. relative to the militia guards at Fort Frederick. As it has not been in our power (for want of a guard) to convey the prisoners to Fort Frederick, it is not amiss that you discharge the militia, especially as they were so mischievous, tho' this happened probably in part from their having nothing to do. We could now indeed send off the prisoners, a guard being offered by this State, but we shall not send them until we hear from you again. At the same time we assure you it is absolutely necessary that a body of the prisoners should be sent from hence as speedily as possible, and we beg you to apply to your State for another guard immediately. We doubt the practicability of raising a standing guard in a short time ; nor are we authorized to allow the bounty you mention of two hundred dollars. If the Assembly shall agree to raise such a guard and furnish the means (the Continent giving the usual pay and clothing) we shall be very happy ; in the meantime we must request a new guard from the militia. You will be pleased to inform us when they will be ready, that we may apply in season here for a guard to escort the prisoners, and we trust that we shall not again be disappointed.

Virginia raised the guards for the Convention troops, the Continent allowing only clothing and pay. Some of this guard are inlisted for a year, and others during the residence of the Convention troops in that State. Perhaps an exemption from draughts for the Continental army might induce your people to engage for a year.

We are, sirs, with great regard and esteem,

Your most obedt. Servants,

By order of the Board,

CÔLO. RAWLINGS.

JIM PICKERING.

With reference to the treatment of prisoners confined there it is difficult to speak with particularity. Some were certainly let out or permitted to hire in the employ of persons living in the vicinity. The effect of this, however, was to encourage escapes. I again quote from the correspondence of Colonel Rawlings :

WAR OFFICE, Decem'r 28, 1779.

SIR : We hope by the time this reaches you that all the prisoners fit for marching from this post (accidents excepted) will arrive at Fort Frederick. Many have been detained by reason of their nakedness and many on account of their being out at work. We would wish you to let as many out as you think will behave with propriety in order to save public provisions for you will observe as a rule that no prisoner employed by a private person is allowed to draw rations. But if you perceive any desertions or any capital inconvenience from their being out of the garrison, you will call them in that no loss that prudence will prevent may arise to the public by lessening the means of redeeming our own subjects. You observe that we give you the direction of all things relating to prisoners at said post and in its vicinity. We shall take the measures in regard to any necessary exertion of your authority when we can with propriety. (The Secretary is directed to send an extract of your letter so far as relates to the Boatmen to the Quarter Master General, whose duty it is to take order in that business.)

We lament the amazing demands for produce and as our finances are not equal to the prices we are confident they must fall and in the meanwhile nothing will contribute more to their reduction than a saving of the consumption of provisions which we make no doubt of your doing so far as possible.

We are, sir, &c., &c., &c.,

By order of the Board,

COL. MOSES RAWLINGS, Fort Frederick.

RICHARD PETERS.

WAR OFFICE, Octo, 17, 1780.

SIR :

The Board request you to call in all the prisoners in the neighborhood of your post, or its dependencies, and as the practice of letting them out to farmers, and suffering them to go at large is attended with great mischiefs, you will in future keep them in close confinement. Should your present guard be insufficient for this purpose, you will apply to his excellency, the Governor of Maryland for assistance in this particular as well as for provisions if necessary.

I am sir, Yr. mo. Obed. Serv.

By order

Secretary.

Exchanges were frequent, and those in charge of Fort Frederick, which had, with Lancaster, come to be the important points for confinement, found their occupation no light one in looking after their charges. It was undoubtedly true, as was said by Abraham Skinner, the commissary-general of the prisoners, in a letter written to Colonel Rawlings in May, 1781, that the officers in charge had "a great deal of trouble with those fellows;" but it is doubtful if the expression which the Commissary-General coupled with it when he wrote, "but I hope Congress may do us justice in the end, and that our services may contribute to the happiness of our poor lads in the hands of the enemy," was ever realized. The lot, however, of the prisoners

confined at Fort Frederick was not a hard one; notwithstanding the previous orders, they continued to be scattered somewhat, and even without that had opportunities for earning money. This appears in a statement subsequently submitted by Colonel Rawlings to the Government, when seeking to adjust his accounts, by items, such as the following:

To cash paid two of British prisoners for cleaning and repairing well outside fort, £12 7s. 6p.

To cash paid two British prisoners for daubing and underpinning barracks, £12 7s. 6p.

But while the prisoners were thus paid, they were at times a source of expense, as when George Ranolds was paid 11s. 5d. for the taking up of two British prisoners who had escaped. But garrison life, whether in a fort or simply in guarding prisoners, presents but little variation, and so I pass rapidly on. Yorktown fell; and with the fall of Yorktown a large number of prisoners came to the hands of the American troops. The extent and character of these may be judged from the following letters:

CAMP NEAR YORK TOWN, 26 October, 1771.

SIR :

Agreeable to the directions I have received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the troops taken prisoners of war on the 19th instant, the following regiments and corps are directed to Fort Frederick to be under your direction, viz :

Light Infantry : Seventeenth regiment, Thirty-third regiment, Seventy-first regiment, Eightieth regiment, Prince Hereditary regiment de Bose Yagers, British Legion and North Carolina Volunteers.

A return of which regiments and corps—pointing out the rank of the officers, I have to request you to make and transmit to me by post or first opportunity as soon after their arrival as possible (as I have to make acquainted the respective numbers to the Commander in Chief) and the more to enable you to forward this soon, the Rank number of the Officers and men of each regiment without their names will for this purpose answer, until you have a more leisure opportunity for furnishing us otherwise. The Field officer remaining with the troops to be indulged with the liberty of three soldiers from any of the regiments to serve them as servants, Captains to be allowed two each, and other proper warranted officers one. The Senior officer of each regiment has a copy of the Officers Paroles certified by me, and will be necessary for you to peruse them that you may be judge of the rule of their conduct and whether they, or not, at any time deviate from it. On the 19th inst., the day of the British garrisons surrendering, permit me in the warmest manner to congratulate you. The number of rank and file taken, 5953—and other characters (including this number) make the aggregate 7057, exclusive of sailors and marines, which fall to the lot of our allies.

I have the honor to be with much esteem,

Sir, Your Mo. Obed. Serv.

THOMAS DURIE,

Dy. Com. Prsn.

With the close of the Revolutionary War, Fort Frederick again passed to peaceful uses. It was no longer the property of the British crown or a proprietary governor, but the property of the State of Maryland. It deserved, after the scenes which had been enacted on that sightly summit, to have been preserved a memorial for all time; but on September 5, 1791, it was sold to Robert Johnson, of Frederick county, for £375 10s. And here, perhaps, the chapter should close; but first, passing mention may well be made of one additional fact. A little more than a century from the time when its stone walls first rose upon that mountain-crest overlooking the Potomac and off to Mount Fair View, a tide of civil war surged over this country. As in its earliest days, the strife came near, though not to its portals. Once more it was held by a garrison, and a garrison of Maryland men. Methods of war had changed, and it was with no intention of vandalism that the men under General Kenly's command made a hole through the southern wall to serve as a port for their field artillery. That war, too, has had its end, and to-day Fort Frederick stands a reminder of three successive wars, covering a period of a century, in two of which it has given shelter and protection to Maryland troops, though the hot tide of carnage has not rolled against its walls. Nowhere in this country to-day is to be found a fortification of the colonial period in better preservation. Its walls stand now almost as they did when Washington and Governor Sharpe conferred within their shadow. The sole occasion for regret and almost shame is that Fort Frederick has not long since been reclaimed and held by the State of Maryland as its especial property, reserved from the vandalism of the passer-by—a Mecca to which the sons and daughters of Maryland can pay their pilgrimages, and, amid surroundings and memories of the noblest character, renew their fealty and allegiance to their native land.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

HAMMOND AND CROMWELL OF MARYLAND.

It has lately been my privilege to look over two rare and valuable books published about 230 years ago, and written by a celebrated ancestor of the present writer, Henry Hammond, D. D., a learned English divine. He was the youngest son of Dr. Hammond, court physician to King James I., and was named for the Prince of Wales, who stood as his sponsor. His brother, Thomas Hammond, was a major-general in Cromwell's army, and it was probably to his son, Colonel Robert Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, that Charles I. surrendered. John, the older brother, and the author of "Leah and Rachel," came to Virginia in 1634 or 5, and remained there eight years, and he then removed to Maryland and lived there two years, when he returned to England, claiming to be a member of the province of Maryland.

Henry Hammond was born in Chertsey, Surrey, in 1605, was educated at Eton and Oxford and became a Fellow in 1625. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, and in 1643 became archdeacon of Chichester. He became the favorite court chaplain of Charles I., who pronounced him the most natural orator he ever heard, and he was one of the King's most loyal defenders and staunch supporters. He followed him to the Isle of Wight and remained with him till 1647, when he returned to Oxford, and was chosen sub-dean of Christ Church. In 1648 he retired to Westwood, the seat of Sir John Packwood, and spent the rest of his life in literary labor. He died in 1660. His celebrated work, "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament," was published in 1653. His collected works were published in four volumes, and his sermons and minor works were reprinted for the Oxford Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.

One book the writer had for awhile in her possession was entitled "The Duty of Man's Works," with chapters on the "Whole Duty of Man," "Duty of Christian Piety," etc., and was

most interesting. The other was somewhat similar, though relating more to the Liturgy of the Church of England and ecclesiastical matters. In the preface, written by a faithful friend, we find that in 1660 the good Doctor was by the Fathers of the Church desired to repair to London, there to assist in the great work of the Composure of Breaches in the Church, but just as he was about to start he was seized with a fatal illness. The same friend tells us that "By the generous piety of the right reverend Father in God, Humphrey, Bishop of Sarum, there is now erected to the sacred memory of this great person (Henry Hammond) in the parish church of Hampton, the place of his interment, a fair monument of white marble, bearing the words, *Henricus Hammondus*," and a long inscription in Latin. He was noted for his piety, great charity and liberality. He never married. His biographer says :

His Worth is not to be described by any Words besides his own, nor can anything beseech his Memory but what is Sacred and Eternal as those Writings are. May his just Fame from them and from his Vertue be precious to succeeding times, grow up and flourish still ; and when those characters engraved in Brass shall disappear, as if they had been writ in Water, when Elegies committed to the trust of Marble shall be illegible as whispered accents, when Pyramids dissolved in dust shall want themselves a monument to evidence that they were once so much as ruine ; let that remain a known and classick History, describing him in his full pourtraicture among the best of Subjects, of Friends, of Scholars, and of Men.

"This ancient and knightly family," Mark Noble observes, "were greatly divided in their religious and political opinions." Major-General John Hammond, who held office in Maryland under Queen Anne, was no doubt descended from a Royalist, while we find the name frequently connected with the Cromwells in England, as well as in America. These two families were united in Baltimore not long since, by the marriage of Mr. Richard Cromwell to Miss Hammond, now deceased. The parish register of St. Anne's parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, contains the following entry :

Hon. John Hammond, Esq., Major-General of the Western shore of Maryland, one of her Majesty's most Honorable Council and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the Province of Maryland, was buried the 29th of November, 1707.

The funeral took place on the Hammond estate, three miles from Annapolis. General Hammond came from England to Maryland, when he was about twenty-five years of age, with Lord

Baltimore, and received large grants of land from him and from the Crown, and became one of the largest landed proprietors in the country. His wealth, influence and ability procured for him a high position in the affairs of the colony. In 1695 he surveyed and laid out the town of Annapolis, formerly Providence. He married Mary Greenberry. He was a vestryman of St. Anne's Church, and greatly interested in its welfare. He left it a legacy to assist in paying off the church debt, but that being found unnecessary, the money was invested in a large Bible, which can be seen in the church at the present time.

The Hammonds were very intimately connected with Maryland affairs during the colonial period, and took an active part in precipitating the Revolution. The family being large, the name constantly appears in the histories of those times. Many of the name still reside in Kent, Norfolk and other parts of England and possess large estates.

When we turn to the Cromwells, we find them in two principal groups in Maryland—in Anne Arundel and Cecil counties. They selected Maryland in preference to Massachusetts on account of religious toleration. Thomas Cromwell, of Huntingdonshire, married in the early part of the 18th century a Welsh lady, Venetia Woolguist, and died in England, leaving two sons, John Hammond Cromwell and Vincent Cromwell, who came to America in 1763 with their mother; joined the Cromwells of Anne Arundel county, and claimed kinship with them. They first located at Port Tobacco, and afterwards on a plateau, Mt. Pleasant in Cecil county, Md., on Cromwell's Mountain, corrupted into Cromley's Mountain. The house still stands, and is built partly of stone and principally of timber. In it John Hammond Cromwell, the eldest brother, lived and died. His wife was Mary Hammond Dorsey. Vincent Cromwell went to Kentucky. An interesting feature of the place is a quadrangular inclosure surrounded by a box hedge six feet high. It is the family cemetery, and many a Henry, Venetia, Oliver and Henrietta of the illustrious clan lie buried here.

Baltimore abounds in descendants of these two families of Hammond and Cromwell, of Cecil county. Besides those of the original name, and others already mentioned, there are the Worthingtons, Dorseys, Herberts, Howards, Welshes, etc. They

are also to be found throughout the State, the Trails, of Frederick, Maryland, including the writer,* being through their maternal great-grandmother, Ariana Hammond, the lineal descendants in the eighth generation of Major-General John Hammond, the first of his name, as far as we know, to settle permanently in this country.

The first record in Maryland of the Cromwells, of Anne Arundel county, appears in Ledger 12, dated March 11, 1671. "The *Benoni Eaton* brought into the colony to-day one William Cromwell, and his brother John." This record is to be found in the Land Office of Annapolis, Maryland. William Cromwell appeared in America earlier, as the records show he purchased land prior to this date. "William Cromwell, from George Yates, 300 acres, called 'Cromwell's Adventure.'" Liber 16, folio 151.

William Cromwell had two brothers, John Cromwell and Richard Cromwell, as shown by his will, probated in 1684. He also had a sister Edith, who married Christopher Gist. This marriage is mentioned in a will of Christopher Gist recorded in Superior Court, Baltimore.† General Gist, of Revolutionary fame, was descended from Edith Cromwell and Christopher Gist, her husband.

The Baltimore Cromwells are direct descendants of Morgan Williams, an ancient and honorable family dating back one thousand years, well known in England. Morgan Williams married Elizabeth Cromwell, sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. This Thomas Cromwell was beheaded in the Tower of London in the year 1540, July 28. Morgan Williams and his wife, Elizabeth Cromwell, had a son who was called Sir Richard Cromwell, aliás Williams. He always used the name of Cromwell after this, and the oldest member of the Cromwell family was called William to perpetuate the old family name. Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchin Brook, a grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, is the ancestor from whence the Baltimore Cromwells are descended. Sir Oliver Cromwell was the uncle of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England, and the grandfather of William Cromwell, of Maryland, and his brothers and sister before mentioned. The history of Virginia, written by John

* Ariana Trail Belt, of Baltimore.

† Liber R. M. H. S., folio 331.

Bush, published in 1804, vol. 1, page 340, mentions Sir Oliver Cromwell as an investor in the Virginia Company; also his son, Henry Cromwell, Esq. This was in 1620. This son Henry came to Maryland, as shown by sailing lists of investors in the *Virginia* who came to Virginia (Bush, Virginia, page 341). He visited this country and, being an investor in the Virginia Trading Company, William, his son, who came over, was active in trading and owned several vessels. William Cromwell and his brothers had money to purchase land, and they at once took a high position in the affairs of the colony. William Cromwell became a member of the Legislative Council of the Lord Proprietor. Lord Baltimore was active in promoting trade with the colony.* John and Richard Cromwell lived first in Calvert county, then moved away. Richard and John, sons, remained in Maryland. William Cromwell was married twice. Of his first marriage little is known. His second wife is mentioned in his will as Elizabeth Trahearne. The will of William Cromwell was recorded in June, 1684.† He mentions two children by name, William and Thomas. The names of his other children were Joshua and Phillip. The son Joshua is mentioned in the will of Richard Cromwell by name. Richard Cromwell was a cousin. Phillip is mentioned in the will of Colonel William Ashman, who was a half brother. After the death of William Cromwell, Sr., his wife married George Ashman. The clause in William Cromwell's will, where he leaves his property to his son William, is the probable origin of the tradition of land in Baltimore county belonging to the heirs of William Cromwell. Children of William Cromwell were: William Cromwell, *b.* 1678, *d.* 1735; Thomas Cromwell, Phillip and Joshua.

William Cromwell, the second, was married prior to the year 1708, as the records show that Mary, the wife of William Cromwell, united with her husband in selling the 140 acres of land entailed. This Mary was probably a Mary Howard, of Baltimore county.

The question arises: How could William sell this property, as he had a life interest only? The record of this sale—William Cromwell to Thomas Foster, year 1708—can be found

*See archives of Maryland, year 1683.

†In liber G. folio 26, office of Register of Wills for Anne Arundel co.

in liber C. R. M., No. H. S., page 613 Baltimore City. William, the second, died in 1735.* He practically cut off his eldest son, William, on account of this sale to Thomas Foster and Richard Cromwell, a relative. His son William was not to receive any portion of this estate unless he made good the title to this property, which he could not do. His children named in his will were William, *d.* 1758; Joseph, *b.* August 21, 1707; *d.* October 12, 1769; Alexander, and Woolguist, *d.* 1783.

William Cromwell, the third, was born prior to 1707, and died 1758. He married, for his first wife, Constant Wilmott, of Baltimore, a daughter of John Wilmott. (See will of John Wilmott, probated 1748, liber 1, page 418; mentions a daughter Constant, the wife of William Cromwell.) The Wilmotts were descended from an ancient and honorable family from England. William Cromwell was married the second time about the year 1750. The records show that William Cromwell and his wife, Charity Ashman, sold a piece of land called Milford.† William Cromwell, the third, was a prominent planter, and owned several sailing vessels. He acquired land and died in 1758, leaving a will which was probated at Annapolis in the year 1758.‡ His children were: Patience, who married Samuel Chenoweth, a son of Arthur Chenoweth, Sr.; Philomen, a son, who died early; Hannah, who married John Chenoweth, a son of Arthur Chenoweth, Sr., of Baltimore; Captain William Cromwell, Dinnah and Mrs. Ashman.

The records at Annapolis, Maryland, show that John Chenoweth and his wife, Hannah, sold the land called "Cromwell's Purchase" to Charles Hammond, Jr., Feb. 25, 1769; same tract of land bequeathed to Hannah by her father, William Cromwell.§ William mentions in his will three children by name. The final accounting filed by the executor, Joseph Cromwell, Nov. 11, 1760, gives the names of the other three children. Dinnah Cromwell, who was a minor at the date of the accounting, married John Wells, Oct. 11, 1761; recorded in Old St. Thomas'

* Will dated 6 March, 1730. See liber T and D, folio 492, officer Register of Wills for Anne Arundel co.

† See liber T. R., No. D., folio 25, Aug., 1750.

‡ See liber B. T., No. 2., folio 602, office of Register for Wills of Anne Arundel co.

§ See liber I. B., No. 1, page 304, year 1769.

Church, Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore. Captain William Cromwell, was in the Continental army.* Patience sold "South Canton" in fee before she married Samuel Chenoweth.†

Joseph Cromwell, the executor and brother, died in the year 1769, Oct. 12. He instructed his executors to see that his brother's will be properly settled up. His executors were Nathan Cromwell, Joseph Cromwell and Joseph Taylor. I find the provisions of William Cromwell's will were carried out, with the exception of the division of "Huckleberry Forest" which remained on the tax books in the name of the heirs of William Cromwell up to the Declaration of Independence, then it appeared in the name of Hammond. This property never was partitioned. The property sold to Thomas Foster and Richard Cromwell, mentioned in the will, as recorded, 1735, has been the basis of traditions in regard to land titles.‡

Joseph Cromwell had by his wife Comfort, who *d.* 12th July, 1787, aged 77 years; Nathan, *b.* 1731; Joseph, 1741-1782, *issue*; Captain Stephen, 1747-1787, *issue* in Jefferson county, Va.; Richard, *d.* 1802, *issue*; Sarah, *m.* Ezekiel Towson; Rebeckah *m.* Captain John Cockey.

For a fuller account of this family of Cromwell of Maryland, see *The Genealogy of Chenoweth and Cromwell Families of Maryland and Virginia* (1894), by Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, C. E., of New York.

*See "Causes and Accomplishments of the American Revolution," American Archives, 4 series, vol. vi, year 1776.

† See record of Annapolis, Maryland.

‡ The record of this transaction can be found in Baltimore City, Record of Deeds. Liber C. R. M., No. H. S., page 613.

A COUNTRY GRAVEYARD.

BY MARY STUART SMITH.

For weariness of brain there is no better remedy than exercise of the limbs, and for that oppression on the chest, consequent upon hours over a student's desk, what relief so instantaneous as the inhalation of long, deep draughts of country air!

Now, if one adds to the facts of the situation that the season is spring, the student young, and that there is a great cherry-tree laden with white blossoms looking in at his window, that faces the west now glowing in the warm flush of approaching sunset, you will more readily sympathize with the student who is so suddenly so overcome by the desire to go abroad and join all the other young things that are rejoicing this afternoon, that he throws down his books, picks up his hat, and in a few seconds has cleared college bounds, and is out upon the high-road that will soon lead him through hill and forest path, into the country pure and simple.

How sweet is the breath of spring! Is any perfume quite so grateful as that of the yellow jessamine and wild crab-apple bloom, both now in flower?

How soothing to every sense is the sight of Nature in her fresh attire! Look at the tender green of the oak and sycamore as contrasted with the rich, dark hues of the cedar and pine, or the blushing red of the brilliant maple. Then the mountains; how misty their pale, soft blue, and how the arching heavens bow down and kiss them at the horizon's verge, till lovingly they blend into one. And the fleecy white clouds float slowly, gently by, as though their mission was only to beautify and look idly on at all that was passing underneath.

But let one draw in his gaze from the lofty and far away to concentrate it upon what borders his pathway, and is close at hand; his pleasure is none the less, but greater.

On either hand beds of wild pansies, with their velvet leaves of royal purple alternate with the pale blue forget-me-not, and the soft sod that yields so pleasantly to the lightest footfall is

daintier to the touch than the product of any Oriental loom, and the spicy odor of the bruised pine-needles gives one the comfortable sense that with every whiff he is imbibing renewed health and vigor of body and mind.

Thus the student felt, if his thoughts did not shape themselves into words, and meanwhile he had left level ground and come to a cliff that was overgrown with Scotch broom, now a mass of gold and green, to which the epithet gorgeous might fitly be applied.

Beyond the cliff he followed for a while a rocky lane—supposed to be the rough foundation for a future smooth carriage-road—to the right a forest clearing, and, beyond, an old pasture field, behind which the land swelled into a rolling knoll.

But what ring of verdure is that in front of him, some fifty yards higher up? It evidently forms no part of its surroundings. What can it be? Curiosity quickens the walker's steps, and as he comes nearer, he perceives that he is approaching a portion of ground about twenty feet in diameter, inclosed by a stone wall four feet high, that was in some places ruinous, and a hedge of lilac bushes encircled the whole in loving embrace, as though to shield what treasures from the stranger's rude gaze, or yet ruder touch.

Nearer yet he comes, and a shaft of marble rises into view from the midst of the encompassing shubbery and trees, and the fact stands disclosed that this is a family burying ground—such a one as used to be deemed a fitting appendage to every plantation in old Virginia. On the upper and western side he found an iron gate let into the wall, fastened by a chain but not locked, so that admittance was not difficult. Just as the gate fell open, a startled bird flew from her nest, and after hovering overhead for a minute or two, settled upon the limb of an adjacent tree, and sang "a weird and witching song," whether of welcome or not, who shall say? The effect, though, was thrillingly sweet, in keeping with the scene and hour. The song of life springing from the resting-place of the dead! Was not the message plainly one of a future beyond the grave; joy to come after grief: triumph after humiliation? But was there ever a young man in the heyday of health and strength prone to ponder long upon the dread mysteries of the tomb? Our student was no exception to the

rule. His meditation was but brief, and with eager expectancy he turned to examine the apparently long inscriptions of the tombstones brought thus suddenly to view, that he might learn something of the lives of these people of the olden time.

A few yards in front of the gate facing him the surprised youth beheld a substantial headstone of gray granite, inscribed with the following words :

In Memory of
Taliaferro Lewis,
A Veteran
Of the Revolution.
Born February 4th 1750
And Died July 12th 1810.

A Brother's Love
Erects this with a sigh,
A brother's hope
Still follows thee on high.

So here before him, in this secluded spot, apart from ordinary observation, lay the remains of a veritable Revolutionary hero—one who had daily trod these very fields, traversed by himself for the first time to-day. Then from country labors and country sports he had gone forth to do battle for his country, came back wounded and worn by many a tough campaign to find his parents gone, but a warm welcome in the bosom of a loving brother's home. His grave was green, it is true, for the humble periwinkle held it in its close embrace, its blue stars even now peeping forth from the mass of dark-green, glossy foliage, and lifting up to their beholder their smiling faces, as much as to say: "We hold him fast, we love him well."

But as the student brushed away an intrusive bough that hindered his reading the full inscription, he discovered that it was poison-oak which, with loathsome caress, was seeking to desecrate the sacred spot. Away with it! for it was lusty and strong, ready to choke out the roses and honeysuckle still struggling to shed their beauty and fragrance there.

But the question was: Had any stranger a right to touch or disturb anything within this inclosure, for good any more than for mischief? Distinctly, no!

The law in Virginia reserves to the family of the interred an inalienable right to the spot thus set apart for sepulture. But the Lewis family had long since left the homestead just over the hill, a quarter of a mile away. It had been destroyed by fire, but its site was still distinctly traceable. Well, the proper representative of the family *must* be hunted up and that speedily, for our student's patriotism was stirred, and his spirit aroused to constitute himself guardian of the patriot dead, and he was determined to see that his grave should no longer be thus left neglected and forgotten. He knew who would join him in the reverential task, namely, a small but zealous band of Daughters of the American Revolution, in the neighborhood. To them he would apply, and with their assistance, under the sanction of the family, he was confident that this little cemetery could soon be made "to bloom and blossom like the rose."

With spirit soothed by the salve of good resolution, the student proceeded to make further explorations close to him. On the right, in tolerable preservation, stood a large old English tombstone of white marble, one of those that lay horizontally, and, in this case, supported upon small pillars at the corners.

Here lay the good, hospitable brother and his wife. Over them inscribed, if in prose, an idyllic legend :

Underneath this slab reposes the bodies of Jesse Lewis,
And of Nancy his wife.
He was born on May 13th 1763,
And died on March the 8th 1849.
She was born on March 21st 1761
And died on November 2nd 1849.

They were married on April 13th 1786, and lived together for sixty-three years in uninterrupted harmony and the universal respect of all who knew them, for their integrity and uprightness.

Needs there commentary upon such a record? Like a sprig of balm of Gilead, plucked amid the thorns of newspaper horrors and neighborhood scandals that beset the stormy present, what precious fragrance is dispensed! Yes, the pure and domestic life of such a couple is worth recording and delightful in the memory, yet more inspiring and animating to those just entering into life.

The most conspicuous monument was a white marble shaft, reared over the remains of a sister to Jesse and Taliaferro Lewis.

A rose is cut into the stone to typify her beauty and early departure from those who evidently cherished her warmly.

But are there no further lessons to be learned ere quitting the spot?

In the northwestern corner lies another old bachelor of distinguished lineage, a near relation to the great Commodore Maury:

Upon another English tombstone it is written:

In Memory of
Thomas W. Maury
Who departed this life
February 10th 1842.
Aged 62 years.

Again, in the southeast corner, he finds another firmly planted granite head and footstone: Upon it was inscribed:

Nathaniel Chamberlayne
Born in Salem, Massachusetts,
August 22nd 1784.
Died February 29th 1848 at the
Residence of Jesse Lewis,
Albemarle County, Va.

For strict integrity and upright conduct, he was equalled by few, surpassed by none.

“Far from the madding crowd’s ignoble strife

His sober wishes never learned to stray,

Along the cool sequestered vale of life,

He kept the even tenor of his way.”

What means this honored place allotted the stranger, where one might suppose that he would be excluded even by the hospitable Virginian? Evidently there was no North and no South in those days. No bands of prejudice shut out the recognition of virtue wherever found. But there must be some story, most likely a romantic story, connected with this close friendship between two men born so far apart, and doubtless reared so differently. Most likely he had filled the humble but important post of tutor, and as the educator of his children thus endeared himself to the benevolent heart of Jesse Lewis. Was he the lover of the fair woman, at rest so near? Who knows? At all events, here they sleep sweetly now, and the exquisite beauty of the landscape spread out around, acquired a tinge of melancholy when one thought of the closed eyes that it could never again gladden.

A REVOLUTIONARY RIDE.

BY MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

“A brave Virginia gentleman to-day rode from the town,
Our general of provincial troops, though subject of the Crown ;
A virtuous, modest, amiable and generous esquire,
With wisdom at the council board and courage under fire.”
Thus wrote a statesman long ago, and added : “Also there
Was Mifflin as his aide-de-camp, complaisant, debonair,
And General Schuyler, rich and brave, and rare in courtesy ;
And one well trained in British arms, the careless, hardy Lee.
With them were high-bred officers, in splendid colors gay,
And light-horse men, full uniformed, an escort on the way.
As trumpets blared and drums were beat and cheers ran up and down,
They rode to-day in fine array to succor Boston town.”

But deep in thought and sad at heart, by gravest problems tried,
That brave Virginia gentleman rode through the country side.
Within his veins warm coursed the blood of proud, discerning sires,
Of Saxons, fated to be free, of Norman knights and squires ;
And dear were England's valorous deeds in high tradition traced,
Wherein fair truth was justified and tyranny disgraced.
But kings, he knew, like generals, might hold a pendant's rein ;
The romance of his loyalty was lost at Fort Duquesne.
And deep in thought he rode that day, with sadness undispeled,
Since human life must be the price of human right upheld.
And hill and plain of golden grain, and forests green, unfelled,
All stark, with stain of soldiers slain, his prophet eye beheld.

He thought of halting patriots, of loyalists who deemed
The vaunted talk of freedom but the speech of men who dreamed :
Of Puritan and Quaker and the bitter strife of creed ;
Of men whose rich possessions might incline to cautious greed ;
Of provinces half loth to help the Massachusetts, and
Of Johnson on the Mohawk, like a baron in the land,
With Highlanders and Indians to fight at his command ;
Of Ruggles down at Hardwick, who had been New England's pride
In war and peace, firm as a rock, upon the Tory side.
But little Carolina had her governor defied ;
Virginia, like Minerva, was for battle panoplied ;
All Georgia had responded to the courage of St. Johns,
And Calvinists on warlike texts sent solemn benisons.
So when ablaze the Jerseys met the brilliant cavalcade,
And half New York announced them with a rousing fusillade,
It mattered not that royal George held still imagined sway,
And Tryon, with dispatches, was advancing up the bay.
They all with smiles and friendly cheer to health and freedom quaffed,
When buxom dames with Holland names brought forth a steaming draught.

From Kingsbridge on to Hartford, twixt the Berkshires and the bays,
Along the royal highway, measured by Ben Franklin's chaise,

On swept our patriot leaders and breathed the tragic air
 Of war's alarms, where minute men, alert were, everywhere.
 The shadow of sad sacrifice on farm and hamlet lay,
 For wives, undaunted, poised for pain, arose each solemn day ;
 And mothers sent their little lads, with tears that dropped unseen,
 To swell the training "awkward squads" upon the village green.
 Not Hartford's cheering populace, nor Springfield's warlike mart
 Could hide the silent agony that wrung New England's heart.
 Forgotten now was Lexington, unthought-of Concord's rout,
 For how could courage hold the coast with powder giving out ?
 And sorrow sat on every hearth, since Warren's master will
 And iron arm and golden tongue in sudden death were still.

Our brave Virginia gentleman beneath the surface read :
 For earnest purpose thrilled the air, and sturdy manhood, bred
 To lofty faith and stern defense, supplied the force he sought ;
 Since in the ebb and flow of speech had run his constant thought :
 "In common ways of common days, the strength of crises lies ;
 As fights the soldier-citizen, so stand our liberties."
 And thus with faith-renewing hope he gained the guarded bay.
 He meant to lodge in Boston, but he took the Cambridge way.
 The incident of Bunker Hill resolved his every doubt
 That Continentals must go in and British troops go out.
 At Boston handsome Howe had set his flag on Bunker height,
 With snowy tents and scarlet coats above the ruined site
 Of Charlestown, with his batteries upon the Mystic tide ;
 While Gage with Burgoyne's light brigade the city fortified,
 (Burgoyne of Alcantara fame, a scribe and lover gay),
 With Clinton, porpoise-like, and proud of ancient heraldry.
 Their forces, armed and well equipped, with nice precision drilled,
 In concentrated phalanx every point of vantage filled.

Our straggling lines from Dorchester to Winter Hill were curved,
 In tent and hut and barracks, which but doubtful shelter served,
 Of turf and stone and brush and brick and branches deftly twined,
 Wherein our ragged ancestors, as happened, starved or dined.
 Brave Putnam, strong on Prospect Hill, had trenched and fortified,
 And Thomas, on the Neck, opposed the British, landward side.
 One camp alone, its white marquees and tents well built and clean,
 Its soldiers freshly uniformed, and drilled to martial mien,
 Was ruled by one, whom Nature first had taught by ways unseen,
 The Quaker preacher's soldier son, Rhode Island's gallant Greene.
 They stood, confronted forces, that man evermore might know
 That home and land and wealth and fame and love and life may go
 And be renewed ; but principle and manhood unmaintained,
 Once being lost, in earth or heaven can never be regained.
 From one afar that July day was coming fate concealed :
 At Windsor, crowned, unprincipally George, who had no mind to yield,
 Knew not, nor would have credited, had angels' words revealed,
 His uncrowned, princely conqueror, our George, was in the field.

THE FOUNDER OF NEW YORK.

BY J. W. DE FOREST.

Jesse de Forest, the author of the Walloon Protestant Emigration, which founded New York in 1623, was born about the year 1575 in the city of Avesnes, then belonging to the Spanish Netherlands, though now to France. His family was honorable, and may have been of noble origin, but this narrative will go no farther back than his immediate ancestors, whose slight histories sufficiently sketch the conditions from which he sprang, while giving a brief glimpse of burgher life three and a half centuries ago.

The records of Avesnes, anterior to 1620, are sadly incomplete. In 1477 the town was captured from the Burgundians by the French with such pitiless massacre and fiery destruction that few of the citizens and only ten buildings escaped. The ravages of later sieges and conflagrations, and the tooth of time, have also wrought havoc. The earliest surviving volumes and manuscripts in the Hotel de Ville date but a little beyond 1530. No ancient mortuary inscriptions appear in the churches, and the oldest existing cemetery was opened but ninety years since.

The first extant record concerning the de Forest family appears in a book of masses for the dead. On Sunday, June 4, 1530, service was said in behalf of Melchioris de Forest, which was followed by other similar services in 1531 and later. In the same year (month and day uncertain) bans of marriage were published between Marguerite de Forest of Avesnes and Jean l'Eveque of Marbais. These two de Forests, concerning whom there is not another decipherable word, were presumably the father and sister of Melchior de Forest 2d. the grandfather of the emigrant to America.

On Sunday, April 4, 1533, there was proclamation of bans of marriage between Melchior de Forest of Avesnes and Catherine du Fosset of Mons. This record is completed and confirmed by a fragment of du Fosset genealogy, preserved in the library of Valenciennes, which gives the parents of the bride as Antoine du Fosset and Isabeau Resteau, the first bearing a paschal lamb *argent* on a field *sable*, the second bearing a rateau *or* on a field *sable*.

In 1563, and again in 1564, Melchior de Forest was alderman of Avesnes. In 1569, while dwelling temporarily at Gresignies, he purchased from Colbart Grart a land-annuity, which was in those days a common investment of spare capital. In 1571, March 17, recording himself as "a merchant residing in Avesnes," he bought a land-annuity, from Giles de le Plancq.

He must have died this year, for on the 28th of January 1572, Catherine du Fosset, describing herself as the widow of Melchior de Forest, assigned an annuity of eighty livres to his and her surviving children, Balthazar, Anthoine, Jean, Jacqueline and Franchoise. In 1579, "on the second Sunday after Trinity," there was mass for Catherine du Fosset *in extremis*. So passed the earliest proven generation of the burgomaster ancestry of Jesse de Forest.

For reasons which will appear later, the above-mentioned Jean de Forest has been identified as the first Protestant of the race and the father of its first emigrant to America. But before taking up his personal history, it is important to give some account of his brothers and other relatives, with a view to showing the social position of the Avenese de Forests.

There is but one other extant entry regarding Antoine: in 1571 he is recorded as alderman of Avesnes. Of Baltazar we learn that he was alderman in 1571, 1577 and 1578, that he married Adrienne Marin, daughter of Estienne Marin, provost of the city; that he was a merchant in woolen cloth, resident in Avesnes; that he bought and sold annuities based on land, &c., &c. The last discoverable word concerning him, dated August 4, 1594, exhibits him as selling to his wife's widowed sister, Charlotte Canriot, *demoiselle* [gentlewoman], an annuity of seventy *sols tournois* secured upon eight *raziers* of garden and pasture. His son, Martin, appears in 1617; his grandson, Jean, in 1635, and later descendants in 1685.

There were other de Forests in Avesnes, and they were obviously all of one stock, although it is impossible to show precisely how they were interconnected. Jeannede Forest was married in 1539 to Nicholas Thiebaut, of Mons. In 1579, "on the third Sunday Septuages," solemn mass was said in church for "Messire" Jaspard de Forest, of whom we know but this one fact. In 1582, on the second Sunday in Lent, there were solemn

masses for (a third) Melchior de Forest and his wife Marie La Sur, two persons not otherwise discernible. We may infer, by the way, from the peculiar baptismal names, Melchior, Gaspard and Baltazar, that the family held in reverence the old monkish legend of the three kings of Berne, who were guided by the star in the East to visit the Divine Child in the manger at Bethlehem.

Simon de Forest appears in record as a merchant in cloth, purchaser of land rentals, and husband of Agnes Le Pont, and deceased previous to 1598. Nicholas de Forest, merchant, husband of Marie Motte, dwelt, in 1625, near the Little Market, and paid annually six livres personal taxes. Near the Little Market also resided Philippe de Forest, "living on his means" and paying a tax of seven livres. Giles de Forest, son of Philippe, and likewise living on his means, had a house in the Rue de Normeries and paid eight livres. Philippe was a frequent purchaser of suburban lands, besides hiring on long lease a wood lot from "Monseigneur," the duke of Arschot; and the name of his wife, Franchois Petit, *demoiselle*, is generally appended to the records of his real-estate transactions as a consenting party. Was she a daughter, one vainly queries, of that Petit family of Mons which bore the manorial title of Seigneurs de Forest? The wife of Giles, Catherine du Trier, of Binche (married in 1582), is likewise styled "gentlewoman." The father is once mentioned as jurat; the son as jurat, and in 1594 as provost. In short, the relatives of Jesse de Forest in Avesnes constituted a family of merchants and burgomasters, intermarrying with other families of the same respectable class.¹

Jean de Forest, the father of the emigrant to America, appears in 1572 as the youngest son, if he was not also the youngest child, of Melchior de Forest and Catherine du Fosset. The tattered archives of Avesnes mention him but this once, but they mention no other Jean de Forest at all until we reach his grand-nephew, the Jean of 1635, grandson of Baltazar. Circumstances in his known history show that he was born not far from 1543; that his wife was Anne Maillard, probably daughter of Michel Maillard, Mayor of Felleries, a town near Avesnes; and that the date of the marriage could not well be earlier than 1570. The

¹ The preceding narrative is compiled from a large number of briefs of records at Avesnes copied for me by Mr. Charles M. Dozy, archivist at Liedon, Holland.

paucity of records concerning him at Avesnes suggests that he may have been a traveling member of the de Forest firm of wool merchants. But Avesnes was probably the usual residence of his family, for at least two of his children were born there. Girard, while living in Leiden, twice recorded himself as "a native of Avesnes in the country of Hainaut;" and Anne, in her act of betrothal at Amsterdam, gives herself the same birthplace, and her birth-year as 1587.

Assuming that Jean de Forest was born about 1543, Spain's great military struggle with Protestantism had commenced in his early manhood; and since then she had for many years waged furious war, incessantly with Holland, long with England and finally with France. Even Luxemburg, a little Protestant principality to the east of Hainaut, had been obliged to fight for existence against embattled Romanism. It must have been difficult for the Walloons to find a market for their great staple, woolen cloth. Something could be sent to Spain by sea, and there was intermittent trading to France, and no doubt smuggling to England. Hence Jean de Forest might be often abroad on business, while his wife and children remained in Avesnes.

When and how did he become a Protestant? He may have been one at Avesnes secretly, like thousands on thousands of other Walloons, who were continually stealing away to Holland, crowding her workshops and filling up her infantry. To have professed heresy publicly under Philip II. and the Holy Inquisition would have insured prompt martyrdom of some sort. Possibly in the case of de Forest there were imprudence, and discovery, and punishment. The wide dispersion of his children (Melchior at Lille, Jesse at Sedan, Gerard at Leiden, Anne at Amsterdam) suggests the supposition that the departure from Avesnes may have been a flight from peril or violence. But it is equally probable that he removed to Sedan in the way of business, and was there led by his surroundings to protestantize openly, thus accepting exile for life.

The civic records of the city fail to reveal him, which seems to indicate that he was but a temporary resident. The church registers mention him, for the first and only time, in 1601, as "a merchant of this city" marrying his son Jesse to the daughter of another merchant. He soon resigned his business to Jesse and

removed to Holland, the Mecca of exiled Protestants. After a brief residence at Berghen op. Zoom he pushed on in 1603 to Leiden, and in 1604 to Amsterdam. But he had apparently left a business behind him, for while his wife and his daughter Anne remained at Amsterdam, he returned to the region of Berghen op. Zoom.²

In 1606 (Oct. 21) "Anne des Forest, of Avesnes, aged nineteen, for five years at Amsterdam," was betrothed in the presence of her mother, Anne Maillard, to Jean Le Fèvre, of Leiden, who was probably the son of Huguenot exiles, though he had passed his youth in Holland. The *fiancée* was instructed to produce a written consent to the betrothal, from her father. The required document came to hand, signed by Gerardus Schepenius, minister of Vosmeer, a village near Berghen op. Zoom.³ Was Jean de Forest dead, or too ill to write? There is not another discoverable word concerning him. His daughter (recorded this time as Anne du Forest) married Le Fèvre at Amsterdam on the 24th of January, 1607. Her brother, Gerard, making a will in 1633, left 200 florins to his mother, Anne Maillard, but said nothing of his father.⁴ It may be considered as certain that Jean de Forest died long before his wife, who lived to the age of about ninety and was buried at Amsterdam, April 21, 1640.

As Jesse de Forest married in 1601, we may fairly assume that he was born not far from 1575. But, owing to the incompleteness of the early records of Avesnes, his name first appears in the registers of the old Huguenot church of Sedan, sequestered in 1669 by his dragonnading majesty, Louis XIV., and now but lately rescued from notarial dust and oblivion. Unfortunately, these resurrected archives lack many pages, and do not show when the de Forests arrived in Sedan, nor whence they came. The earliest entry which concerns them translates as follows:

"1601: Sunday, 23d day of said month [September], at the Catechism, the said Sieur du Tilloy blessed the marriage of Jesse des Forests, son of Jean des Forests merchant residing in this city, with Marie du Cloux, daughter of Nicaise du Cloux merchant residing in this city." ⁵

² Registers of the Walloon churches in Holland, preserved in the library of the University of Leiden. ³ Civic records of Amsterdam. ⁴ Notary records of Leiden.

⁵ The records from Sedan were copied and furnished to me by Mr. Charles M. Dozy, Leiden, Holland.

In the following year appears an entry which shows that Jesse himself had become a merchant of Sedan:

"1602: Sunday, 7th day of said month [July], on which day was celebrated the Lord's supper, Monsieur du Tilloy, having made the evening exhortation, baptized Marie, daughter of Jesse des Forests, merchant residing in this city, and of Marie du Cloux his wife."—Sponsors, Estienne du Cloux and Marie Aubertin.

Then follow the baptisms of four children—Jean, July 22, 1504, witnessed by Jean Le Vasseur and Magdeleine du Cloux; Henry, March 7, 1606, witnessed by Henry de Lambremont, merchant, and his wife, Rachel Aubertin; Elizabeth, November 1, 1607, witnessed by Abraham Le Groa, goldsmith, and his wife, Elizabeth Aubertin; David, December 11, 1608, witnessed by David de Lambremont, merchant dyer at Montcornet, and Marie de Lambremont, daughter of Henry.⁶

The name de Forest is spelled, according to the temporary lights and reminiscences of the clerk, *des forests*, *des foretz* and *des forest*. We need not wonder at this sudden change from the form current at Avesnes. There will be many more changes as the exiled family wanders on from city to city, and is forced into record in dialect after dialect, language after language. Spelling was not based on established principles in those days, as indeed it is not in the present. The word *de Forest* sounded differently to the ears of different *villes* and *stadts* and *parishes*. To get at the real name with accuracy, we should note that the man who is registered at Sedan as "*Jesse des Forests*" always subscribed himself "*Jesse de Forest*."

Up to 1606, inclusive, Jesse appears in the above-mentioned records as a "merchant residing at Sedan." In 1607 he is still a merchant, but resident at Montcornet in Thierache, an eastern canton of Picardy. In 1608 he was there still, but had changed his style to "merchant dyer," and was in partnership with his brother-in-law, David de Lambremont, husband of Magdeleine du Cloux. It is noteworthy that his children were always christened after a godfather or godmother, a fact which accounts for the disappearance of the baptismal names current among the

⁶ Jean appears as *Johannes* in the records of New Amsterdam; he had a claim against the estate of Henry when the latter died at Harlem in 1637. David visited New Amsterdam in 1659 and had a son baptized there, but in 1665 had returned to Holland.

de Forests of Avesnes. The du Cloux were people of consideration at Sedan. Several of them were merchants; others were advocates, notaries, surgeons. One Jean de Cloux was *bailli* of the city previous to 1596.

After 1608 there is a gap of eight years in the church registers of Protestant Sedan; and we learn nothing more of Jesse de Forest until 1615, when he appears in the Walloon church registers of Leiden. His daughter, Rachel, one of the emigrants to America, must have been born in 1609 or 1610, for she married Jean Mousnier la Montagne in 1626. Meantime, Jesse's elder brother, Melchior,⁷ and his younger brother, Gerard, had settled in Holland. As but little is known of the former, it is convenient to dismiss him first, although he arrived last. In 1611 Melchior "du Forest" joined the Walloon Church at Amsterdam, by letter from the church at Lille. In 1615 (March 1) he stood godfather at Leiden to "Jesse, son of Jesse du Forest and Marie du Cloux." In 1616 (April 6) he had a son, Jean, christened at Amsterdam. His wife was Marie Gobert, whose patronymic is traceable at Avesnes. Gerard de Forest appears often in the Walloon Church registers and in the civic records of Holland, the name being diversified into du Forest, du Forret, des Forests, de Forré, de forée and Gereit foré, according to the inventiveness of the various scribes. In 1605 (April 9) he joined the Walloon Church of Leiden, by profession of faith. In November of the same year he went to Amsterdam, partly, no doubt, to visit his mother and his sister Anne. In 1606 (May 30) he bought land of the burgomasters of Leiden for a dyery. In 1611 (August 12) "Gerard des Forests, dyer, native of Avesnes, in the country of Hainaut," married Hester de la Grange, daughter of Crispin de la Grange, dyer, native of France. In 1617 (October 6) he purchased the right of citizenship in Leiden, once more registering himself as a "native of Avesnes in Hainaut." Later records show that he prospered as a dyer and as a merchant; that he lived to be guardian of two grandchildren of his niece Rachel (de Forest) la Montagne, and that he died in August, 1654, leaving the respectable estate of 15,325 florins.⁸

⁷ Erroneously given as Michel by some writers on the early history of New York.

⁸ Civic records of Leiden; also Walloon Church registers.

We return now to Jesse and his first appearance in Holland, where his name is tormented by the recordists into du Forest, du Forrest, des Forests, des forest and de Forré. His children born at Leiden were: Jesse, baptized March 1, 1615, with Melchior for sponsor; Isaac, the future ancestor of the American branch, July 10, 1616; Israel, October 17, 1617; Philippe, September 13, 1620. In all there were ten, without counting such as may belong in the unrecorded gap between 1609 and 1615.⁹ Was it this host of young mouths to feed which suggested to Jesse de Forest his scheme of transatlantic emigration? Or was it because, in July, 1620, he saw, or might have seen, the Pilgrim Fathers quit hospitable Leiden for New England? There was no lack of convenient human material for a colonizing venture. Since 1610 peace had generally prevailed in Christendom, and many thousands of soldiers had been dismissed to civil life. Holland swarmed with Huguenot refugees, largely warlike or industrious Walloons, jostling with each other for employment, although there were still brigades of them in the Dutch army. A modern writer of some note has contended that nearly all the greatness of Holland resulted from the enforced immigration of 100,000 exiled Walloons.¹⁰

One word concerning the origin of this ancient and probably pre-Aryan brood. It represents the Belgians of Cæsar, the most warlike of the peoples whom he styled Gauls, although Gaulish the Walloons were not. Scientific investigation has shown that their early graves are of vast antiquity, and that they descend from that Iberian or Numidian stock which once prevailed widely throughout Occidental Europe, remains of it being yet historically visible in Spain, Navarre, Gascony, northern France, southern Belgium, northern Wales and western Ireland. Beaten upon by the Gauls, the Cimbri, the Romans, the Franks and the Flemings, the Belgo-French Walloons stubbornly retain their identity and a certain definiteness of boundary, and number between three and four millions of well-looking, tallish, strong-built, dark-skinned, dark-eyed and generally black-haired people,

⁹ Walloon Church registers.

¹⁰ The Letters of Henry IV. inform us that the eight thousand infantry which the States-General sent to aid him in the siege of Rome were all Walloons.

industrious, fervid in temper, and excellent soldiers. Protestantism spread widely among them before it reached Holland and England, but was eventually trampled out with immense effort and cruelty by Charles V. and Philip II. No wonder emigration was in the air of Holland during the early years of the seventeenth century. The Dutch wanted to find work and room for their swarms of needy strangers, and they wanted to contest the possession of the East Indies and of America with Spain and England. In June, 1621, the States-General commenced debate upon the project of a West India Company, though with such deliberation that three years elapsed before the charter was issued.

But at this time Jesse de Forest was bent upon following Carver and Bradford to Anglo-America. In the latter half of July, 1621, while the Estates were sitting at the Hague, he passed them by to enter the residence of the British ambassador, and presented himself as spokesman for three hundred of his fellow Huguenots.

Sir Dudley Carleton wrote, July 19, to State-Secretary Calvert :

"There hath been with me of late a certaine Walon, an inhabitant of Leiden, in the name of divers families, men of all trades and occupations, who desire to goe unto Virginia. . . . I required of him his demands in writing, with the signatures of such as were to bear part therein, both which I send your honor herewith." ¹¹

The "demands" are signed by *Jesse de Forest* alone; there is no question as to his presence and his leadership. The document was presented July 21, 1621; it asked right of settlement in English North America for fifty or sixty families, both Walloons and French, who desired to maintain the Protestant faith; and whereas one ship could not carry three hundred persons, with their necessary cattle, would not His Majesty furnish them with another, and arm it? It also demanded a territory of sixteen English miles in diameter; this the colonists would hold in homage and fealty from His Majesty under his laws, while reserving to themselves "rights of inferior lordship" in local matters; desiring also "that those among them who could live

¹¹ "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America." 2 vols. By Charles M. Baird, D. D.; vol. I., pp. 158-163, with notes. A very thorough work, with abundant supporting documents.

as nobles might style themselves such.”¹² With the petition went a round-robin, promising good faith in the enterprise, signed by fifty-six men, mostly heads of families, each of whom added the number of his household.¹³ De Forest proposed to take over his wife and five children, leaving the others, we may suppose, under the care of his brothers.

Carleton forwarded the papers with a friendly indorsement, though he considered some of the conditions “extravagant.” Calvert referred them to the directors of the Virginia Company, who made reply, August 11, 1621. They “conceived no inconvenience at present” in the proposed colony; but they objected to the expense of furnishing “shipping or other chargeable favour.” They thought that for “the securing of the plantacion in His Ma’ties obedience,” the said families should not settle in one body with the rights specified, but should be scattered “by convenient numbers in the principall Citties, Borroughs and corporacions in Virginia.”¹⁴

The reply of the directors took the core out of de Forest’s oligarchical project, and drove him to look outside of England for aid in getting a Huguenot colony to America.

(To be continued.)

¹² For de Forest’s petition, in French, see Baird, I., 348-351. Also, a loose translation of it in the “Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York.” In the above citations, I have corrected some of the errors of this translation.

¹³ See printed and photographic copies of the round-robin in Baird, I., pp. 162 and 351.

¹⁴ For the entire document, see Baird, I., p. 350.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERATURE OF AUTOGRAPHY.—*The Lettre de Cachet* is the subject of an article interesting to autograph collectors, in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, XIV., 204: There was a period of some duration when the word *lettre de cachet*, whispered in the salons of Paris, spread among the gay *habitues* of bright salons, visions of gloomy dungeons, of mysterious agents and of machines of torture were presented. The dusky walls of the Bastile rose up in formidable array before their eyes; they heard the rolling of the carriage-wheels across the drawbridge that cut off every thought of communication with the busy world, and condemned them to silence, to sorrow, and perhaps to the grave. They knew that the presentation of the *lettre de cachet* to the governor of the Bastile was a signal that consigned them to oblivion.

The missions that originally emanated from the sovereign were of three kinds—letters-patent, letters under the great seal, and letters under the privy seal. The first was a public document open to all, signed by the King, countersigned by the Secretary of State and sealed with the seal of State. The second conveyed grants and favors from the King, formally written and sealed. The third included *lettres de cachet*. They were not written upon parchment, nor upon ministerial paper; they were admitted to be legal, some upon the commonest paper; they were signed by the King, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and enveloped in another sheet of paper and sealed with the King's insignia, and could only be opened by the individual to whom they were addressed; the guilt of treason and the consequent forfeiture of life, being the penalty attached to the breaking of the seal or prying into the document. These letters were sent to the members of the Council of State, and the earliest use made of them for punishment, before they became so formidable an instrument of tyranny, was when peers and high officers refused to appear before the King to answer for alleged offenses against the State; there were then forwarded *lettres de cachet* announcing banishment or exile. Many such letters were issued by Louis XI., and some are still extant; Richelieu used them as instruments of unrestricted despotism, when it was best that everything connected with the seclusion of an individual should be conducted with the utmost secrecy, as also did Louis XIV.

The letter usually gave definite instructions to the governor as to the nature of the seclusion, whether the deep dungeon, the solitary cell, or something a little better, was granted.

These *lettres de cachet* are choice nuggets to a collector, but they are in the hands of only a few private parties. The hatred borne to the name of a *lettre de cachet* and the mysterious stories of the Bastile, urged the populace, early in the French Revolution, to demolish this historic nest of dungeons. In the National Library, Paris, are the MS. day-books kept by the governor of the Bastile up to the day it was sacked by the mob. In them is the autograph of every prisoner on his leaving his dungeon, containing a promise that he would not divulge anything that had come to his knowledge within the Bastile.

*Fac-simile of portion of a letter of Gen. Nathaniel Greene,
owned by Pennsylvania Historical Society.*

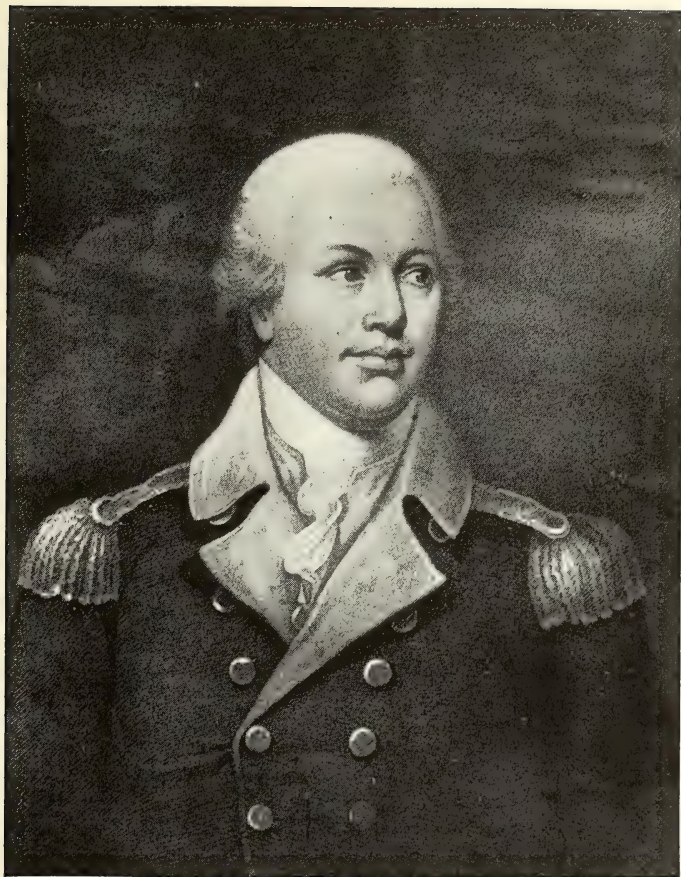
my self. I am going for Newport in
a few days to which place please to
direct your letters.

I am Sir
with esteem

Your most obed^t

humble Serv^t
Nathl Greene

Charleston June 4th 1783



MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

NATHANIEL GREENE, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born, Warwick, R. I., June 6, 1742.

Died, Mulberry Grove, Ga., June 19, 1786.

Elected member of Rhode Island Legislature, 1770; volunteered as a Private in the Kentish Guards, 1774; assumed command of the State forces near Boston, as Major-General, 1775; appointed a Brigadier-General by Congress, 1776, and Major-General, 1780.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Maryland, listened to the eleventh lecture of Mrs. Charles W. Lord in her course before the Society, March 15, at their rooms on North Charles street, Baltimore. Mrs. Lord's themes were :



"The Committees of Safety" and "The First Republican Congress." Mrs. Lord prefaced her lecture by a last glance at some of the colonial homes already mentioned. Among them were "Trumpington Manor" of the Smyths, on Wye Island, and "Kent Fort Manor," the home of the Brents. The Brents, as relatives of Lord Baltimore, served in council and court during many of those early and anxious years.

Owing to religious troubles they were driven to the less turbulent Virginia border, where they established the "Richland Manor," long famous for its hospitality and stately elegance. Capt. George Brent established his "Manor of Woodstock" upon 30,000 acres of most beautiful and arable land, while "Pomonkey," one of the best-known of the Brent estates, lay along the Potomac, within sight of the present Mount Vernon. One whose early home was near "Pomonkey" describes it as having fine woodlands and lovely garden and terraces. The mansion was of English brick, with long portico and heavy white pillars. There was a great central hall, with drawing-room and guest chamber on one side and long dining-room and family apartments on the other, with long, low-built kitchens and "quarters," wings extending far beyond. In these early days the only communication was by horseback, barges, sailing vessels or mail coaches. The latter were started in 1765, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Two days were required for this journey, and a day and a night from Elkridge Landing to Annapolis. Pack horses carried goods and produce long distances, and carriers' carts were a rare luxury. Some private postroads were opened on Kent Island, and also by the Ellicotts to Frederick and Baltimore after the Revolutionary War by way of Ellicott's Mills.

The lecturer then took up the discussion of the Revolutionary movement. From Massachusetts to Georgia, she said there was but one cry: "Liberty!" and "No taxation without representation." The Mother Country had gone too far. She had appropriated all the pine forests of Maine not granted to individuals, for the timber. Every tree above twenty-four inches in diameter was reserved for masts for the Royal navy and £100 was the penalty for cutting one without a special government license, with twenty lashes on the bare back if done in disguise. Iron might be mined, but only England could manufacture it. The colonies must in no wise become self-sustaining. At the New York Colonial Congress in 1765 the provinces agreed to stand shoulder to shoulder against royal oppression. Ten years later came the notable convention at Philadelphia, which was chosen because it was midway between the Northern and Southern colonies. All were animated by one spirit, not the desire to separate from England (independence had not yet gone so far), but to deliberate upon the situation. Committees of Safety were now formed in all the colonies and the closing of the Boston port after the destruction of the tea made other ports look to their own protection. One of these committees of safety was appointed at the Baltimore Court House. One was also appointed for the county and for Annapolis.

It was at the Philadelphia Congress in 1774 that for the first time the consequences of these expressions of independence were seriously discussed. The delegates argued

close to the dreaded subject of separation, but as yet they remained loyal subjects, simply "submitting their bill of rights to the King," and adjourned without actually voting on the great question. But the clash was bound to come, and on April 19, 1775 (an ominous day for Maryland), the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Lexington. All are familiar with the events of that fateful day. The news of the first attack and bloodshed spread like wild-fire from colony to colony, stirring the people to wildest excitement. The news did not reach Baltimore until 10 P. M., April 26. As it passed from colony to colony the action of the Lexington patriots was indorsed by the Safety Committees, and the indorsements were forwarded in the same slow manner that the news had come. Thus, the entire land was bound by a chain of intelligent action. No need for further delay or doubt. The colonies had been patient, and their appeal to King and Parliament had now the reply that "Rebels must be reduced to submission" and the more cruel answer of gun and steel. In the signing of the Declaration of Independence later on, the Maryland signers were Thomas Stone, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Charles Carroll, William Paca and Samuel Chase.

Mrs. Lord gave her final lecture on "Colonial Times" at the rooms of the Colonial Dames, March 22. Her theme was "The Revolutionary War and Maryland's Heroes."

Mrs. Lord said that it was interesting to Marylanders to follow the doings of the Annapolis and Baltimore conventions, and to read the familiar names of the delegates who served their country in her day of need. The long lists of men appointed to collect from their "hundreds" for the county levy seem like a page of to-day's charity lists, so familiar are most of the names.

In 1773 William Goddard, of Rhode Island, established the first paper in Baltimore — *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*. Mr. Goddard seems to have lost favor for a time. He published various sarcasms, which angered the Whig Club, and he was mobbed for it. His sister, Mary, then became the editor, and also the Baltimore postmistress for a time, thus being our pioneer literary woman.

Army supplies of all kinds were very scarce. Many private individuals sent cargoes of grain, tobacco, etc., to France and the West Indies and brought back fire-arms and ammunition. Mr. William Patterson, father of Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, himself sent out several vessels thus laden to France and purchased powder and arms, reaching Philadelphia just in time to supply General Washington at Boston with these sorely needed articles.

Commodore Barney, Commodore James Nicholson and his two brothers gave their State lasting service in the Navy, the Nicholsons commanding a number of our best-known war vessels, among them the *Trumbull*, *Dare* and *Constitution*.

But it was the "Maryland Line" that won golden war records. At the time of Washington's famous retreat from Long Island the Maryland "Flying Camp's" time was up. Many were ill and discouraged and left, but many bravely re-enlisted. Washington had scarcely more than 3000 men fit for duty. But with his few Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York regiments he crossed the Delaware and surprised the British at Trenton.

Later General Putman was put in charge of Philadelphia, and the Congress was removed to Congress Hall, Baltimore, corner Sharp and Baltimore streets.

When Washington started in for his second year's campaign Governor Johnson ordered out all the remaining Maryland militia to defend their homes. Maj. John Eager Howard, Capt. Daniel Dorsey, General Smallwood and Colonel Gist were among the officers.

It is impossible to follow the different engagements. The brave Marylanders put many new feathers in their caps. Cowpens again established Morgan and Col. John

Eager Howard as champion fighters. At one time Colonel Howard held the swords of seven British officers.

When Washington resolved to concentrate forces in Virginia and ordered General La Fayette there with others, a ball was given to the gallant Frenchman at the "Indian Queen," as he passed through Baltimore. The Baltimore belles proved their gratitude for the services of the French allies by making much-needed garments for them.

With the victory of Yorktown, Washington's great plan was accomplished, for the crushing of Cornwallis virtually ended the Revolutionary War.

After the war Maryland paid a richly deserved tribute to Gen. William Smallwood, by making him governor. He was followed by that other hero, Col. John Eager Howard. Then came the long list of well-known names: Ogle, Lloyd, Bowie, Wright, Goldsborough, Sharp, Ridgely, etc.

Meanwhile the Constitution was adopted, the Colonial days became republican, and the past gently merged into the present.

The two days', March 27 and 29, exhibition to the public of colonial relics by the Dames at their rooms, was enjoyed by crowds each day. The visiting Dames from nearby States were handsomely entertained by their Baltimore sisters. Among the interesting curios exhibited was a case of family miniatures loaned by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte; portraits of Samuel Bowly and wife, 1698; William Hollins and wife, 1761; tankard of John Rowsby, 1600; a book of great interest, "The Life of Gen. Joseph Reed, Adjutant to Gen. Washington and First Governor of Pennsylvania," containing autographs of every prominent man connected with the Revolution. Portraits of Gen. Washington, by Gilbert Stuart; of Eleanor Custis, and of Col. Nicholas Rogers, by Charles Willson Peale; a pair of satin brocade slippers belonging to Ellen North, worn by her at a ball when she danced with Lafayette; the waistcoat and breeches of Col. Tilghman, a large portrait of Sir Wilfred Lawson, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; of Judge William Arbuckle of Accomack county, Va., colonial judge under George III., and his wife, who was Tabitha Custis, painted by Charles Willson Peale; the portrait of Col. George Armistead, the swords of Paul Jones, Thomas Stockett Brewer, Col. Tarleton; an iron sword found on the battlefield of Braddock's defeat. Among the fifty portraits the oldest is of Dorothy Hutchins, which was painted in England in 1680. She afterward married John Rider, who was governor of Maryland. The original manuscript of "The Star-Spangled Banner," written and signed by Francis Scott Key, and the first printed copy of the same, a portrait of the author, and one of Col. Nicholson, to whom the song was first sent; Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, painted by Gilbert Stuart; Mrs. Charles Carroll, wife of the barrister; Mrs. Ellicott, John Mercer and George Mercer, Madame Hesselius, a group of the McCormick family; Mrs. Mary Young, Gen. Joseph Reed, Mrs. George Calvert and her daughter; Gov. Stone, Maj. Cattell, Edward Lloyd, the fifth governor of Maryland; Mrs. John Eager Howard, Sally Scot Murray and Anna Maria Murray, Col. Flower, of Philadelphia. A number of old samplers, some of them done nearly 200 years ago; a miniature of Commodore Joshua Barney, Charles Bedford Young, and Gunning Bedford; a silver coffee pot of the Gunning Bedfords and a picture of Mrs. Mary Bedford, painted in 1765; the sword of Col. John Eager Howard, the

portraits of Angelica Peale, of Queen Charlotte, of David Stewart of Annapolis Town in 1751, who laid the corner-stone of the State House; miniatures of Ann Teackle Floyd and of Ann Teackle Smith; a watch-charm belonging at one time to Martha Washington, loaned by Mrs. Guest; a portrait of Edmund Hough in English uniform, a picture of Baltimore town in 1752; a portrait of the Rev. James Brogden, Mrs. James Mackubin, who danced with Gen. Washington in 1783, and Col. Richard Barnes. A great collection of coats-of-arms, old jewelry and household goods was also in the exhibition.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Virginia, have offered a prize of \$20 for the best essay on a colonial subject. The graduating-class alone of every female school in Virginia is invited to compete. The subject-matter must be embraced between the dates 1650 and 1770, and the essays must be sent by May 15 of the present year. The committee in charge is Mrs. A. B. Camm, Mrs. Parke C. Bagby, and Mrs. Alexander Brown.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Louisiana, is being organized by Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, of New Orleans, who was recently appointed chairman of the Colonial Dames in the State, by the president, Mrs. Justine V. Townsend, of New York. Mrs. Blake has appointed Mrs. H. Dickson Burns, temporary secretary of the Louisiana Society.

At a meeting in New Orleans, March 28, at Mrs. Blake's, the following Louisiana ladies enrolled their names as members of the Society: Mrs. George Welham Nott, Mrs. H. D. Bruns, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Mrs. James McConnell, Jr., Mrs. Wm. E. Huger, Mrs. Edward Chapman, Mrs. Henry R. Labouisse, Miss Sue White, Miss Sallie Miles, Miss Susie Jones, Miss Dora Labouisse and Mrs. F. D. Blake, chairman. Miss Dora Labouisse was appointed treasurer.

It was decided to have the next meeting, April 18, at Mrs. Blake's.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Florida, is being organized under the resolution passed at the National Council last April, by Mrs. Angelica E. Gamble, of Tallahassee, the president of the State Society.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in New York, gave a very unique and most interesting loan collection March 28, at the house of the president, Mrs. Howard Townsend. The articles loaned were confined to the colonial period and were historically most delightful. The old silver represented a very great number of old New York families and a few New England ones. Tankards of every size and shape and marked in various ways—on many were the family coat-of-arms, and on others the name or initials only—tea sets, bowls, spoons, cream jugs and other odd bits of silver were exhibited. Some old jewels and many old miniatures and unique wearing apparel. Several beautiful old fans, interesting old manuscripts and signatures, Capt. Kidd's pitcher, a Delaware lottery ticket of Lord Stirling's, 1772, an old Dutch Bible printed in Holland in 1630, silhouette of Washington, 1791, Masonic emblem 1730, presented to Gilbert Livingston, a photograph of the Van Rensselaer Mansion, showing the old well in the rear where Yankee Doodle was written, an old sheet spun by Maria Van

Rensselaer and a curious old napkin belonging to and spun by Anneke Jans—depicting "Christ at the Well" and the "Parable of the Loaves and Fishes," some old laces and bits of old brocade. There were a large gathering of the members of the Society, and several visitors from the various sister States.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in New Jersey, held its second "Commemorative" meeting at the house of the president, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, in Trenton, February 20. The officers of the National Society and the "Broad Seal" chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the invited guests. Mrs. Dickinson, with courteous, graceful words, welcomed the Society and its guests to the commemoration of "The Signing of the First Constitution of New Jersey." Programmes printed in gold, on blue satin ribbon and tied with gold cord to a quill pen, were presented as souvenirs. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with the colors of the Society, suspended from the chandelier to the four corners of the table, broad ribbons of blue and gold, formed a silken canopy, beneath which shone a star of yellow daffodils with rays of blue forget-me-nots. After luncheon the "Dames" first listened to a paper on "The Concessions of Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret" by Miss Helen Duffield, a clear, well-written historical account of the "Lord's Proprietors and of a Constitution, which gave to New Jersey a liberal government and containing principles and conveying privileges, far in advance of the times."

Under the title of "The Government of Sir Philip Carteret," Mrs. Benj. Howell Campbell told a most interesting and descriptive story of the "Elizabeth Towne" settlement with its sturdy colonists, strict laws and quaint old customs.

The third paper was by Mrs. Isaac Weatherby, entitled "Three Prominent Dames of 1664-5," was a very clever and suggestive one. In it England, Holland and France each lent a "Stately Dame," who in turn bequeathed to Jersey's daughters a most precious legacy—in high moral character, executive ability and graceful mien. "The Children's Marriage," an original poem by Mrs. Charles F. Harrison, threw a bright touch of romance over sober reality, as was pictured the love and marriage of England's tiny courtier of eight years, Sir George Carteret, 3rd, with the baby Duchess of Bath.

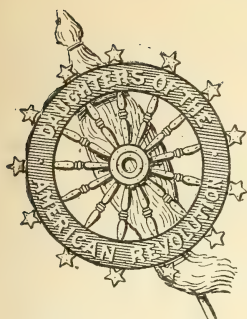
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Georgia, held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Gordon, the president, Savannah, April 18.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in South Carolina.—The *News and Courier*, of Charleston, issued, April 6, a supplement entitled *The Meteor*, a unique piece of journalism entirely devoted to colonial articles, written or compiled by Colonial Dames of South Carolina. Much space is given in it to woman's life and work in Charleston and vicinity, as shown in old diaries and letters. Many old South Carolina seats are written up, among them "Yeaman's Hall," and "Crowfield," the seat of the Middletons. Fort Barnwell, on the Neuse, in North Carolina, furnished the subject for a story of Indian atrocities, by Claudine Rhett. Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes

contributes some letters of John Adams, Washington, Gen. Pinckney and Henry Bard. Helen Morris Lewis relates the story of "Washington's Park" at the "Hampton House," the seat of the Horrys, on the South Santee. Unsigned articles on Some Colonial Charities and Ladies' Benevolent Societies and the Old Home of the Broughtons, "Mulberry Plantation," on the Cooper river, are very entertaining as is also an article by Lillah Adams Hayne on The Pearl of the Piedmont, Greenville. Miss Stone furnishes an editorial on Ideals of Womanhood. Under the heading of Heroes of the Revolution, many interesting articles in the lives of Sumter, Marion, Laurens, Gadsden and Col. William Washington are given. There is much other kindred reading in the columns of the supplement, and some poetry written for *The Meteor*: "Colonial Days" by Helen Grimal Wenholm, "While Polly Sweeps," by Annie T. Colcock, "The Yellow Jessamine," by Claude M. Girardeau, "Relentless Time," by Rosalie Whaley Baynard and "The Origin of 'All Fools' Day,'" by Carolyn Banks Young.

It is unfortunate that so much entertaining reading matter, worth preserving in magazine or pamphlet form, was printed in an unwieldy six-column eight-page supplement to the regular issue of a daily newspaper, for although the South Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames "published" it, it is more than likely that *The Meteor* will be looked upon as the enterprise only of the *News and Courier*. In order that the Dames may have the credit due to them we take pleasure in preserving herein the names of the ladies who got it up: Editor, Mrs. C. Cotesworth Pinckney; treasurer, Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes; business manager, Mrs. E. H. Pringle; assistant editors, Mrs. C. A. Hill, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Herbert Sass, Mrs. Catherine Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel, Mrs. S. Wragg, and Mrs. Manigault Heyward.

The different departments of *The Meteor* were under the direction of a sub-editor, who selects her committee to work with her. Art and music departments were under the direction of Mrs. Manigault Heyward, assisted by Miss Helen Alston, Mrs. Robert Alex. Pringle and Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker. The historical and colonial departments were under the care of Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. The ladies assisting Mrs. Ravenel were: Miss Rebecca Allston, Miss Gibbes, Miss Rose Ravenel, Miss Isabelle De Saussure, Miss E. McP. Ravenel, Miss Washington, Miss Howe and Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes. "Our Institutions" and points of interest in the State were gotten up under the direction of Mrs. Samuel Wragg, assisted by Mrs. Edward Robertson, Miss Charlotte Ingraham and Miss Bessie Ravenel. Fashion, house decoration, new dishes for lunch and tea, Easter entertainments and Easter fads were written about by Mrs. C. A. Hill, chairman, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Brewton Hamilton, Mrs. A. A. Vanderhorst, Mrs. Herbert Sass, Mrs. C. P. Allston and Miss Ladson. Letters up to date, domestic and foreign, were edited by Mrs. H. E. Young, chairman, Mrs. Chas. Boyle and Mrs. E. H. Pringle. The advertising committee was composed of Mrs. W. H. Ladson, Mrs. T. Wragg Simons, Miss Martha Washington, Mrs. W. W. Lawton, Miss E. Roper, Mrs. St. John Kinloch, and Mrs. Arthur Ryan.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia.—The “Dolly Madison” Chapter met, March 14, at the home of Mrs. Philip F. Larner, of Washington. Historical sketches, Revolutionary events, whose anniversaries occurred in March, were read by Mrs. W. Ross Browne, the historian of the Chapter.

The “Mary Washington” Chapter met socially at their rooms, March 19. The Washington Daughters have begun organizing their children into the “Society of Children of the Revolution,”

by authority of the late general convention. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts, who was appointed to superintend the organization of the children in all States, and to be the regent of this future auxiliary Society, has begun her task in several cities. The foundation of the patriotic institution will probably be modeled closely after that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lothrop will recommend the appointment of a lady regent, who will gather the children in a single Society or chapter. When the membership of this first chapter shall have become inconveniently large, another will be formed, as in the Daughters of the American Revolution. After organization, the business of each chapter will probably be left to the young members under the supervision of the general regent.

The object of the Society will be to perpetuate the purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the purposes set forth by organizations among the male descendants of Revolutionary heroes. A uniform study of history is also aimed at. The advocates of the movement claim that young Americans know more about ancient and foreign history than they do about that of their own country. The inner workings of the chapters will result in the teaching of local history, of patriotism, and of government, while practical pleasure will be derived from party excursions to historical points, which, the enthusiasts say, will tend to indelibly impress the lesson sought to be taught on the minds of the children.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania.—The York Chapter met, March 13, at the home of Mrs. E. W. Spangler, when a paper was read by Mrs. David Rupp on the causes of the revolt of the American colonies, mentioning incidentally the murder of the Rev. James Caldwell, of New Jersey, and his wife, Hannah Ogden, in 1781.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Illinois.—The Chicago Chapter celebrated, March 19, at the Hotel Richelieu. The anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. Mrs. James H. Walker read a poem treating of the subject, and many of the members indulged in informal talks.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Ohio.—The Cleveland Chapter met, March 13, in the Historical Society's rooms. Mrs. A. T. Perry was elected secretary in place of Mrs. E. M. Avery,

who resigned to become State regent. Mrs. F. A. Kendall, regent, appointed a committee on programme and membership.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Virginia.—The Lynchburg Chapter met, March 16, at the home of Mrs. R. G. H. Kean. The regent, Mrs. Edward C. Hamner presided. A paper entitled "Our Debt to Boston Patriots," was read by Mrs. Kean. This being the anniversary of the birthday of President Madison, the symposium was devoted to his memory and the praise of his wife.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota.—The three chapters held a State meeting, March 21, at St. Paul, in the Central Presbyterian Church. Mrs. R. D. Newport, the State regent, presided, and after an address of welcome, read the annual report she had made to the Continental Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution. Other reports were read by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Nicholls.

Mrs. Ranney, of St. Paul, read an interesting sketch of Mrs. Foster, the president-general, and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of St. Paul, who was elected one of the vice-presidents-general at the Congress, read an original description in verse of an incident before Bunker Hill. Mrs. Adams' poem is entitled "A Revolutionary Ride," and is a description of Washington's ride from Philadelphia to Boston on that memorable occasion. (See p. 879). Bishop Gilbert addressed the ladies, and gave many good suggestions, offered in a most brotherly spirit by one who is himself a very devoted "Son." Speaking of what the Society stood for, Bishop Gilbert said:

"When James Russell Lowell was asked by a friend how long the American Republic would last, he replied 'that the Republic would endure just so long as we were loyal to what our forefathers stood for.' They did not fight for country, they fought for liberty, and it is for that liberty that the patriotic societies stand. We, however, have the double inspiration, now, that we know what a grand and glorious country we have. This is an era of patriotic societies. What does it mean? Not a fad that will last but for a brief time, but the development and culmination of a spirit that has been growing for many years, and it was inevitable that this outburst should occur. This declaration of universal hospitality that we have sent out, and which has brought all men to our shores, is a good thing. We do not want people to be prevented from coming, but we ought to place certain restrictions upon those who come. America for the Americans, and whoever enters the country must become an American. The largest hospitality should be extended to all who are descended from Revolutionary forefathers, but the idea of putting into the hands of a man who has resided in the country just six weeks the same power that men who have lived here all their lives possess, is not to be tolerated."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut.—The State is rich in historic sites where human blood was shed for the cause of American liberty, which have thus far been unrecognized by the State.

The local chapters of the Daughters in many parts of the State have been endeavoring, by their own efforts, against many discouragements, to erect monuments and tablets to mark those localities which relate exclu-

sively to the brave deeds of soldiers and patriots of the American Revolution, on battlefields that have been left unmarked by the State of Connecticut.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey.—The Newark Chapter met at the home of Mrs. J. F. Chamberlain and a paper on "The Connecticut Colony during the Revolution," was read by Miss Osborne, and on March 22 it met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Guerin. Mrs. William S. Stryker, the newly elected State regent, will preside for the first time over the general meeting, to be held at New Brunswick, April 19.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Buffalo Chapter was entertained, March 19, by Mrs. Seth Caldwell. Mrs. Sidney McDougal was the first reader, her paper being an account of the early Holland Dutch settlements of the Mohawk valley.

She compared the early settlers with the present emigrants from the old country, showing that the Hollanders stood at that time, the world over, as shining lights in liberality of opinion and the freedom to worship God, and that they brought to this country the wealth and luxuries of a long established civilization. She spoke of the magnificence of the women's attire, the fineness of their damask and the costliness of their silver, and contrasted it with "Irving's" account of short-frocked women and brow-beaten husbands. She detailed some of the horrors of the massacre of Schenectady, in which her ancestors took a leading part.

Miss Elizabeth B. Bird read a paper on "The Knickerbockers" which was written by Miss Mary Burtis, who was absent.

Mrs. George C. Bell contributed a paper on the early settlement of the New Netherlands, which, at the time of which she wrote, extended all the way from Virginia to the River St. Lawrence and Canada.

Mrs. Bell exhibited rare manuscripts, letters, autograph orders bearing Indian, Dutch and English signatures signed a century ago. The New York City Chapter will give an entertainment of "Trilby" music and tableaux on Easter Monday, at the Lyceum Theatre, the object being to raise funds to endow the Chair of History of Barnard College.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Tennessee.—The Memphis "Dolly Madison" Chapter met March 16, at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Myers, and elected the following officers: Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, regent; Mrs. Calvin Perkins, vice-regent; Miss Ruth Martin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Martin Ensley, recording secretary; Miss Lula Humphreys, historian; Mrs. Yates, registrar; Mrs. James Watson, poetess; Dr. Long, chaplain; Miss Margaret Rogers, treasurer. The Memphis "Watauga" Chapter elected the following officers, March 22: Regent, Mrs. Keller Anderson; vice-regent, Mrs. W. H. Horton; recording secretary, Mrs. D. M. Scales; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clarence Selden; registrar, Mrs. Thomas Day; treasurer, Mrs. Luke Wright; historian, Mrs. R. J. Person; poet, Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle; chaplain, Dr. F. P. Davenport.



SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, met for the first time in Independence Hall to hold their annual meeting, April 3. First Vice-President Richard M. Cadwalader was in the chair. The Rev. Dr. G. Woolsey Hodge opened the meeting with prayer. The treasurer, Charles Henry Jones, reported that the total assets of the Society, after the year's expenses had been met, were \$9,026.50. Of this sum \$8,040.34 is permanently invested and the balance, \$86.15, is in the general fund for the use of the Society. Judge Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker made an address to the Society on their taking charge of Independence Hall. The Judge began by saying :

"We have assembled to-night under circumstances of such unusual import to the organization to which we belong that they bid us pause and take heed. We are justified in feeling a sense of pride, but that pride should be accompanied by a due humility and should be sustained by effort and endeavor. We are met in the building which in this broad land is nearest to the hearts of its people. What the Pantheon was to Rome, what Westminster Abbey represents in the life and literature of England, Independence Hall is to America, and must remain for all time to come.

"Around these chambers cling the memories of the most momentous events in the origin and development of the nation. Within them have been gathered those wise and brave men who have rendered our annals illustrious, and within them have been wrought those great deeds which have determined the fate of the hundreds of millions of people who will soon fill this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have impressed the destinies of all the future generations of the world."

Treasurer Jones reported that he had received from Mr. E. A. Weaver, for presentation to the Society, an autograph copy of the hymn "America," originally written in 1832 by Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith. The author is now eighty-six years of age. He personally transcribed the copy in March, 1875. Mr. Jones also presented the Society with the pen with which Mayor Stuart signed the ordinance turning over the State House to the Sons of the Revolution for their headquarters.

The election of officers was then taken up, and on motion of R. D. Barclay the secretary cast the vote, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President, William Wayne ; first vice-president, Richard McCall Cadwalader ; second vice-president, William Henry Egle, M. D. ; secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver ; treasurer, Charles Henry Jones ; registrar, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army ; historian, Josiah Granville Leach ; chaplain, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge.

There was some discussion as to the feasibility of starting a subscription among the members to raise funds for the election of a monument in honor of Gen. Wayne. The matter was referred to the Board of Managers with power to act.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Montana.—An account of this Society was placed under the Sons of the American Revolution reports on p. 799. It organized February 22, last, when it elected the following officers :

Charles H. Benton, president; John T. Mercer Livingston, first vice-president; Alden J. Bennett, of Virginia City, second vice-president; James F. McClelland, secretary; Charles H. Robinson, historian; James H. Rice, registrar; James M. Burlingame, treasurer; Charles D. Eliot, chaplain.

THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Texas, was organized recently at San Antonio, with charter members, as follows: S. M. Finley, F. H. Finley, of Dallas; Rev. J. B. French, of Fort Worth; Prof. W. J. Battle, of Austin, and the following-named gentlemen of San Antonio: W. P. Finley, S. D. Scudder, H. M. Aubrey, Henry Terrell, C. L. Harwood, Redford Sharpe, John A. Green, Jr., G. Stuart Simons and Dr. Frank Paschal.

Mr. Harwood was elected president of the Society; Mr. Audrey, secretary; Mr. W. P. Finley, treasurer; Mr. Sharpe, registrar, and Rev. French, chaplain.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, held a public meeting in Old South Church, Boston, March 15, when Mr. Edward Webster McGlenen delivered a lecture on "Paul Revere and the 18th of April."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Maryland, commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Guilford Court House, in Baltimore, March 15, by holding their annual meeting in Music Hall.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, John Lee Carroll; vice-president, Mr. McHenry Howard; secretary, Mr. Robert Riddell Brown; registrar, Mr. William Hall Harris; treasurer, Mr. William Bowly Wilson; chaplain, the Rev. William Meade Dame.

It was decided this year, as last, to offer a silver and bronze medal of the Society for the best essays on the subject of "The Navy in the Revolution," to be competed for by pupils of the public schools, or colleges and academies receiving State aid. Memorials of Prof. George Huntington Williams, of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. Edward Graham Daves and Mr. Jas. A. Buchanan, deceased members, were read. At the banquet the guest of the evening was Gen. Jos. L. Brent, president of the Society of the Colonial Wars, who made some happy remarks in response to a speech from President John Lee Carroll.

The Society will take no part in the movement inaugurated by the Sons of the American Revolution to erect a monument in Brooklyn, commemorative of the gallant services of the Maryland Line at the battle of Long Island.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The committee having in charge the selection of a suitable building on Fifth avenue for a clubhouse, have decided to rent temporarily a suite of rooms in the Waldorf. There is a possibility that the Society may put up its own building.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia.—The Board of Managers met April 1, and appointed delegates to the meeting of the General Society, April 19, in Boston.

These delegates were instructed to do all in their power to bring about

the union of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. The Society has recently issued its Year-Book for the year ending December 31, 1894. The volume reflects great credit upon the registrar of the Society, Mr. William H. Lowdermilk.

THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will hold its general convention in Boston, April 19.

The following are copies of resolutions adopted and a letter, which were sent to Dr. Smith, in connection with the reception and testimonial to him at Boston, April 3:

Resolved, That the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now convened at the fourth annual meeting in the city of Washington, D. C., from February 19 to 22, 1895, hereby desire to express to the venerable and beloved Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of the immortal national hymn, "America," their unbounded veneration, regard and gratitude; and, further

Resolved, That this patriotic body of American women, representing, as it does, the whole country, North, South, East and West, shall voice this expression from the floor of this Congress, that it may be forwarded to him whom we would honor, to be received at the public meeting, April 3, in Boston, Massachusetts, proposed as a tribute and honor by the grateful people of the United States; and, further

Resolved, That these resolutions shall be adopted by a vote which shall be a rising one, that it will best show our veneration and regard.

Signed, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, regent Old Concord Chapter, Massachusetts; Mrs. Person C. Cheney, chairman Advisory Board, New Hampshire; Mrs. Charles Burbank, New York; Mrs. James Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Sweet Jackson, Washington, D. C.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sent the following letter:

PORTLAND, March 30, 1895.

HON. E. S. BARRETT:

DEAR SIR: The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is in fullest sympathy with those who, on Wednesday, April 3, 1895, will assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to honor the Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., the aged author of our national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Our hearts have often been stirred by his noble lines, and there is no tribute our countrymen can bring to him on this deeply interesting occasion in which we cannot heartily join. Maine was a part of Massachusetts when the poet was born, and we do not forget that he was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry at Waterville, in this State, and for eight years was pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. Please extend our greetings to him, and also to Mrs. Smith, who is to share with her husband the honors of the day.

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. BURRAGE,

Secretary, Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812, in Louisiana, assembled at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Harper, April 2, and transacted routine business.

Mrs. R. H. Hadden read the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and it was resolved that they should be read at every annual meeting hereafter.

Mrs. Lewis Graham was urged to accept the regency left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Paul Mount, and her election was unanimous.

They decided that the Association as a body would send a handsome floral design to the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association on Decoration Day.



SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS, in Massachusetts, held a special court in Boston, March 25, over which Capt. A. A. Folsom presided, to commemorate the departure from Boston 150 years ago, of the troops to Louisbourg. There was much general conversation on the bravery of our ancestors, and a paper, written by the secretary, Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, entitled "Boston and the Louisbourg Expedition of 1745," was read by Mr. S. Arthur Bent.

When the 17th of June arrives, Boston will celebrate not only in Charlestown, but in Cape Breton. A monument is to be unveiled and dedicated that day by the Society of Colonial Wars in the now insignificant town of Louisbourg, on the site of the old citadel and where its ruins may still be traced. The subscriptions for this monument have been gathered by a committee of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and the Massachusetts contributions have been considerable. The Massachusetts branch will send delegates to the unveiling, taking part in the ceremonies with the delegations which are to go from the various other States. The design of the monument was printed in our last December number.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Maryland, held its third annual court in Baltimore, March 25, at Hotel Rennert, over which floated the red cross banner of the Order. The day celebrated was the two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the landing in Maryland of the Pilgrims at St. Mary's City. Before the banquet a stand of colors, four handsome silk flags, typical of the four periods in the history of Maryland, was presented by Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie on behalf of the subscribers to the "flag fund," and Mr. Mackenzie and the Rev. Henry Watkins Ballantine made addresses. Mr. McHenry Howard accepted the four flags on behalf of the Society.

The election of the following officers was made: Governor, McHenry Howard; deputy-governor, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent; lieutenant-governor, James Gulain Wilson; secretary, George Norbury Mackenzie; treasurer, John Appleton Wilson; historian, Bennet Bernard Browne; registrar, Henry Ashton Ramsay; assistant secretary, Francis Du Pont Balch; chaplain, Rev. Henry Watkins Ballantine.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Illinois, has issued the first annual publication of its history and membership. By it we learn that in the Illinois Society there are descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, John Howland, William Leete, Myles Standish, Stephen Hopkins, William Bradford, John Alden and Gov. John Mason.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in New Jersey, at a meeting of the Council held in the office of the adjutant-general of the State, in the Capitol, March 30th. Robert Stockton Green, vice-chancellor and ex-governor of the State, was elected a member.

This distinguished son of New Jersey, receiving lustre from his forefathers, reflects honor on their memories; perpetrating by his services as governor of New Jersey, their records of services to the country as the founders of the colonies of Massachusetts' Bay and Connecticut as the founders of two of our great universities (Harvard and Yale) and as furnishing two of the presidents of Princeton.

Among his ancestors were Gov. Thomas Dudley, second and many times governor of Massachusetts Bay colony, who in 1650 signed the charter of Harvard College; Gov. John Haynes, third governor of Massachusetts Bay colony and governor of the colony of Connecticut; Gov. George Wyllis, governor of colony of Connecticut, 1642; Samuel Wyllis, assistant, colony of Connecticut, thirty-six years; first-named assistant in the royal charter, 1662; commissioner United colonies and one of the founders of Yale College, 1701; fellow of Yale, 1701-1732; Rev. Abraham Pierson, the founder of Newark, N. J., and his son, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, first rector of Yale, and one of its founders; Capt. John Lynde, member of the Council of the colony of Massachusetts Bay by royal charter, 1692; Rev. Jacob Green, graduate Harvard College, president of Princeton College, 1757; member New Jersey Provincial Congress, 1775, chairman of committee that drafted the State Constitution; Rev. Ashbel Green, sergeant in Revolutionary War, graduate Princeton, 1784, chaplain of Congress, 1792, president of Princeton College, 1812; Lieut. Richard Stockton, commissioned by Gov. Nichols, April 22, 1665, lieutenant of the Horse Company of Flushing; Rev. John Woodbridge, assistant, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1683-4.

THE SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS.—At the meeting of the founders, held in New York, March 28, the constitution and by-laws reported by the Committee of Seven were accepted and adopted, and the members of the committee were elected as the Board of Seven Assistants, provided for in the by-laws, election of general officers being deferred until the membership has been increased, the Board of Assistants, meanwhile, to have full management. The Board consists of Capt. Richard H. Greene, Edward L. Norton, William Milne Grinnell, J. Bayard Backus, Edward Clinton Lee, Walter S. Allerton and Joseph J. Slocum. After the adjournment of the founders, the Board of Assistants held a meeting, and each member of the Board was appointed chairman of one of the seven general committees authorized by the by-laws. Special committees on insignia and certificate were appointed. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Assistants, held in New York on April 3, several nominations for membership were acted upon, and the constitution and by-laws ordered printed in pamphlet form. The Society is, therefore, now established and in full operation, with a prosperous future in prospect.



THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will hold its National Congress in Faneuil Hall, Boston, April 30. Twenty-seven State societies will be represented at the grand annual banquet. Among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Society Sons of the American Revolution; Gen. Horace Porter, president of the National Society; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector-general of the war department and president of the District of Columbia Society; Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Gov. Greenhalge and Lieut-Gov. Walcott, of Massachusetts.

On May 1 the party will visit Concord, Lexington and vicinity.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, are making great preparations to entertain the delegates to the National Congress, which meets in Boston, April 30.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Louisiana, met in New Orleans, March 26. Mr. Marshal J. Smith, vice-president, presided. A circular was read wherein the members were requested to sign a petition to Congress to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, and make it a violation of the law for anyone to use that flag as an advertisement. The communication was left on the secretary's desk, where members who wished to sign it could do so, but no action was taken by the chapter. The members of the Daughters of 1776 and 1812 communicated with the division, asking their assistance in raising funds with which the Jackson monument could be completed. This matter was also left to the members themselves.

Resolutions were passed to the memory of Mr. Durant Da Ponte and Col. S. L. James.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in California, had their annual meeting March 15, in San Francisco, and elected the following officers: Lieut.-Col. Edward Hunter, U. S. Army, president; E. W. McKinstry, senior vice-president; Sidney M. Smith, junior vice-president; Capt. F. K. Upham, U. S. Army, secretary; Charles H. Warner, treasurer; Col. A. S. Hubbard, registrar; William S. Moses, marshal.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia, held a meeting at the Ebbitt House, March 13, and selected committees to serve for a year.

The question of the union of the Sons of the Revolution with the Sons of the American Revolution was taken up and the president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to consider the proposed amalgamation. After a spirited discussion a resolution was adopted, recommending to the National Society the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, providing that its president and vice-president shall not be eligible for more than two successive terms.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, at its monthly meeting, March 14, expressed itself on the flag question. The proposed legislation to prohibit persons using the Stars and Stripes for advertising purposes was considered at a former meeting and a committee appointed to investigate the matter. Maj. D. T. Corbin, chairman of the committee submitted a report in which the committee said no disloyalty or disrespect was intended by such uses of the flag. It was merely a matter of bad taste, and the committee thought it was better to leave it to the good sense of the public than to pass any laws on the subject. The report of the committee was adopted.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, District of Columbia Commandery, held its monthly meeting, April 3, in Willard Hall. Two hundred members were present. After supper, commander of the Kansas State Commandery of the Legion, Kilpatrick, then started the wit of the evening, being introduced to the company by Maj. W. P. Huxford, the recorder of the District Commandery and the chief promoter of the fun for the evening. Superintendent of Public Grounds, Col. Wilson, was introduced and told some of the best stories he collected from the darkies while he was at Vicksburg during the war. Col. Breckinridge made fun of Supt. Wilson's stories, and told some of his own.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery, held its monthly meeting and dinner, April 3, at Delmonico's. Gen. Horace Porter presided. Capt. W. L. Hermance read a paper on "Cavalry of the United States Army in the Rebellion." Capt. A. T. Mahan spoke on "Naval Service Abroad." Among those present were Mayor Strong, Gen. Wager Swayne, A. Noel Blakeman, Capt. L. F. Emilio, Commissioner Brookfield, Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, Gen. George S. Green, and Com. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. Navy.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Colorado Commandery, held a stated meeting at the Grand Hotel, Pueblo, April 9. The "paper" was read by Capt. A. C. Phelps.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Kansas Commandery, held a meeting, April 3, in the reception-room of the Officers' Mess, Fort Leavenworth. Maj. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice-commander, presided. The attendance was larger than usual and an excellent time was enjoyed by the companions present. Owing to business in Topeka, Capt. Joe Waters was prevented from reading his paper on "Pork and Hard-tack," as had been announced. Among the guests present was Gen. Piersal, of Fort Scott, Kan.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Ohio Commandery, held its regular monthly meeting at the commandery rooms,

Cincinnati, April 3. Junior Vice-Commander Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, Tenn., presided. The feature of the evening was the paper prepared and read by Capt. George A. Thayer, entitled, "Ericsson, the Inventor of the *Monitor*, and His Contributions to the Arts of War and Peace." A new song, by William H. Nelson, "The Last of His Regiment," sung by Mr. Cliff Asbury, was heartily encored. The banquet was very enjoyable. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, was one of the guests.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Michigan Commandery, attended the funeral of Gen. Philip St. George Cooper at Detroit, March 23. He was buried with military honors by four companies from Fort Wayne, commanded by Col. Simon Snyder, U. S. Army, the funeral taking place from Christ Church.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery, held its stated military dinner at Minneapolis, April 9. A paper on "Personal recollections of a line officer" was read by Dr. Chester G. Higbee.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Commandery, had its stated meeting and banquet, March 16, at Echo Mountain Hotel, on Mt. Lowe, near Pasadena. Many ladies accompanied the Companions and nearly all remained till Monday. Prof. Lowe read a paper on "The Balloon as an adjunct to military operations in the field."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Washington Commandery, will hold its annual meeting and banquet at Tacoma, May 15.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Wisconsin Commandery, held its stated meeting in Milwaukee, April 3. A paper on "Armies of other countries" was read by Dr. Walter Kempster. Under the auspices of the commandery, Grant's birthday will be commemorated by a lecture by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, at Milwaukee.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Iowa Commandery, held its stated meeting at Des Moines, April 9, when Capt. E. L. Marsh read a paper on "Military Discipline."

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania, April 8, adopted, by a rising vote, a resolution indorsing the bill introduced in the Legislature for the preservation of the historic buildings on Independence Square, at Fifth and Chestnut streets and Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Hampton L. Carson offered the resolution, which extends the hearty sympathy of the Society to Sen. Thomas in his efforts to secure the preservation of the buildings by repealing a section of the Act creating the Public Buildings Commission.

This Act provides that all the buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be torn down as soon as the new City Hall is completed.

Mr. Carson urged the Historical Society to act and not to remain quiet and see the first Capitol of the United States obliterated. From 1790 to

1800, Mr. Carson reminded the Society, the building at Sixth and Chestnut streets was the Capitol of the United States.

Washington and Adams were inaugurated Presidents there, and many of the great debates in the formative period of our history took place in the building. The Supreme Court of the United States sat in the building at Fifth and Chestnut streets for years.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, East Orange, New Jersey, held a social meeting, March 19, at the house of Mrs. Kennedy Dawson. The invitations had a round incendiary sound as the chapter was asked to take part in a "Revolutionary Fagot Party," but the entertainment proved to be a charming affair. Each lady was given a dainty card bearing a number and a tiny bunch of fagots tied with buff and blue. Miss Josephine Canning, who held the first number, came forward and taking a large chair by the open fire, read an interesting account of the Shay's Rebellion. Miss

Canning then placed a bundle of the fagots piled in the basket beside the hearth upon the fire, and Miss Stanley took her place, asking which Daughter could tell to what two men we owe the preservation of the codfisheries. She then told the story of the origin of the historic codfish which hangs in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; of the good fight John Adams made at Paris, in 1779, to preserve our rights, and of the later struggle in which John Quincy Adams played such a prominent part.

Miss Adaline Torrey, regent of New Jersey, was the next speaker. Her story was a stirring anecdote of her great-grandfather who was an ensign of nineteen of the battle of White Plains. As the American army retreated he became enraged to see them leave their cannon, and, pausing in the very face of the great oncoming force of enemies, he loaded and fired several times. Ten Hessians seized him, but not before he had killed twelve men. Miss Wiley read a ballad founded upon an anecdote of General Washington.

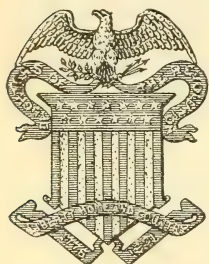
Mrs. Thomas, regent of the East Orange Chapter, gave an account of the writing of Yankee Doodle and the original version of that famous song.

Two very old letters were read, one describing the daily life of Martha Washington and her simple methodical habits at Mount Vernon. The writer who had been visiting there, told how Mrs. Washington sat with her maids about her, overlooking their work and incessantly busy herself. She spoke of her gay life in New York as her "lost days."

The other letter, which was written by a young girl to her mother, told of an old-time ball, with all the eatables, of costume, music and manners.

Thus with stories, anecdotes and music the afternoon passed, and when the meeting ended all were agreed that it had been both interesting and delightful.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, are making preparations to celebrate April 19, as well as entertain the delegates to the Sons of the Revolution Convention in Boston. They will give a reception



and tea, April 19, at Copley Hall. The officers will be dressed in colonial costume, as will be the assistants, while the young-men assistants will wear the Continental costume of buff and blue. The most interesting feature will be the loan collection of family relics.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, were entertained, April 5, by Mrs. Heywood C. Brown, at her home in West Eighty-seventh street. Among the guest were the officers of the General Society. Among the ladies who contributed to the programme were: Miss A. W. Sterling, New Jersey, Historian Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. L. E. Shinn, Mrs. E. S. Cory, Miss Fanning and Mrs. Charles Hathaway.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, purpose to commemorate the battle of Lexington. A luncheon and speeches at the Hotel Waldorf on Friday, April 19. The affair is under the management of the treasurer-general, Mrs. Lucretia Steers and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, secretary-general.

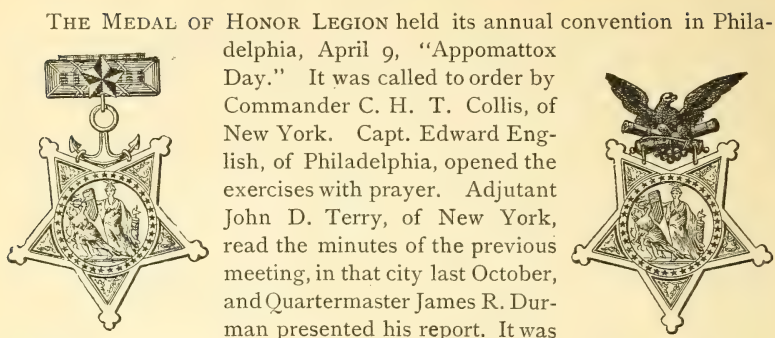
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in New York, met at the residence of Mrs. Wm. W. Hoppin, March 21. The hostess read a paper on "The Peace Conference of 1861." It was originally written by Mrs. Hoppin's husband to read before the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mr. Hoppin's father, the late Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, was a member of the conference.



The next meeting of the Dames will take place at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Stout, when the hostess will be the Baroness de Vangrigneuse, a daughter of Mrs. Stout, on April 17th, when Miss Mary Morse will read a paper, and the final meeting for the season—the annual social gathering—will be celebrated in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, April 30.

The series of five lectures before the Society, noticed in our March number, have been well attended. The last was delivered April 1.

On March 28, a delegation was deputed to attend a charter meeting at Philadelphia, and form a chapter there. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, and the chapter was duly formed. After a short address by the first vice-president of the Society, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, the charter and constitution, beautifully engrossed and bound with the colors of the Society, light blue and white, were presented and the latter was signed by all the members present. A charter meeting was held at which the following-named ladies were elected: Mrs. George McClellan, president; Mrs. Thomas Balch, first vice-president; second vice-president, Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader; Mrs. Chapman Mitchell, treasurer; Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, secretary; Mrs. James Bouden; Miss Elise Willing Balch, Miss Chew, Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. George Woolsey Hodge, managers, and Miss Elise Willing Balch as historian.



THE MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION held its annual convention in Philadelphia, April 9, "Appomattox Day." It was called to order by Commander C. H. T. Collis, of New York. Capt. Edward English, of Philadelphia, opened the exercises with prayer. Adjutant John D. Terry, of New York, read the minutes of the previous meeting, in that city last October, and Quartermaster James R. Durman presented his report. It was

proposed that the name of the Legion be changed to "Medal of Honor Veterans." This was referred to the Executive Committee. Boston was selected as the place for the next meeting, to be held April 9, 1896. The following officers were elected: Commander, Charles M. Betts, of Philadelphia; senior vice-commander, John H. Cook, of New York; junior vice-commander, Richard S. Stout, of Oswego, N. Y.; chaplain, Edmund English, of Philadelphia.

The banquet of the Legion was held at Dooner's Hotel in the evening. The dining-hall was resplendent with flowers and American flags. Commander-elect Betts occupied the seat of honor. To his right sat Major Veale, and on his left ex-Commander Collis. At the close of the feast Major Veale was presented as toastmaster, and he called upon Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland to speak for "Pennsylvania." Gen. Collis, of New York, gave praise to "Philadelphia;" Gen. L. G. Estes, of Virginia, spoke of "The Union Volunteer," and Amos G. Cummings, of New York, paid tribute to "Appomattox Day." Then there followed songs and reminiscences by Col. John Wainwright, of Wilmington, Del.; Judge Edward Brown, of New York; Maj. M. E. Urell, of Washington; Archibald H. Rowand, of Pittsburg; Gen. Alexander Shaler, of Ridgefield, N. J.; Maj. J. T. Terry, of New York; George Green, of Troy, N. Y.; Lieut. H. P. Haring, of New York; George V. Alvee, of Westfield, Conn., and Thomas Kay, of Philadelphia.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in Connecticut.—Corrected list of delegates to the General Society: Three of the delegates appointed July 4, 1893, have died, and one has resigned. The following is correct: Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. Army; Morris W. Seymour, Mr. James Betts Metcalf, Rev. A. N. Lewis, Mr. William S. Judd.



In our April number we printed a brief history of the Connecticut State Society. In our July number we will give a history of the North Carolina State Society.

THE PENN TABLEAUX.—The founder of the colony of Pennsylvania reached New Castle, on the Delaware, on October 27, 1682. He was welcomed by the Swedish and English settlers, came up the river in an open boat, and landed on the sandy beach at the mouth of Dock creek, near the Blue Anchor Tavern.

It seemed, therefore, very fitting that on the raising of the curtain at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the evening of March 26, 1895, the first picture in "The Historic Life of Philadelphia" should be "The Landing of William Penn."

The scene was laid on the banks of the Delaware, and a number of Indians were grouped about. From the left came the Committee of Welcome, headed by Capt. William Markham, Penn's cousin and deputy, and Capt. Lasse Cocks. They were followed by James Sändelands and Jasper Yeates, prominent colonists, and Penn's commissioners, Thomas Holmes, John Beazor and Nathaniel Allen. These took up their position on the right, talking together, and yet ever and anon casting glances down the river. The English settlers, then the Swedish, in their richly colored dresses, and finally some Friends began to appear. These all lined the banks of the river, eagerly looking for the approaching boat which was bringing William Penn to the fair province which had been granted to him by Charles II. As the boat appeared, cheers arose, and Cocks and the committee made their way through the crowd to the landing-place. Penn stepped on shore and grasped Markham's hand. Nicholas Waln was the first to land after the proprietor; he was followed by his daughter; Dr. Thomas Wynne, his wife and daughter, Rebecca Wynne; also Mrs. Wynne's two daughters by a former marriage, Jane and Marjory Maud; John Fisher, John Salter, David Ogden, Valentine Hollingsworth and his wife; William Bradford, the printer of the colony, and many others.

Among the colonists who were waiting on the shore we may make special mention of Jöram Kyn, the founder of Upland, and his wife; John Mifflin and his wife, Mrs. Jasper Yeates and her daughter, Miss Britton, Anthony Morris, James Claypoole and Nicholas Newlin.

The whole scene was a varied one, and, though the costumes were, as a general rule, cool and subdued in color, the Swedish dresses threw warmer tones into the picture, and pretty girls looked still prettier in the dainty gray dresses and becoming close-fitting caps of the Society of Friends. Nor must the Indians be forgotten, whose dresses were among the handsomest worn, and showed how perfectly in keeping they must have been with the hues of the primeval forests.

The second scene was that of the famous treaty of 1683. In the middle of the stage rose the far-famed elm, and near it sat or stood many of the children of the forest. Their sachems soon appeared, greeting each other as they met, and Penn and his friends came later to ratify the treaty by which the Indian chiefs handed over their land. Penn was accompanied by his interpreter, his cousin, Markham, his commissioners, Beazor and Allen, and his friend, Nicholas Waln. The peace-pipe was smoked, the treaty parchment marked with the totems of the sachems, and pelts of

wild animals were exchanged for beads and other things admired by the Indians.

The third scene introduced us to a room in Carpenter's "Slate-roof House," Penn's dwelling in 1700, the occasion being a gathering of Mr. and Mrs. Penn's friends to offer their congratulations on the birth of John Penn, "the American." On the curtains being drawn back, Mrs. Penn was seen sitting by the cradle, rocking it gently with her foot, and talking to her husband; near her stood a pretty little Swedish nurse, and around the fireplace sat Mrs. Penn's friends, Mrs. Wynne and Mrs. Mifflin. Miss Letitia Penn, at her tea table in the centre of the room, was chatting with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shippen. The silver on Letitia Penn's tea table was the old Penn silver, handed down in the family, and many of the knee and shoe buckles worn that evening had actually belonged to the people represented in the tableaux.

Soon a knock announced the arrival of more friends, and the maid, throwing open the door, ushered in Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Yeates and their daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Penn advanced to meet their guests, and bows and courtesies were exchanged. Mrs. Penn then led Mrs. Yeates to admire her small son, while Mr. Penn and Mr. Yeates and his daughters joined the group at the tea table. In a few moments Isaac Norris, Thomas Lloyd and Nathaniel Allen entered. Then came Dr. and Miss Wynne, and Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, followed by Mr. and Miss Waln, Mr. and Mrs. James Logan and their daughters, Anthony Morris, Miss Britton, David Ogden, James Claypoole, John Beazor and Nicholas Newlin.

Tea, cake and wine were handed round, and much pleasant conversation ensued between Mr. and Mrs. Penn and their friends. Finally, Mr. Waln approached Mrs. Penn, who now held her son in her arms, raised his glass and proposed the health of John Penn; all responded, and the curtain fell on this last of the Penn tableaux.

It was a happy idea of Mrs. C. C. Harrison to have these scenic pictures of the "Historic Life of Philadelphia." With the exception of Markham, Holmes, Beazor and Cocks, all the men and women whose names have been mentioned were represented by lineal descendants or members of their families, and it is pleasant to feel that the ties and friendships formed so many years ago by the founders of the city of Philadelphia and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania are kept up to-day by their descendants.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

WINGFIELD.—About 1750-60, two brothers, James and Edward Bullock, married two sisters supposed to be daughters of Governor Wingfield, of Virginia. The son of one couple, Edward P. Bullock, married Elizabeth Fontaine, of Louisville, Ky. She died, leaving two very small children, who were brought up by the Fontaines entirely apart from the Wingfield and Bullock families. The daughter, Mary Bullock, married Maj. Thomas Hart Shelby, son of Governor Isaac Shelby. The grandchildren of this Mary Bullock would be exceedingly pleased to find the families of Wingfield and Bullock from whom they descended.

CORLISS.—Replying to the statement of Henry S. Jackson, December number, page 396, I will say that George Corliss, who came to this country in 1639, took the land at Haverhill, Mass., built thereon a house. This property has been in the family ever since—256 years. I, therefore, “go him *four* better.”

A. W. CORLISS,
Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry.

GREEN.—Information wanted of the Green family, of Chester and Delaware counties, Pa., prior to 1800. All persons having accounts of intermarriages, or deeds, letters, or old documents of any description, mentioning or referring to any one of this name, are respectfully asked to communicate with the undersigned,

1415 Vine street, Phila.

FRANK D. GREEN.

SCARBOROUGH.—In response to query, February number, page 567, I will say that William Scarborough, of Savannah, Ga., was doubtless a descendant of Capt. Edmund Scarburg, or Scarborough, as the name first appears on the records of this county (Northampton). He died between 1634 and 1635, and left sons and daughters. His wife's maiden name is unknown, but her Christian name was Hannah. Their son, Col. Edmund Scarboug, was one of the most prominent and ablest men of his day—surveyor-general of Virginia, member of House of Burgesses for many years, and commander-in-chief of all the inhabitants of the eastern shore. The crest mentioned corresponds to that of Col. Edmund Scarburg, still in existence here. Some branches of the family retained the old spelling of Scarborough, and others, the direct descendants of Col. Edmund, all spell it, I think, Scarburg. One branch is in Maryland, *Scarborough*; another branch, *Scarborough*, is in South Carolina, and this branch is probably nearer ancestors to Mr. William Scarborough, of Savannah, than the Maryland branch. A complete genealogy could doubtless be made out. I have considerable information about the family in notes made during the past nine years.

THOMAS T. UPSHUR.

HARRISON (see page 94).—I have spent considerable time in looking up this very point, and I can give the inquirer a good deal of information. I am confident that I have the correct genealogy of James Harrison, and I expect soon to be able to prove it by publishing data, as well as certain old family papers.

CHAMPE CARTER MCCULLOCH,
Fort Ringgold, Texas. Lieut. and Asst. Surg. U. S. Army.

BURNETT.—Robert Burnett, "commonly designed Lethintie, one of the proprietors of the province of East New Jersey," so described in his will, dated November 4, 1712, and proved at Burlington, November 16, 1714, left sons, Alexander, John, Robert and Patrick. The eldest son apparently moved to Barbadoes, and with his family, as the last heard of him he was then residing there. John had two sons, both of whom *d. s. p.* Did the younger two, Robert and Patrick, leave issue? Robert Burnett was kin of the Burnetts of Leys, and bore the same arms as those of Bishop Gilbert Burnett. On March 23, 1682-3, he purchased John Heywood's twenty-fourth of East New Jersey, and on December 20, 1683, purchased the one-half of Clement Humsted's twenty-fourth, thus becoming proprietor of one-sixteenth of the province. By Act of Assembly in 1718 trustees were appointed to sell "all Robert Burnett's estate." He left two married daughters.

CLARK (see page 570).—Joseph Clark, *b.* September 21, 1760; *m.* Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Masters, and also *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Fields. Children of Mary: Joseph; Benjamin; Thomas Masters, *d.* August 27, 1798; Elizabeth; William Masters, *b.* August 24, 1802, *d.* September 3, 1807, and Sarah. Children of Elizabeth: John Field, *b.* September 3, 1809, *d.* January 19, 1836; Fanny; Charles; Mary, and William Wilson.

2215 Spruce street, Phila.

CHARLES DAVIS CLARK.

CALVERT (see p. 491).—In replying to this query I quote *Notes and Queries*, series II, vol. 12, p. 343:

"Sir George Calvert, knight, *m.* in 1604, Anne dau. of George Mynne, of Hertingfordbury, Herts. Her ladyship died 8 Aug., 1622, in the 43rd year of her age, & was buried in the Church at Hertingfordbury, where a tablet was erected to her memory, with an inscription, from which it appears that she left the following children: Cecil, eldest son; Leonard, first governor of Maryland, *d.* 9 June, 1647; George went to Maryland with Leonard in 1633; was one of the Council, & died, it is supposed, in Virginia; Francis, *d. s. p.*; Henry; John, *d.* before 1632; Anne, married William Peasely, resided in London in 1642; Dorothy; Elizabeth; Grace, *m.* Sir Robert Talbot of Kildare, Ireland, Bart., father of Richard Earl, of Tyrconnel; Helen. In Feb. 1625 (N. S.) nearly 3 years after Lady Calvert's decease, Sir George was created Baron Baltimore, & contracted a second marriage, as I infer from the fact that I find: Philip (who is not enumerated among the children of Lady Calvert), called 'half brother' of Cecil. He was Secretary of the province in 1656, & Governor from 1660 to

1662. I presume he remained in Maryland, as a Philip Calvert was Commissioner in 1668 for determining the boundary at Watkins Point.

"Lord Baltimore, dying in 1632, was buried in Fleet street, in the chancel of St. Dunstan's in the West, & succeeded by his eldest son.

"Cecil Calvert, 2^d Lord Baltimore, *m.* Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour (after whom Anne Arundel county, Maryland, is called). This lady died in 1639, leaving one son.

"Charles Calvert, 3^d Lord Baltimore, born in 1631; was Governor of Maryland from 1662 to 1676. He returned to England in 1676, but went back to Maryland & administered the government there from Feb. 1681 to 1684, in which last-mentioned year he again arrived in England. At the Revolution he adhered to the new dynasty; was commissioned brigadier-general May 30, 1696, and major-general January 1, 1707. His children were: Cecil, who died a minor, and Benedict Leonard.

"Charles, 3^d Lord Baltimore, died 20th February, 1714-15, & was buried in St. Pancras Church, Middlesex. He was succeeded by

"Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore, who married in 1698, Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest dau. of Edward, first Earl of Litchfield, & grand-dau. of Charles II. & the Duchess of Cleveland. Their children were: Charles; Benedict Leonard, F. R. S., M. P., for Harwich, Governor of Maryland from 1727 to Sept. 1731, *d. s. p.* 1732 in England; Edward Henry, President of the Council of Maryland, *d. s. p.*; Cecil, *b.* 1702, *d.* 1765, without legitimate issue; Charlotte, twin with Cecil, married Thomas Brerewood, *d.* Dec. 1744; Jane, *b.* 1703; Barbara, *b.* 1704, died an infant. Benedict Leonard, 4th Lord Baltimore, who was the first to conform to the Church of England, enjoyed the title not quite two months. He died 16 April, 1715, & was buried at Epsom. The dowager baroness survived him until 20th July, 1731, & was buried at Woodford. His lordship was succeeded by

"Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore, 29 Sept. 1699. In 1731 he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to Frederick Prince of Wales, & in December of the same year was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. His lordship went to Maryland in 1732, & administered the government of that province until June, 1733, when he returned to England; in 1734 he was elected to represent St. Germans, Cornwall; in 1736 was constituted warden of the Stannaries; in 1740, steward of Rennington Manor, Surrey; in 1741 & 1747, elected representative of Surrey; in March, 1741, appointed commissioner of the admiralty, which he resigned in April, 1745, & was made cofferer of the Prince of Wales's household, & surveyor-general of the Duchy Lands in Cornwall. On the 20th July, 1730, his lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen of Wimbledon, Surrey, Bart., on whom a jointure of £800 a year was settled."

Also see Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent*, third edition (1894), Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (1754), Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* and the *American Heraldic Journal*, vol. III.

Philadelphia.

R. WINDER JOHNSON.

BARR.—Can anyone tell me the lineage of, or give me any information in regard to, David and Adam Barr, two brothers who came to this country from Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled near Elkton, Cecil county, Md? David was born in 1705.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG (see p. 568).—In the February number is a brief sketch by Gen. C. W. Darling, of Utica, on "The First American Flag." In that sketch mention is made of the bloody battle of Orishang, and that Sir John Johnson and his Tories were completely routed and driven across the river by Col. Willett, and that over the captured battle-flags of the enemy the Americans raised an uncouth flag, intended to represent the American flag, adopted by Congress the previous June 14. As the site of Fort Stannix is within the corporate limits of this city, and within a stone's throw of the place where this is written, please permit me to publish in your columns the following, relative to that battle and that flag:

The battle of Orishang was fought August 6, 1777, six miles easterly of the business portion of the present city of Rome. That battle was commenced at 10 in the forenoon, and lasted until late in the afternoon. Sir John Johnson's camp, where the fort was invested (August 2), was south-easterly of the fort, at the bend of the Mohawk, near where the Central Railroad bridge now crosses that river, and so continued during the siege. Early in the morning of August 6 the garrison saw the Tories and the Indians going from their camp towards Orishang. The cause of such a movement was unknown to the garrison, but the fact was Sir John Johnson and Brant had received news of Gen. Herkimer's advance with 800 militia to the relief of the fort, and those two leaders, with troops, proceeded to the Orishang battle-ground to ambuscade and surprise the advancing militia. That surprise was complete; history has recorded the details of that conflict. At 3 that afternoon Col. Willett sallied from the fort with 150 men, attacked the camp of Sir John Johnson, drove some of the forces left there by Sir John across the river, scattered the rest, and returned to the fort with captured battle-flags, twenty-one wagon-loads of camp equipage, baggage and munitions of war, and with Sir John's private papers. The victors were so elated with their success they improvised the rude flag, mentioned by Gen. Darling, ran it up on a flag-staff on the walls of the fort, mounted the ramparts and gave three cheers that could have been heard for miles. That flag, rude as it was, was red, white and blue, and it is claimed was the first one of the kind unfurled to the breeze after the adoption by Congress of the National flag. That uncouth flag was not long preserved, and disappeared from view soon after it was first unfurled. There was a flag, however, which has been preserved, and is in possession of Mrs. Abraham Lansing, of Albany, a granddaughter of Gen. Gansevoort, who commanded at Fort Stannix at the time of its siege. That flag was a *State* flag, and belonged to the Third New York regiment, of which Gansevoort was colonel, and was all through the Revolutionary War, and was at the siege of Yorktown and the taking of Cornwallis. *That* flag was displayed at the Orishang Centennial of 1877, and the remarks of the late Gov. Seymour on that occasion show the difference between the two flags, viz., the

one rudely improvised for the occasion, as above stated, and the one belonging to Gen. Gansevoort's Third New York regiment. Those two flags, and their history, and the incidents connected with them, are often confounded with each other, and apt to mislead.

Rome, N. Y.

D. E. WAGER.

FONES-WINTHROP-FEKE—HALLETT—UNDERHILL—ALSOP.—Thomas Fones, of London, Eng., *m.* first Anna, a daughter of Adam Winthrop, of Groton Manor, Eng., and secondly Priscilla; by his first wife he had, among other children, a daughter Elizabeth, who was born at Groton Manor, and who *m.* April 25, 1629, Henry Winthrop, second son of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, and a grandson of Adam Winthrop, above mentioned; Henry was accidentally drowned at Salem, Mass., the day after his arrival in New England, July 2, 1630; his widow, with the only child of this marriage, Martha Johanna, *b.* May 9, 1630, who *m.* about 1646 Thomas Lyon, of Stamford, Conn., and Margaret, the wife of Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts, landed in Boston in November, 1631. Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop *m.* secondly, 1632, Lieut. Robert Feke (Feake, Feek, Feeke, Fekes, Feeck, Feac), of Watertown, Mass., who, in conjunction with Capt. Daniel Patrick, invested largely in lands in and about Greenwich, Conn.; by this marriage she had a number of children, one of whom, Elizabeth, *b.* 1633, *d.* 1674, *m.* 1658 Capt. John Underhill, of New England fame; a daughter of this marriage, Hannah Underhill, *b.* February 10, 1666, *d.* August 23, 1757, *m.* Richard Alsop, of Newtown, Long Island, N. Y. Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop-Feke *m.*, thirdly, William Hallett, *b.* 1616, in Dorsetshire, Eng., *d.* 1706, who, a few years after his marriage, became the owner of a large tract of land, including what is now Ravenswood, Astoria and a part of Long Island City, N. Y.; their eldest child, William, was born in 1748. When and where were William Hallett and Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop-Feke married? When and where did Richard Alsop marry Hannah Underhill?

JAY.—In reply to query, requesting names of the children of John Jay, of New York, first chief justice of United States: Gov. John Jay, *b.* 1745, *d.* 1829, *m.* April 28, 1774, Sarah Van Brugh, daughter of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey, and had by her, who *d.* 1802: Peter Augustus, *b.* 1777, *d.* 1843; Susan, *b.* 1780, *d.* young; Maria, *b.* 1782, *d.* 1856, *m.* Goldborough Banyer; Ann, *b.* 1783, *d.*, *unn.*, 1856; William, *b.* 1789, *d.* 1858; Sarah Louisa, *b.* 1792, *d.*, *unn.*, 1818. The pedigree of the family may be found in Bolton's "History of Westchester Co., N. Y.," vol. II (1881) and Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent," 3d edition (1894).

New York.

WILLIAM JAY.

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT.—Please explain the difference between a deputy and an assistant, both of which are mentioned in the early colonial records. The qualification clauses of some of the patriotic societies permit eligibility under ancestors who have served in these civil positions.

C. A.

ASSISTANTS AND DEPUTIES.—In a "History of Plymouth Plan'tation," by William Bradford, the second governor of the colony, Mass. Hist. Soc. Colls., vol. 3, 4th series, Boston, 1856, page 101, says (1621): "Shortly after William Bradford was chosen Governor in his stead, and . . . Isaak Allerton was chosen to be an Assistant unto him, who, by renewed election every year, continued sundry years together . . ." Page 156 (A. D. 1624): "The time of new election of their officers for this year being come and ye number of their people increased and their troubles and occasions therewith the Governor desired to chainge ye persons, as well as renew ye election; and also to add more Assistants to ye Governor for help, counsell and ye better carrying on of affairs . . . The issue was that as before there was but one Assistant they now chose 5 . . . and afterward they increased them to 7, which course hath continued to this day."

A glance at the volumes of the "Plymouth Colony Records" will show that these assistants were the law-makers, the court, distributed the lands and regulated the affairs of the colony. They were subsequently supplemented by the representatives or House of Deputies or General Assembly. For instance, in Rhode Island, see "Annals of Providence," by William R. Staples, Prov., 1843, page 312: ". . . in the charter granted to this State, then Colony, in the fifteenth year of King Charles 2d . . . it is ordained and declared that forever hereafter, twice in every year . . . the Assistants and such of the freemen of the said company, not exceeding six persons for Newport, four persons for each of the respective towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, and two persons for each other place, town or city, who shall be from time to time thereunto elected or deputed by the major part of the freemen of the respective towns . . . shall have a general meeting or assembly, then and there to consult, advise and determine, in and about the affairs and business of the said company or plantation."

"In virtue of this clause your committee are of opinion that the town of Providence hath a constitutional right to send four deputies to the General Assembly of this State."

On pages 100, 101 in the "Articles of Agreement . . . upon the re-uniting of the Colony of Providence Plantations" (1654) I find: "Thirdly, We agree that the General Court of this Colony, or General Assembly to transact all affairs except election, as making of laws, trial of general officers, &c., shall be held by six Commissioners chosen by each town of the Colony."

On page 645 is a "List of the Representatives in the General Assembly, 1664, First Session."

I have several times been asked by both ladies and gentlemen for an explanation of the above, and have replied with the foregoing quotations, &c. Mr. Crawford Arnold, on receipt of such reply, recently suggested that it would be a very desirable thing (and his opinion was endorsed by Miss Annie H. Wharton, the authoress of "Through Colonial Doorways," &c., a member of the Colonial Dames, and one who has given much attention to the preparation and examination of applicants' claims) to insert

the above query and reply in THE HISTORICAL REGISTER. It appears to me that his suggestion is a good one and would be appreciated by your numerous readers who are preparing claims in the various patriotic societies.

Philadelphia.

EDWARD CLINTON LEE.

CHEESEMAN.—In reply to inquiry on page 489, January number, write to Dr. Timothy Matlock Cheeseman, No. 46 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.

S. W. J.

DELAPLAIN—NEVILLE—VAN VERN.—Information wanted of these families, names of the wives of John Price, who *d.* at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War.

HUBBELL (see page 194).—In the October number I furnished a list of eleven descendants of Richard Hubbell who served as commissioned officers during the Revolution, which was followed in December by a similar roster of the descendants of Edward Jackson, numbering thirteen. Additional research and correspondence have enabled me to add two names to my list, thus bringing a tie with the Jacksons.

No. 12. Jesse Hubbell. Ensign Fifth New York Continental Line, served three years; dates not recorded; also lieutenant of lines under Capt. Job Wright and Lieut.-Col. Marinus Willett, raised for defense of New York frontier for eight months, April 28, 1781.

Information furnished by State librarian of New York.

No. 13. Comfort Hubbell, *b.* 1729, *d.* 1797. Ensign Eleventh company, Thirteenth regiment Connecticut militia, January 8, 1778, to ———.

From records of the General Assembly of Connecticut and family records.

I think Mr. Jackson's list, giving the names of nine Jacksons who were members of the Cincinnati, must remain unparalleled. But five of the Hubbells were eligible to the Order by having served the requisite period in the Continental line, and but one actually joined.

The following is a list of the descendants of Richard Hubbell, who held colonial commissions. It is confined to the colony of Connecticut, but it is my belief that the records of Massachusetts would add to the list.

1. John Hubbell, *b.* 1652, *d.* 1690. Lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Johnson's company, which marched for the relief of Albany against the French and Indians in 1690; died in active service. His commission, made in manuscript and signed by Gov. Robert Treat, is preserved by his descendants.
2. Richard Hubbell, *b.* 1654, *d.* 1738. Ensign Stratfield company 1709; lieutenant 1713.
3. Samuel Hubbell, *b.* 1657, *d.* 1713. Ensign Stratfield company 1708; lieutenant 1709.
4. Richard Hubbell, *b.* 1684, *d.* 1758. Lieutenant Rifton company, town of Stratford, 1728. Commission, signed by Governor Talcott, preserved. Captain 1737.
5. Daniel Hubbell, *b.* 1691, *d.* 1735. Lieutenant Stratfield company 1729; captain 1731.

6. Ephraim Hubbell, *b.* 1694, *d.* 1780. Ensign Stratfield company 1731; lieutenant 1734; captain 1745.
7. Eleazur Hubbell, *b.* 1700, *d.* 1780. Lieutenant North Fairfield company 1740; captain 1750.
8. Samuel Hubbell, *b.* 1714, *d.* 1784. Ensign Kent company 1753; lieutenant 1755; first lieutenant Third company of the Third regiment, raised to go in the expedition against Crown Point, 1755; first lieutenant Fifth company First regiment, raised for same war, 1756; first lieutenant Fifth company Fourth regiment 1757; captain 1759.
9. Eleazur Hubbell, *b.* 1739, *d.* 1810. Lieutenant (company and date of commission not given in Year-Book of Society of Colonial Wars, from which his name is taken).
10. Gresham Hubbell, *b.* —, *d.* —. Captain of North Stratford company 1758.
11. John Hubbell, *b.* 1734, *d.* 1810. Lieutenant in Second troop of Horse, Fourth regiment, 1769. The captain of this troop was Gold Sellick Silliman, who, during the Revolution, was brigadier-general commanding the Connecticut militia.

Excepting the case of No. 9, Eleazer Hubbell, the above list is taken from the official colonial records of Connecticut.

H. W. HUBBELL, Captain First Artillery.

Fort Wadsworth, N. S. H., March 12, 1895.

THOMSON.—Information wanted of ancestry of Joshua Jones Thomson, a Quaker. He had four children—two boys and two girls. One of the sons, John, was commander of a vessel that traveled to the West Indies; the other son, Thomas, assisted his father in his business, which was cooperage and a packer of meat. Joshua Jones Thomson owned some seven acres of ground in Philadelphia, known as Spring Garden, and during his lifetime gave the butchers of Philadelphia privilege of killing on it free of charge. Thomas Thomson married a Quaker lady named Amy Jones, and had one son, Joshua Jones Thomson. When he became 28 years old he emigrated to Cincinnati, in the year 1818. His father died in Philadelphia of yellow fever in the year of 1798. Any information would interest the remaining heirs of Joshua J. Thomson.

MITCHELL.—Information wanted of descendants of Nathaniel Mitchell of Sussex county, Delaware, and Governor of the State in 1805.

SMITH.—Record wanted of the descendants of Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith (1750–1819), president of Princeton College, N. J.



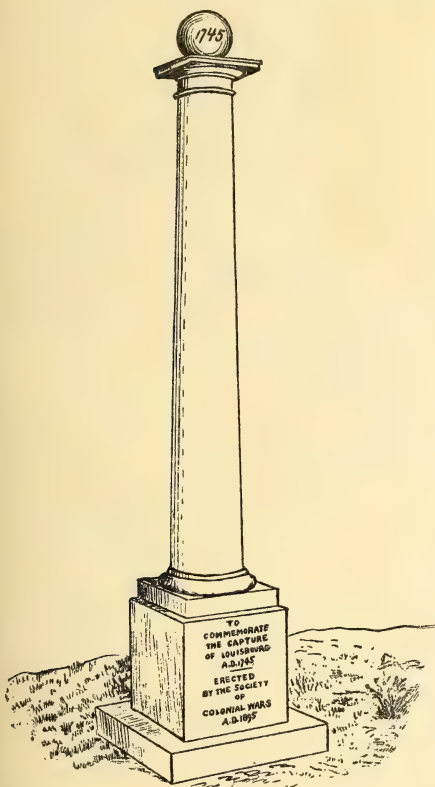
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Society of Colonial Wars.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

Vol. 2

JUNE, 1895.

THE SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG IN 1745.

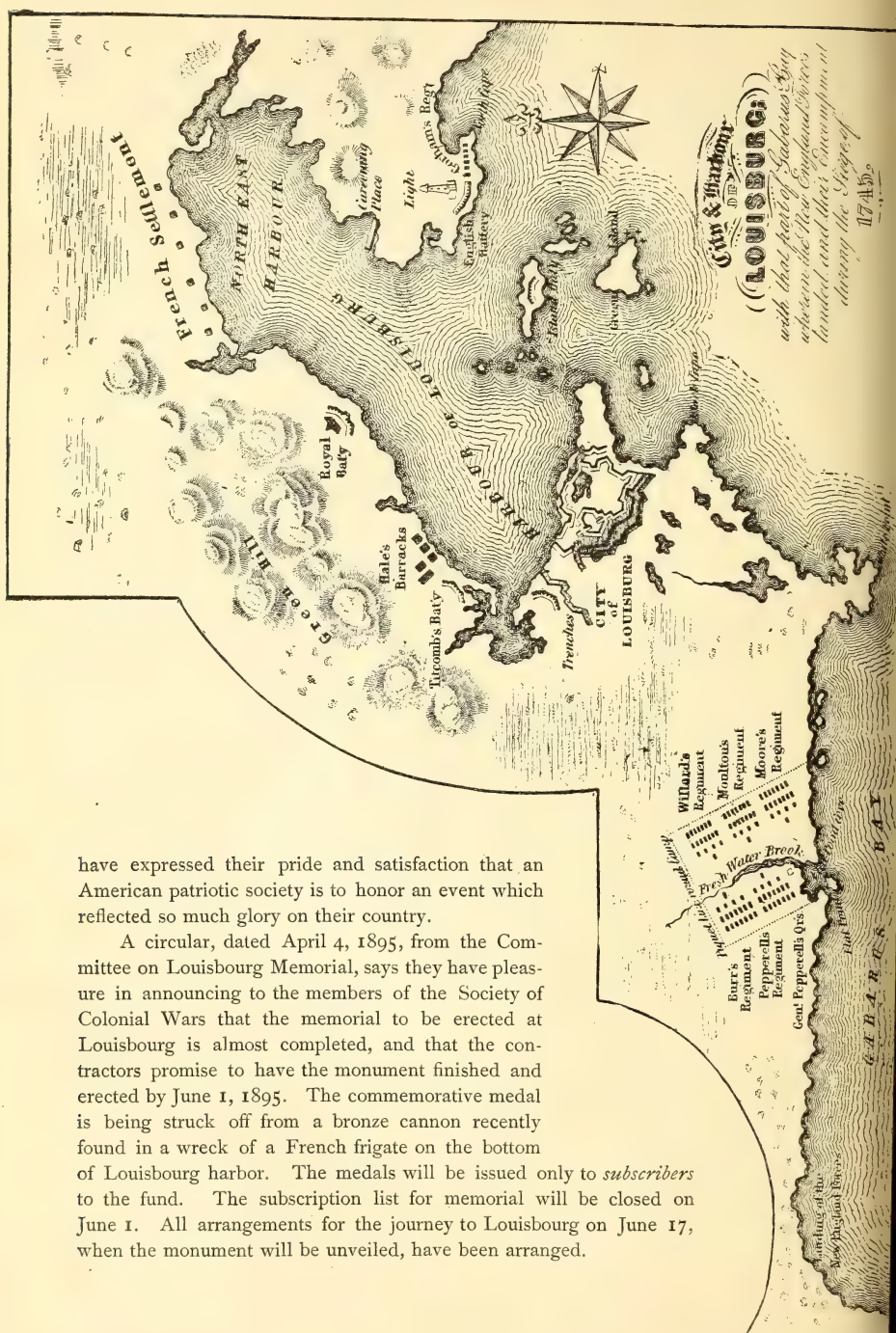


[The Society of Colonial Wars will unveil on June 17, at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, the monument erected by it (many of whose members had ancestors in the expedition), in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Louisbourg to the New England troops, June 17, 1745. The commemoration of so important an event in our history is our excuse for devoting so much space this month to the Louisbourg expedition, which we respectfully dedicate to the Society of Colonial Wars.

A circular, prepared by the Committee on Louisbourg Memorial of the Society of Colonial Wars, Howland Pell, Esq., chairman, for the information of members who have subscribed to the fund for the erection of the memorial in commemoration of the gallant victory of the American colonial forces at Louisbourg, states that last summer a sufficient sum was subscribed to warrant the undertaking of the movement. The Society was presented with a free site, located on a well-preserved redoubt, connected

by a causeway with the King's Bastion, where General Pepperrell received the keys of the fortress from Governor Duchambon in the presence of the assembled troops. The position is a most prominent one, and the memorial will be a landmark from the sea and shore. A design presented by Mr. William Gedney Beatty, a member of the New York Society, was selected. It consists of a plain Doric granite shaft, rising from a square base, and surmounted by a cannon ball as an emblem of victory.

The Nova Scotia Government authorities, Historical Society and citizens generally are greatly interested in the enterprise, and many Americans visiting Cape Breton



have expressed their pride and satisfaction that an American patriotic society is to honor an event which reflected so much glory on their country.

A circular, dated April 4, 1895, from the Committee on Louisbourg Memorial, says they have pleasure in announcing to the members of the Society of Colonial Wars that the memorial to be erected at Louisbourg is almost completed, and that the contractors promise to have the monument finished and erected by June 1, 1895. The commemorative medal is being struck off from a bronze cannon recently found in a wreck of a French frigate on the bottom of Louisbourg harbor. The medals will be issued only to subscribers to the fund. The subscription list for memorial will be closed on June 1. All arrangements for the journey to Louisbourg on June 17, when the monument will be unveiled, have been arranged.

The ceremonies on June 17 will not be elaborate, but the occasion will be one of great interest, and the historical place is worthy of a visit. It is probable that many persons of distinction will be present, also some war ships and troops.]

FRANCE'S INTEREST IN AMERICA.

The late lamented Mr. Parkman justly observed that "it is the nature of great events to obscure the great events that came before them." Nor can it be a matter of wonder that events like the "storm and stress" of the Revolution, the ruin of estates and impoverishment of families, followed by a period of universal hope and fear, in the birth of a new nation and the untried experiment of a form of government new to the world, that the anxious but portentous struggles of the "old French war" should have passed from the people's memory.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle spoke of the eighteenth century as inane, and contemptuously cast it into the limbo of *Dry-as-Dust*; but if that great man could have lived to this day he would have seen in it the mightiest series of events, issuing for the good and welfare of human civilization, out of an "agony and bloody sweat," such as the world has never known.

The heroic Greeks, in their wooden walls at Salamis, saved Europe from becoming a satrapy of Oriental despotism. Charles Martel, long centuries after, on the slopes of the Pyrenees, with a little Christian army of 30,000, defeated the victorious march of an army of 100,000 Moslems, and saved Christian Europe from becoming Mohammedan. And yet again, Washington and Wolfe were the salvation, not only of America, but of all Christendom, from the blight and horror of feudal despotism. There seem to be recurring cycles in the history of nations, when, in great crises, the fate of humanity hangs upon the courage and resolution of one or two men.

During the first half of the eighteenth and latter half of the seventeenth century the civilization of the nations was moving slowly but surely towards an immense crisis. A period was about to come upon the world either to culminate in an awful disaster or to emerge in victory, which was destined to effect every nation and every people in Christendom. A conflict was approaching of more portentous proportions and more heavily weighted with good or evil to mankind than human history has

recorded. The womb of time was, indeed, pregnant with the throes of a new era for the civilization of mankind.

The advent of Louis XIV. to kingship in France was the signal for immense events and the movement towards the final issues. Feudal despotism flung down the gauntlet to human liberty and the personal sovereignty of man. The Latin nations were to enter the list for a final struggle with the English-speaking race and the supremacy of their systems of government.

When King Louis proclaimed to the world that he was the State as well as the King, thus uniting the State to absolute kingship in the person of one man, he announced a revolution and the supreme attainment of the feudal power. The parliaments of France, as legislative bodies, were swept away, and they became mere recording boards to register the law and the edicts of the King. Tribunals of justice and the machinery of law were emasculated, for the source and fountain of all law was that which fell from the lips of the King, who had become the embodiment of the State, and there was no longer need of their existence. Moreover, the ancient feudal law made the King the sole fountain of ownership throughout his dominion. He owned, by right of feudal law, not only land and house and castle, but he owned the very bodies and souls of his subjects. The sacramental formula, "I swear to be your man," was the denial of the last vestige of liberty or ownership. Men could occupy house or castle only at the King's caprice, for the declaration of forfeiture was in his power. Never has the ingenuity of man devised a more scientific scheme of despotism or slavery than the feudal system of the French Louis. And as the King held, so held every rank and grade of men to those below them. It was a vast hierarchy of despotism!

All systems of despotism end in the same slough of degradation and turpitude. The King was never in want of money. The agents of his fisc could knock at the doors of his subjects, and, like highway bandits, demand so much money for the King; and, in default of payment, the cart and horse, the tools and cattle, were sent to the public market-place and sold to the highest bidder—and the King's coffers were replenished. Universal misery and poverty spread over the land. The parish

priests reported no less than 70,000 deaths in *one year*—perished of cold and hunger! Children were found by the wayside with tufts of grass in their little mouths, and mothers with the roots and leaves of plants in their lips—died of starvation! And all this in a land once teeming with harvests and wine, with busy labor and industry!

And meanwhile, where and what was the great feudal king doing? His court was filled with courtesans and courtiers, whose supreme duty was to pay him homage and adoration. The old nobility, who had once worn corselet and armor, and charged the enemy at the head of the chivalry of France, were now emasculated, and, as courtiers, became the pampered sycophants of the King, to live in silken dalliance and unbridled luxury. Great fêtes at the gardens of Versailles extended for days and weeks, the court abandoned to profligacy and luxurious indulgences. A thousand lanterns lighted up the avenues and pathways of the park for wanton lovers, courtiers and courtesans, all alike arrayed in silken robes and ribbons and painted faces. The very fountains spouted wine instead of water. Courtiers of this enervated nobility were employed to attend the King at rising from his bed. A great noble of historic name was to hold a ewer to the King, in which he could wet his royal fingers. Another stood by with a napkin, to hold it to the King, on which to dry his fingers. And for such work salaries of forty, fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars a year were given. And yet the subjects of this great king were dying, at a rate of 70,000 a year, of misery and want!

Under the regency of the Duke of Orleans the régime went on. The Duke was intellectually a better man than Louis XIV. He loved his ease, and entered from the first day of his accession on a career of eating and drinking, of sensuality and brutality. He hated the wicked, wanton, merciless and cruel wars of his uncle, and the remembrance of that wide desolation of the Palatinate, where no less than eighty towns and villages and cities were burnt to the ground, and where the King, like another Tamerlane, could boast that no blade of grass could grow where the hoofs of his horses passed. Fugitives were fleeing to every seaport in Europe to escape the horrors of their ruined country; and, strangely enough, a colony of these victims

reached New York and received a brotherly welcome, and provided with land and homes near Newburg, where their descendants are to this day—the best citizens of our country. The Duke-Regent preferred a palace life, and he may, perhaps, have had visions of a coming day of retribution at Sedan.

The régime of feudal despotism was doing its work, for now was approaching the beginning of decay, and the nation was on its downward way. After six o'clock in the evening the palace doors were barred and locked, and no messenger, no ambassador, no officer could enter. The palace of the Regent of France was closed, and the nightly orgie was to begin. Surrounded with boon companions, his dear courtesans and courtiers, with the two duchesses, his daughters, at table, the sensual pleasures began. When the fumes of wine had roused the jaded faculties to vivid action, the feast was to be enlivened by amusement. We may presume that here we find the origin of the "*living pictures*." The Duchess de Berry was said throughout France to be the wickedest woman in the dominion; and there, in the presence of her own shameless father, she represented Venus rising from the sea, Venus in recumbent attitude on the couch pining for love, and nymphs floating like dreams through the room, illustrating "*love and life*." Finally, stupefied by excess of wine, the debauchery ended in a drunken sleep, and the servants carried them to their beds. All this was not occasional, it was the practice, and ten years of it ended the regency; and the Duke of Orleans died with blasphemy upon his lips. It was an age of the nude, the sensual and the shameless. They did not even call it art.

To those who see a wise Providence in the history of nations, the long-suffering reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. are but too apparent in working out the destinies of their peoples. France was moving on the downward slope of national degradation and ruin.

In his youth the young Louis XV. was the passionate desire and hope of his people. Revolt against the despotism that weighed them down deeper in ruin was impossible, and the nation could only express its joy in the death of Louis XIV. and the Regent, by its hail of delight at the advent of the new king, and the people styled him their well beloved, only to reap

the awful harvest of disappointment and despair. The sole revolt possible was *contrast*.

When I was yet a youth I saw the portrait of Louis XV. on the walls of the capitol, and I wondered what dissipated woman it could be that my country was thus honoring. I never could be brought to believe that it was a truthful portrait of a man, much less of a king. But the later historians picture Louis XV. to us seated in a great arm-chair, which he called his throne, dressed in the robes of a woman, tricked out with ribbons and jewels, and with a painted face, complacently contemplating his own grandeur, and his immense feudal power. Already at thirty years of age sensual indulgence had destroyed virility in the royal voluptuary, and he was a mere manikin of a king. Statecraft and the mighty work of a kingdom wearied him; and the exhaustion of his life led him to avoid fatigue and plunge deeper into the cesspools of pleasure. The administration of a great kingdom was transferred to the hands of the low-bred and vulgar Pompadour—the procuress of her royal master. To this woman was given the power to appoint and receive ambassadors; to order marshals and generals and admirals; to give audiences to ministers and envoys, and in fact to become the King of France. Every office in the kingdom was sold by her for gold and jewels, and she heaped up the treasures of a nation, wrung from the very marrow of the bones of her unhappy subjects.

In that beautiful city of Paris, renowned for centuries of history, there was built a gorgeous palace, which Louis called the *Deer Park*; and in the same city was another called the *Bastille*. The Deer Park was the French king's harem, in which were immured the wives, the daughters and sisters of his own subjects, whose beauty or renown had had the misfortune to fall under the eyes of the King. The Bastille was the King's prison, in which his *gens d'armes* led the husbands, brothers and fathers of those in the Deer Park, and who had become *inconvenient* to the King—there to die and rot in its damp and fetid dungeons. Alas! One cannot but wonder that the fiery wrath of the nation slumbered so long!

But there was yet another complication in this society, now swiftly moving on the pathway of decay. Cardinals and priests

swarmed in every office and avenue of public life. Cardinals and priests were in the bed chamber of the King, in the boudoirs of the Pompadours and Montespons, in the departments of the dreaded fisc, fattening and battenning on the people's misery and poverty. Cardinal Richelieu was a statesman-priest, though as hard and cruel as the inquisition of Alba; and Cardinal Mazarin, the Regent's king and the King's king, was an Italian trickster, piling up his millions of wealth for his family and himself. "What the locust left the caterpillar devoured." Every man of note had his priest to whom was consigned the keeping of his conscience, if conscience he had. Armed bodies of tramps roamed at will over the land, occupying the highways and by-ways. *Émeutes*, revolts, riots, robbery and murder were everywhere. Towns were armed and fighting against towns, and each quarter of the great cities was arrayed against every other. That era of the Fronde was a period of anarchy, despotism and universal misery.

Such was the system of government and such the organization of feudal society under cardinals, priests and Pompadours that was proposed to be planted here in America, on the ruins of the old, robust, sturdy democracy of our forefathers in England and America.

Like France, Spain and Italy were under the heavy arm of feudal despotism and the rule of priestcraft. The same conditions existed throughout the populations and governments of all the Latin nations. Louis XIV., by forcing his impotent and worthless grandson on the Spanish throne, thereby subjugated both Spain and Italy to his will, and the formidable Spanish infantry to do his bidding.

The one virile, perfect institution left standing in France was the French army. By the merciless rigor of discipline, by its ancient and continued prestige in the campaigns of aggression and desolation on the Rhine and the plains of Italy, the French army had become the most perfect machine of war and destruction existing in Europe. It was not one whit behind the famed Spanish infantry, drilled and commanded by Charles V., the Duke of Alba and Don John of Austria.

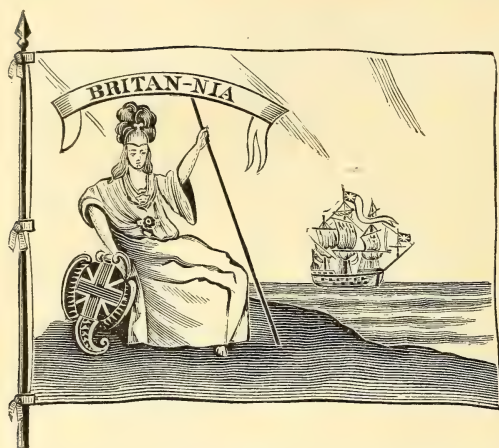
During the early half of the reign of Louis XIV. there returned to France the Count Frontenac, who had been

exploring and traveling through Canada and the great lakes of the northwest of America. Count Frontenac was a man of keen observation and rare intelligence, and his half military training and fearless character made his report of great value. He held before the gaze of the ambitious King the dazzling visions of the conquest and occupation of a continent whose extent was unknown for its vastness, and whose value equaled an empire. He pictured to the King a future when such a conquest would make of France a mere appanage to the greatest kingdom the world had ever known. Intoxicated already by ambition and vanity, the visions of the count became the life-dream and purpose of the French monarchy, and from that day the fixed policy of the government. To make of Canada the great military base for the conquest of America was easy and the feasible thing to do. Year by year cannon and powder and munitions of war, regular soldiers and officers of the French army, military adventurers, desperadoes and vagabonds were streaming over the sea to the St. Lawrence. Entrenchments, forts and redoubts sprung up all along the colonial frontiers. For thirty miles along the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Montmorency, the northern shore was a continuous line of fortifications. Outposts pushed their way across Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and down the Monongahela to the Ohio country, fortifying as they marched. The islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence were garrisoned and fortifications arose along the Bay of Fundy, the Strait of Canseau, Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton. The fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton, was the central point of operations from the sea, and that fortress had been growing in strength and impregnability for twenty years under the hands of engineers of the school of Veaubau.

FRANCIS ASBURY ROE, Rear-Admiral U.S. Navy.

PREPARING FOR THE SIEGE.

For some years previous to 1744 England had been at war with Spain, and early in that year France became the ally of Spain and prepared to make its first move in its attempt to subject



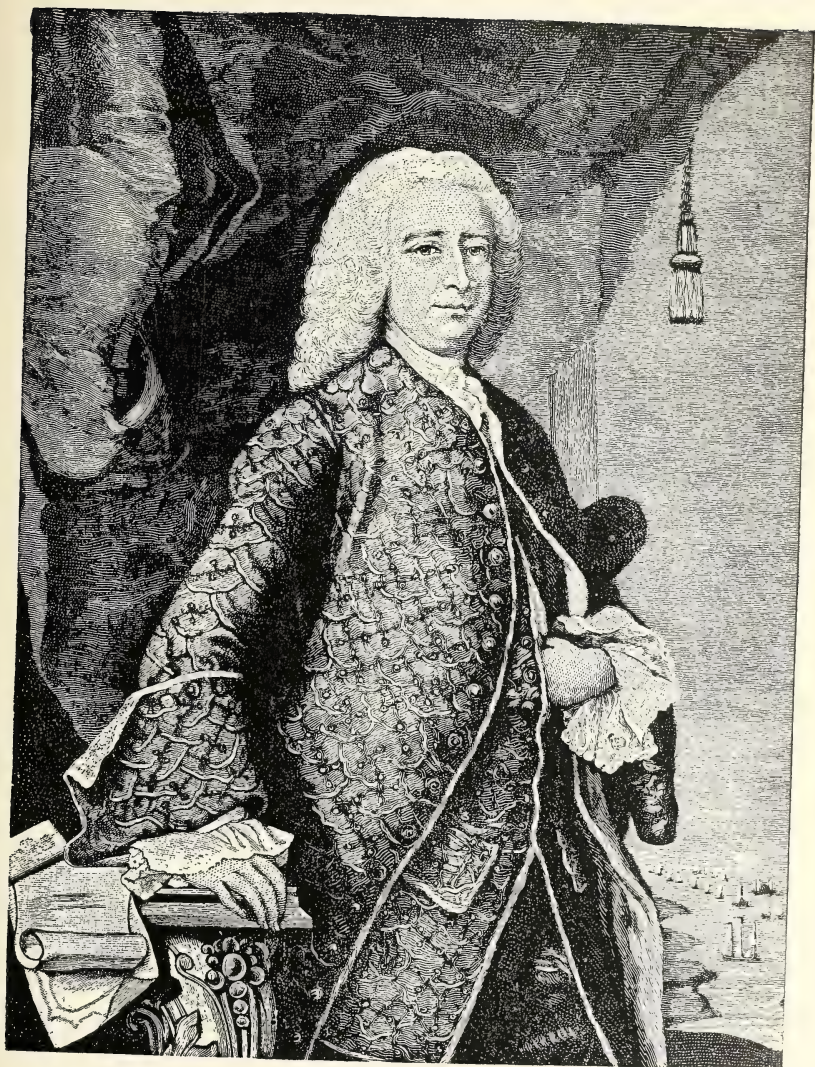
CAMP COLOR AT THE SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG, 1745.

America. We have seen at this time that France was in possession, by right of discovery and the treaty of Utrecht, of the Canadas and of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway in this rich territory and the valuable sea fisheries adjacent, the gate to which she had strongly fortified at Louisbourg.

Immediately upon the receipt of France's declaration of war against England, the French garrison at Louisbourg, aided by Indians, began harassing with considerable success the English fishing colony on Nova Scotia, and threatened total annihilation of their fisheries in that region. Since this directly effected England's American provinces, the colonists were quickly alarmed and aroused to a sense of danger, most keenly felt in New England, where it at once became the general opinion that the great fortress at Louisbourg must be wrested from France to insure, if not restore, safety to their interests in the northern waters on which their comfortable existence then depended, but never dreaming that their success in this undertaking would balk the greatest plot of the age.

The story goes: In the following winter some fishermen, captured at Canso by the French and taken to Louisbourg, came, by exchange, to Boston, bringing the latest details of the strength of the garrison and state of the fortifications to Governor Shirley, who, knowing that the people of New England would back him up in the undertaking, the importance and necessity of the result they knew, conceived the idea of its capture, his admirers have told us, which he had good reason to believe possible early in the coming spring before reinforcements could arrive from France.

Governor Shirley, it is said, took a few friends into his council



GOVERNOR WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

in this matter and plans of procedure were decided upon. First the Ministry was asked to order the American squadron to aid the New England navy in protection of the Nova Scotian fisheries, the true object of seeking its aid being withheld. Then the General Court of Massachusetts was taken into the Governor's confidence, and to it he revealed plans decided upon for the capture of Louisbourg and asked their authorization of the undertaking, and only after some delay was it given by the majority of a single vote—which, in view of the details of the plan unfolded by Shirley, was not surprising. But with the final ballot all opposition to the general idea ceased and everybody became enthused with the scheme.

At this time the condition of affairs in the New England colonies was favorable for the undertaking, and good luck was an important factor on their side throughout the expedition. Governor Shirley, the most energetic of organizers, as soon as he was authorized, addressed circular letters to the other provinces explaining and urging them to join Massachusetts in the undertaking, but, just as he supposed, no troops from the colonies, outside of those of New England directly interested in the cod fisheries, were offered or took any part in it; only a few guns being loaned for the enterprise by New York and some food and clothing came from Pennsylvania. The number of troops voted to be sent were: Rhode Island, 300; New Hampshire, 300, and Connecticut, 500, while Massachusetts undertook herself to raise 3250 men. In a few weeks, the people having entered heartily into the undertaking, the army was recruited from fishermen, farmers and tradesmen through the untiring exertions of enthusiasts, and, by general consent, Governor Shirley selected Colonel William Pepperrell as commander-in-chief of the expedition, he being about the only high militia officer with a "war record" and a large bank account, though there were many men who commanded under him who were well off in worldly goods and had had some military experience.

Lieutenant-General Pepperrell upon assuming command advanced £5000 to Massachusetts to equip her troops and threw his whole energies into getting the expedition properly started, and within the brief space of eight weeks nearly the full quota of provincial troops was raised and the entire preparations completed,

and by the middle of March the New England navy and transports assembled at Nantasket Roads, and before the first of April all had sailed towards Louisbourg the impregnable, followed by the prayers of thousands.

The Massachusetts men sailed under the convoy of the Shirley galley. The whole naval force consisted of three frigates of twenty guns each ; a snow of sixteen ; a brigantine of twelve, and five armed sloops mounting from eight to twelve carriage guns. A sloop from Rhode Island, and one from Connecticut had ten to twelve guns each. The artillery consisted of eight twenty-two pounders, twelve nine-pounders, two mortars of twelve inch, one of eleven, and one of nine inch, from Castle William. Also ten cannon, eighteen pounders, borrowed of Governor Clinton, of New York. Brigadier-General Samuel Waldo commanded the land forces, Colonel Samuel Moore commanded those of New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Lothrop those of Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel Gridley commanded the artillery.

On April 3, 1745, Governor Shirley made the following communication to the Gentleman of the Council and House of Representatives :

In pursuance of the resolution of this Court for forming an expedition against the French settlements on Cape Breton, passed the 25th of January last, which is agreeable to His Majesty's pleasure signified to me upon the present rupture with France, "That I should take all opportunities, as depended upon me to distress and annoy the French in their settlements, trade and commerce."

I have raised three thousand volunteers under proper officers to be employed in His Majesty's service upon that expedition, two thousand eight hundred of which by the twenty-fourth day of last month, and the remainder within two days after were embarked and sailed for Canso, where they were to be joined with three hundred and fifty troops more, raised by the government of New Hampshire for the same service, upon my application to Gov. Wentworth, and to proceed from thence by the first favorable opportunity to Chappewronge bay, to which place I expect they will be followed some time this week by five hundred troops more from Connecticut, raised likewise for the same service by that government, upon my application to them.

While we leave them *en route* we will take a hurried review of the *personnel* of the leaders in the expedition.

C. H. B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM PEPPERRELL



Was born June 27, 1696, at his father's house on Kittery Point in Maine. Much has been said and written of self-made men, but the page of history may be sought in vain for a more perfect example of the best traits of American character than those which were manifest in the career of this remarkable man. He received the practical education of the day, learned to know how to survey the land he purchased, to navigate a vessel beyond the usual log throwing, and to cast an account with mercantile exactness. His first practical knowledge of the ways of life was gained from an Indian raid and the indiscriminate scalping of his neighbors by untutored savages, who thus showed their aversion to the civilizing influences of the European element and modern improvements. His father held the Pepperrell Fort, or castle, built for defense at Kittery Point, and the youth smelled powder before he reached his teens. At this period of the history of New England, personal danger was the rule, not the exception of life.

The Pepperrells became the greatest merchants of New England. They exchanged the products of Maine with every clime. Every seaport saw the ships and knew the name of Pepperrell, and there was no banker in England who would not take their bills of exchange. By constant and judicious investments of their profits they acquired an enormous landed estate, thus unconsciously preparing for the baronial honors later acquired.

From his youth William was trained in the military methods of the day; at the age of thirty he was appointed colonel, an office which gave him command of all the militia of Maine. At about the same period, 1726, he was chosen representative for Kittery, the next year was summoned to the Council Board, and in 1730 was appointed chief justice, an appointment he continued to hold until his death, July 6, 1759.

The choice for a commander of the Louisbourg Expedition by common accord fell upon Colonel William Pepperrell. Though without military experience in the open field, his bearing and character were of one born to command. He threw himself heart and soul into the enterprise. His personal popularity insured a rapid enlistment, his generous advance of money hastened the outfit; the occasion was one in which time was a most important consideration. In addition to these elements of success Colonel Pepperrell brought one still more important to the cause; that of religious fervor. Himself a devout professing member of the church and thoroughly imbued with the peculiar tenets of the day, he was the very man to attract to his standard the stern enthusiasts, who held the faith, and had much of the temper of Cromwell's Ironsides.

The war of Protestant England against Roman Catholic France took the character of a holy war. The motto for the flag, "*Nil desperandum Christo duce*," supplied by his friend George Whitfield, gave to the expedition the air of a crusade, and Puritan clergymen shouldered their axes to destroy the images in the French churches with the same confidence in the

aid of Providence and their own righteousness as the Iconoclasts of Antwerp or Ghent. Deacon Gray, of Biddeford, expressed his longing that he might be with Pepperrell and "dear Parson Moody in the church (Louisbourg) to destroy the images there set up." Such was the magnetism of Pepperrell that the towns near Kittery, his residence, turned out almost to a



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

man, and throughout Maine the spirit ran so high that one-third of the forces of the expedition were enlisted from her population alone ; a statement made and reiterated on many occasions by Pepperrell himself in his correspondence.

Nothing is finer than the temper of his correspondence ; what more admirable than his letter to Wolcott, of Connecticut, where he says, in reply to jealous slanders upon him, that he had acted according to the best

of his ability as a *father to the army*, ordering every regiment its proportion of duty in camp, and that he had reported to the government alike in favor of the whole, making no difference between those of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. If we would but eye the hand of Providence more (he wrote), and ascribe to Him, as His due, all the honor and glory, we should not be jealous one of another. And indeed, when the difficulties of the enterprise are considered, this feeling of entire gratitude to Providence is easily understood.

He left no son to perpetuate his name ; his vast estate he devised to his grandchildren, the children of his daughter Mary, the wife of Nathaniel Sparhawk, his grandson William being named residuary legatee on condi-



GENERAL PEPPERRELL'S HOUSE.

tion of his assuming the name of Pepperrell. When the revolutionary struggle broke out all of them took sides with the mother country.

William Pepperrell Sparhawk, who, after the death of Andrew, was adopted by Sir William as heir to his estate and title, and by act of legislature dropped the name of Sparhawk after his grandfather's death, was graduated at Harvard in 1766. He was chosen member of the Governor's Council, and succeeded to the title of Baronet in 1774. Continuing in office under the mandamus of the King, he was declared by his neighbors to have forfeited the confidence of all true friends of American liberty, and tenants were warned not to take leases of his land. Thus placed under the ban, he withdrew to Boston, and sailed for England in 1775. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, and the next year his vast landed estate was confiscated to the State under the Conspiracy Act. He died in London in 1816. The only Sir William, who could have perpetuated the adopted name of Pepperrell, died unmarried in 1809.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.


Your Dear only Son whom I rejoice that God yet spares to you always
himself unexceptionably well. I hope He'll be quick to give him the gift of
vice if ever in the influence of my dear Brother Edmund die - & his dear Mat-
ter now taking from his eyes. May he be a great & lasting blessing & do
something in his day towards making up the void which must upon us -
with the loss of ~~him~~ ^{him} & my best regards to the wife & Mr. Fortescue & your
self & respects to her of mine to Mr. Fortescue

I am Dear Madam

your affixed the affixed friend
& humble servant

Wm
Depporell

BRIGADIER SAMUEL WALDO.



As far back as the twelfth century we find the Waldo family name of prominence.

The emigrant here was Cornelius Waldo, farmer for John Cogswell, of Ipswich, and later his son-in-law, by marriage to his daughter, Hannah Cogswell. Their youngest son was Jonathan, born in Chelmsford in 1668. He was married, first, November 28, 1692, to Hannah Mason. Among the children by this marriage, born in Boston, where Jonathan had settled, was Samuel, born August 7, 1696.

The father, Jonathan, became quite wealthy, and, retiring from business as a merchant, lived a life of leisure till his death, May 31, 1731.

Samuel Waldo married, 1722, Lucy, daughter of Francis Wainwright, of Ipswich.

In his youth he was brought up in a commercial career as assistant to his father, and later was associated with his brother, Cornelius. His dealings in the products of the coast of the eastern part of the province, consisting of fish, naval stores and lumber, which he shipped to the West Indies, brought return cargoes of rum, molasses, sugar and an occasional servant, recruited from the negroes of that section.

Similar exports to Europe brought the necessities of life to the settlers of the province, and, by way of barter, the real estate of the Waldos became augmented by possession in the District of Maine. Among others was their interest in the Muscongus Patent, which was a tract of nearly a thousand square miles, embracing nearly the whole of the present counties of Knox and Waldo, Maine.

In 1719 this patent, granted in 1629, to John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett, was divided into ten shares, and those owning the shares were known as the "Ten Proprietors." Twenty partners were also taken into the scheme, who were termed the "Twenty Associates." Among these latter were the father and brother of Samuel Waldo.

Through Samuel Waldo's efforts to protect the claims of the proprietors and their recognition of his services, he acquired one-half the whole patent in payment of his efforts. By purchase, he later acquired still more of the tract, thus acquiring a large interest in the District of Maine. To protect this interest and its industries was the source of his assistance and activity in the Louisbourg expedition, and in later campaigns in the northeast country.

The Case of Samuel Waldo of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England Esqr.

In the year 1740, War having been declared between Great Britain and Spain, and a rupture with France, being greatly apprehended, Mr Waldo then in England, thought it his Duty as One well acquainted with American affairs to lay before his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, then One of his Majestys principal Secretaries of State, a plan for the reduction of Cape



GENERAL SAMUEL WALDO.

Breton, and the French Territories on Canada River, to be put in Execution as soon as a War with that Crown should happen—

In the year 1741, Mr. Waldo embarked for New England and soon after his arrival there, communicated to Mr. Shirley, his Majestys Governour of the Massachusetts Bay, the said Plan, and gave him a copy thereof, which he was pleased to approve of—

In 1744, the Attack of the French on Canceau having alarmed New England, the project of attacking the French in their settlements was adopted by the General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, whereupon an Enterprize was formed against Cape Breton and Mr. Waldo who then had the honour of being One of His Majestys Council, and had the Command of the provincial Troops employed on the Frontiers, and the Chief Direction in building there a number of Forts in order to prevent the Incursions of the French and their Indians, and to keep those in the English Interest steady in that attachment, was called upon to engage in this Expedition; and notwithstanding the Inconvenience to his own private Affairs, and especially to some new Settlements he had made, and was carrying on in St. Georges and Madomock Rivers, he with great readiness, engaged in the Undertaking, promoted with all his Intrest the measures concerted for that end, in the Council and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay, and accepted of a Commission to be a Brigadier General of the Forces raised in the several New England Colonies for that Expedition: also Colonel of a Regiment, and Captain of a Company therein, as by the Commission will appear—

In order to carry on this Service, the province aforesaid, made a temporary Establishment for four months only, for the Troops that were to be raised: and very inconsiderable with respect to the pay of Officers: many of whom as well as Mr. Waldo embarked in this undertak^g from a desire of doing essential service to the Interest of Great Britain, and of her Colonies, rather than from any prospect of private advantage to themselves—

By Mr. Waldo's Credit & Influence in the Province: and by his Journey into divers parts of it, to encourage & facilitate the Enlistment of Men, he was enabled, in a very short time, not only to raise his own Regiment, but several other Companies, which were turned over to other Regiments, with whom he embarked, & arrived at the general rendezvous at Canceau (near 200 Leagues distant from Boston) on the 5th of April, and notwithstanding they were impeded, near three weeks by the Ice, with which the whole coast of Cape Breton was blocked up, the Troops were all landed on that Island, before the End of the month, when Mr. Waldo landed with the first detachment and upon the Enemies abandoning their grand Battery he being then next in rank in the Field to William Pepperrell, and appointed to sustain that important Post: and had the Charge and Care thereof, and of all the advanced works (consisting of three other Batteries) during the whole Siege which continued 49 days, until the 17th June 1745, when the strong Fortress of Louisbourg, together with the Island Battery were reduced to his Majestys Obedience—

Upon this important Conquest, and the resolution taken in a Council of War to keep Possession of the Place, Mr. Waldo, instead of being able to return to his affairs in New England, was obliged to Continue with his Regiment, in garrison at Louisbourg, until relieved by the British Troops, and was so long detained in that Garrison, where he lost the greater part of his Regiment by sickness, that he did not return to Boston, with the small remains of it, till 26th June 1746, as will appear by the Address of the Honourable House of Representatives on his Landing—

Of what Importance Mr. Waldo's Services were throughout this Expedition, and how much his Influence contributed towards making the Troops of New England easy, in doing near Twelve months Duty in garrison, after their involuntary Detention therein, will appear from what was represented on that subject by Governour Shirley, in his Letters to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and to the Right Honourable Mr. Pelham—

Mr. Waldo in the services aforesaid was at very great Expence in levying Men for the said Expedition, in rewarding Pioneers for carrying on the Works during the Siege, and for Refreshments & Rewards to the People employed in carrying (on their Backs) from Chapeau Rouge Bay, to the grand Battery and advanced works (being 4 Miles of very bad Roads) Powder, Shot, Shells, and Provisions: and hawling the great Artillery (partly consisting of Ordnance carrying 42 Lt Shot) to and from the advanced Works, for his own Support & Maintenance during the Siege: and afterwards while he continued at Louisbourg, and in transporting himself in his return to Boston—

Besides the Time, Services and Expences aforesaid bestowed on the said Expedition, Mr. Waldo by his Endeavours to serve the Public therein suffered great Losses in his private Fortune & Estate in the said Province, in having thro' his zeal for the said Service, by his Influence over the Inhabitants in the Eastern Parts of the province where his Estate lay, so thinn'd that Frontier in raising Levies for the said Expedition, that the Norridgerock, Penobscott and other Tribes of Eastern Indians, taking advantage thereof, in his Absence in the year 1745, while in garrison at Louisbourg, broke the Peace which had long subsisted: killed some and drove off others of his Tennants consisting of 249 Families: destroyed his Houses, Mills, Dams, & Cattle, & ruined his Settlements in those parts which at great Expence of his private Fortune, had been rais'd to be very considerable in value, and were in most flourishing Circumstances, when entirely laid waste, to his great & irreparable Loss, which appears by the aforementioned Letters to the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pelham and a Certificate from Sir William Pepperrell—

That as his Majestys Pleasure was signified, and the proper authorities conveyed to Sir Peter Warren & Sir William Pepperrell, by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for answering all necessary expences, for securing said Conquest: until a regular establishment should be made, by Bills to be drawn on the Paymaster General & other Public Officers: Mr. Waldo having compleated his Services as aforesaid, did not doubt he should receive his Majestys Pay, according to the Commission he held, and that he should

have been reimbursed all his necessary Expence on Pioneers &c. according to the assurances given by Mr. Shirley at Louisbourg, and by Mr. Warren then Governour of the Place: that the Officers would receive his Majestys Pay, for keeping a Garrison when their necessary Expences were greater than they would have been in any other part of his Majestys Dominions: but was disappointed therein by Sir Peter Warren & Sir William Pepperrell not drawing on the Paymaster General for that purpose, as they intended to do, had they not been prevented by suggestions of its interfering with the Demand of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, which had paid money upon acco^t for supporting the Place after the Conquest—

Upon the arrival of the Reinforcement from Gibraltar, the American Officers returned Home: and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay having made a Computation of the Pay of their Officers, not only for the time they were engaged in the Expedition, but also during the time of their being detained in Garrison at Louisbourg, upon the Terms of their incompetent & expired Establishment offered and paid money to Individualls upon such computation, which the pressing necessities of most of the Officers obliged them to accept of; and the said province having in this manner closed their acco^t, transmitted it to England, as the Foundation in their Claim in an Application to Parliament for a Reimbursement, wherein they made no charge in regard to Mr. Waldo, either for Pay during their temporary Establishm^t, or that he had so dearly earned during his Detention upon the Absolute necessity of continuing in Garrison for security of the place, till relieved by his Majestys Troops; so that he remained without pay as an Officer, without reimbursement of his Expence, or any recompence for his Losses: but not doubting but he should be considered favourably on these several Heads, when he should make his humble Application to His Majesty for that purpose which he was upon the point of doing—

When he was again called upon in consequence of his Majestys Commands, signified by Letters from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in April 1746, to take part in the then intended Expedition against Canada, which afforded him a probable prospect of obtaining Rank in his Majestys Army, as he had the Command of a Regiment again conferr'd upon him, and afterwards upon the refusal of Mr. Gooch to take upon him the Command of this Expedition (whom his Majesty had been pleased on this Occasion to promote to the Rank of a Brigad^r General) Mr. Waldo was at the Desire and with the approbation of Mr. Gooch, Governour Clinton and Admiral Warren, appointed to Command in Chief, with the Title of Brigad^r. General: and in that Quality he held himself in readiness for the Execution of the intended Design, and continued to Act, till that Expedition being laid aside, and the Officers dismissed, he was again left unprovided in point of Rank or by half pay—

Mr. Waldo takes Leave to Observe that while the principal Persons, who claimed Merit from the reduction of Cape Breton, received Marks of his Majesty's Royal Favour, particularly Gov^r Shirley and Mr. Pepperrell (created a Baronet) & Sir Peter Warren & Sir William Pepperrell having each received One thousand Pounds to defray their extraordinary Expence

during their Residence at Louisbourg: while every Officer received some pay or Consideration for his Services Mr. Waldo who raised 850 Men, for the Expedition and continued second in Command in the Garrison, till relieved by the British Troops, being by that means 508 Days in the Service, has not the Honour of holding any Employment under his Majesty, has received no pay from the province or any Consideration or reward in any manner whatever—

But relying on his Majestys known Justice, and being assured of Redress from his royal favour and Goodness, Mr. Waldo most humbly hopes his Services, with the Estimate of his Expences contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, will be taken into Consideration, and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the Allowance of Pay agreeable to the purport of his Commission, with reasonable Compensation for his Expences and Losses: and to provide for him on the military Establishment or afford him such other relief as to his Majesty in his great Wisdom and goodness may seem meet—

Gen. Waldo met his death 23 May, 1759, near Bangor, while on an expedition of this nature.

The following is from the *Boston News Letter*:

On Wednesday the 23d Instant the Honorable Brigadier General Waldo, who went with his Excellency in his late expedition to Penobscot, drop't down with an Apoplexy on the March just above the first Falls; and notwithstanding all the Assistance that could be given, expired in a few Moments. His Excellency had the Corps brought down with him to the Fort Point, where it was interred in a Vault built for the purpose on Friday, with all the Honours due to so faithful a Servant of the Public, and so good a Commonwealth's Man as the Brigadier has ever shown himself to be.— Upon landing the Corps, it was received by a guard, and when Procession began the Ship *King George* fired Half-minute Guns 'til it arrived at the place of Interment:— The Procession was lead by an Officer's Guard, next to which the Minister, then the Corps carried by the Bargemen of the *King George*, and the Pall was supported by the principal Officers: The Governor followed as chief Mourner, then the Officers of the Troops and the Master-Artificers, employed in building the Fort, two and two; and the whole closed with a Captain's Guard: Upon Coming to the Ground, the Troops under Arms form'd a Circle. Divine Service was performed, and a Sermon suitable to the awful Occasion preached by the Reverend Mr. *Phillips*: And upon the Interment of the Corps, the Guards fired three Volleys over the Grave.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM VAUGHAN.



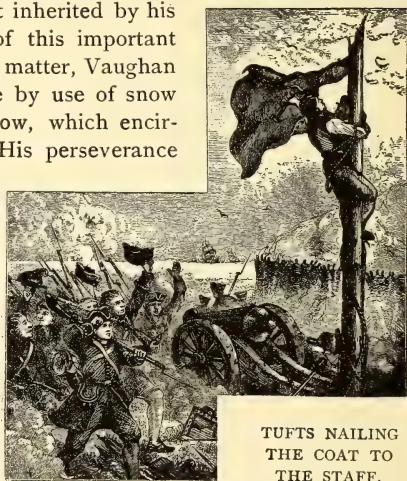
As to the crediting of the proper person for the inception of this bold enterprise, the present, as well as the

past, students of history can rely simply on the facts of the case as placed before the public in the writings of the different claimants and their supporters. To Governor William Shirley has been ascribed by his contemporaries the origin of the plan to acquire this desirable vantage ground.

It is, however, more probable that Shirley received the idea from Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, who, in turn, had been approached by William Vaughan, a son of George Vaughan, who held the office of lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, 1715-17. He was born in 1703 at Portsmouth, N. H., and graduated at Harvard College in 1722, the third in a class of thirty-one. His father and grandfather and himself had been engaged in fishing and trading, and sent many vessels to the fisheries on the Newfoundland banks. So Vaughan, his captains and men, were to a great extent familiar with the fortress at Louisbourg, and, when war was declared in 1744 between France and England, the seafaring men of the District of Maine naturally turned their thoughts to their neighbors of Cape Breton, and the coveted position as a harbor of refuge and base of supplies and a vantage point from which the French might descend on their settlement.

The adventurous spirit which had animated his ancestors in settling the country, in common with that inherited by his men, suggested the acquisition of this important position. So, eager to attempt the matter, Vaughan proposed an assault and surprise by use of snow shoes in winter over drifts of snow, which encircled the walls of the fortress. His perseverance and ardor, from contagion or a desire to rid himself of his importunities, actuated Governor Wentworth to refer the scheme to Governor Shirley.

In carrying out the preparations for the expedition, Vaughan was prominent, and, though commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, refused a regular command. A member of the council of war before Louis-



TUFTS NAILING
THE COAT TO
THE STAFF.

bourg conducting the first column against the citadel, and destroying naval stores by his active participation, he identified himself personally in the undertaking, and his exploits may be said to have reached a climax when, with thirteen men, he entered the Grand Battery on observing its deserted appearance one morning. One of his men, William Tufts, climbing the flagstaff with a red coat, fastened the same to the staff, which act so excited the ire of the French that a hundred men were sent to retake the battery, but with his small party Vaughan kept them from landing till reinforcements arrived. This small success encouraged the troops to land their siege guns, and also furnished a goodly supply of ammunition, which equally weakened the defense by the French.

Notwithstanding this record, the following letter, written a few days after the capitulation, reveals a sad state of affairs for the arduous patriot:

LOUISBOURG, June 19, 1745.

I have lived in great bitterness of mind, and have cheerfully done my duty at the same time, despite those who chose to fret me. I rejoice at the opportunity of wishing you joy of our conquest of Louisbourg. They surrendered the sixteenth and we entered the seventeenth. I have reason to be thankful for what I have done in this affair. I hope to sail to-morrow for London.

Letters regarding him from others in London speak well of him, and as one worthy of honor and profit for his share. Unfortunately for him, as well as others, he was not to reap a reward, which others received.

No doubt Governor Shirley did not properly advance to the credit of the subordinate American officers their share in the work done. He absorbed, to a great extent, the credit of the origin and successful issue of the expedition, which, to the mortification of the hardy New England fishermen, was rendered void by the surrender of the fortress to the French by the Peace of Aix La Chapelle in 1748.

Colonel Vaughan's unsuccessful attempt at vindication and for payment of service ended suddenly by his death of small-pox in December, 1746.

A tardy appreciation of his services was accomplished in 1812, when the legislature of Massachusetts granted half a township of land to his heirs "for services performed and money expended."

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS.

COLONEL RICHARD GRIDLEY,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Rich: Gridley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, decorative flourish at the end.

Thirty years after the siege of Louisbourg, traced and superintended the battery on Bunker's Hill, which was erected in the night before the memorable battle. He subsequently planned and superintended the erection

of Fort William Henry. He was appointed commander-in-chief of artillery in the Continental army by Congress, but on account of age declined to serve, when Gen. Knox was appointed.

LOUISBOURG OF 1745.

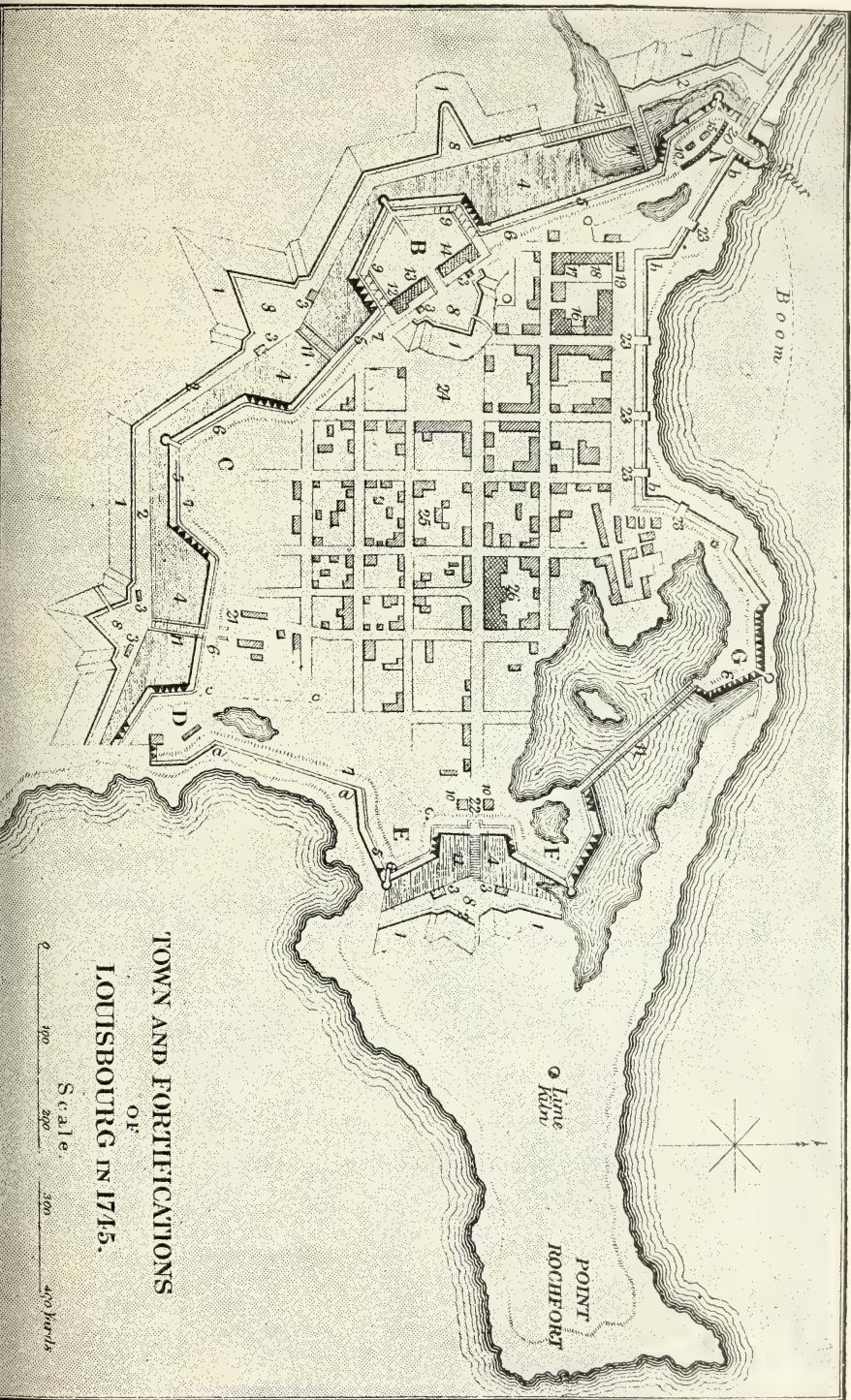
It is proper here for us to do what it did not seem to have done, that is to consider what this little army of 4300 worthy "raw troops" and its fleet of a hundred sails, including fourteen provincial navy vessels carrying 200 light guns, was expected and hoped to accomplish.

When, on the morning of April 30, the provincials arrived in front of Louisbourg they then realized fully the difficulty of the task they had undertaken so willingly and almost blindly. Here

was a walled town fortified in every accessible point, with a rampart of solid masonry thirty to forty feet high and a deep ditch twice as wide, the only entrance to the town being over a drawbridge guarded by a battery of thirteen guns of good calibre, on the land side, and towards the sea inclosed by high pickets and guarded by a narrow channel filled with numerous reefs; while at the entrance of the "snug harbor," but a few hundred yards wide, was an island fortified with a strong battery of thirty twenty-eights, and at the bottom of the harbor was a still stronger battery of twenty-eight forty-twos and some eighteens. This was the fortress apparently as impregnable as nature and art could make it, that had taken the French twenty-five years to build at a cost of millions of dollars, which it was expected the provincial militia to capture, and to add more difficulty to their task was the knowledge that at any moment they might be obliged to defend themselves from an attack in the rear by a greater force of Canadians and Indians.

KEY TO TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS OF LOUISBOURG IN 1745.

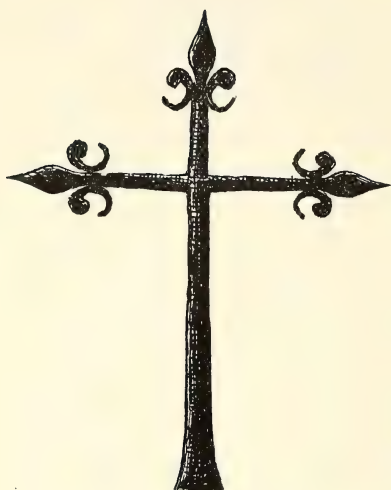
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. Dauphin bastion and circular battery. | F. Maurepas bastion. |
| B. King's bastion and citadel. | G. Batterie de la Grève. |
| C. Queen's bastion. | a. a. Palisade. |
| D. Princess' bastion. | c. c. Picquet. |
| E. Bourillon bastion. | |
| 1. Glacis. | 15. Powder magazine. |
| 2. Covered way. | 16. Fortification house. |
| 3. Traverses. | 17. Arsenal and bakehouse. |
| 4. Ditch. | 18. Ordnance. |
| 5. Parapet. | 19. General storehouse. |
| 6. Ramparts. | 20. West gate. |
| 7. Slopes of same. | 21. Queen's gate. |
| 8. Places of arms. | 22. East gate. |
| 9. Casemates. | 23. Gates in quay curtain |
| 10. Guard houses. | (b. b. b.). |
| 11. Wooden bridges. | 24. Parade. |
| 12. Governor's apartments. | 25. Nunnery. |
| 13. Church. | 26. Hospital and Church. |
| 14. Barracks. | |



TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS
OF
LOUISBOURG IN 1745.

Scale
0 100 200 300 400 furlongs

THE SIEGE.



FROM THE LOUISBOURG CHURCH SPIRE.

Like many another I never tire reading the heroic exploits of the "gallant forty-three hundred," so it is without apology I introduce briefly again the oft and better-told story of the siege of Louisbourg in the spring of 1745.* The provincial fleet with the army had all safely arrived at Canso, the general rendezvous agreed upon, April first. From that day they were ice-bound for twenty-nine days, when the army embarked and marched towards Louisbourg, meeting but faint opposition to their

progress, and encamped at a safe distance, and thereupon General Pepperrell, having mastered the situation through scouts, at once began a systematic siege of the town, which had been fairly surprised, as the first knowledge it had of the nearness of an enemy was when he knocked at his gate. The following day the gallant Vaughan and Gibson and 400 men reconnoitering took peaceful possession of the Grand Battery, one of the strongest and most important of the outside defenses, which the French had deserted in the night, having been frightened away by a false rumor or alarm, and for the want of a flag nailed a red coat to the staff. Several attempts were made to recapture this battery, but the Frenchmen were always repulsed and the New Englanders held it till the end. It was a Godsend, for it was completely armed and stored with ammunition, and Colonel Vaughan was not long till he had the guns trained on the town.

It was at the first seen by General Pepperrell that it was of the utmost importance that the battery on the island opposite the town

* The Literature of the Siege of Louisbourg, 1745, is given in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Vol. V., and a romance, entitled "Elizabeth," founded on the 1745 Siege, by Francis C. Sparhawk, is printed in the *New England Magazine*, 1885-6.



THE SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG, 1745.

Green Hill battery.
English battery.
Square battery.
English lighthouse:
battery.
Grand battery.
Island battery.

7. Citadel.
8. Hospital.
9. West gate.
10. South gate.
11. King's gate.
12. East gate.

13. Lighthouse.
14. Warren's ship *Superb*.
15. *Vigilant*.
16. Fire ship.
17. Fire schooner.
18. French privateer.

19. Capt. Gayton's ship.
20. Capt. Tyng's ship.
21. Where ships watered.
22. King's wharf.
23. Iron battery.
24. Circular battery.

should be captured, and to this object he gave his attention after he and Gridley had erected batteries on Green Hill to cover the west bastion and to play on the town itself. To erect these required steady and hard work day and night for two weeks, all the time under fire. Other batteries were erected at the lighthouse, out of some of the surplus guns of the Grand Battery, and with thirty big guns accidentally discovered in the water—the second “Godsend.”

It was the middle of May before results of Pepperrell's continuous bombardment began to appear, and then a fascine battery demolished the town-gate and shattered the walls considerably, and day after day of continual cannonading resulted in many more embrasures in the walls. From a reliable source early in June Pepperrell learned that the garrison was getting disheartened and placed all their reliance on the island battery to protect them till the arrival of expected succor from France. So to bring matters to a crisis he increased his attack on it by strengthening his batteries on a cliff at the lighthouse commanding the island and pouring red-hot shot into the town and for days the firing on both sides was vicious.

By June the 14th, Pepperrell's lighthouse battery had almost silenced the island battery and it was still receiving an incessant fire; the enemy's northeast battery was also so badly damaged the men could not stand to their guns; the circular battery was in ruins and the guns dismounted; the west wall a wreck; the King's bastion almost demolished; hunger, fatigue and fear had depressed and demoralized the soldiers and inhabitants and evidence having reached them that Pepperrell was getting ready to storm the town from all sides, so to the great joy, but not surprise, of the Americans, they were made the happy recipient of a flag of truce, late in the afternoon of June 15, which came to General Pepperrell, through his valiant Captain, Henry Sherburne, who commanded the advance battery at the west gate, from Governor Duchambon, asking time to consider terms of capitulation. At 8 P. M. the reply was sent giving the Frenchman till 8 o'clock in the morning to make up his mind, and in the meantime all firing ceased.

Promptly in the morning the Governor submitted his idea of articles of capitulation on which he proposed to surrender

everything. It took several days to arrange all the details of the surrender, for the articles were not signed till the 19th, but on the 17th, Pepperrell marched into the town, at the head of his jubliant troops and took formal possession. Captain Bennet was dispatched, in his ship, to Boston, bearer of the good news, where he arrived at midnight July 3, and Boston never has seen a more lively Fourth of July than that of 1745, and the gallant achievement filled America with joy and gratitude. Captain Montague, in his ship, went express to London with the news,



Sketch of Louisbourg from a painting owned originally by Sir William Pepperrell. The view is from the N. W. side of the interior harbor, near a bridge spanning an inlet. (Reproduced from Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*.)

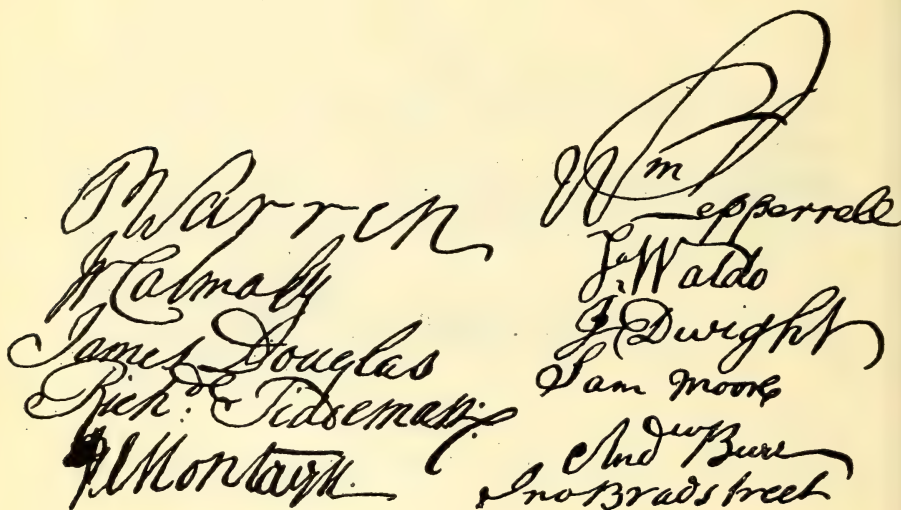
and for days the whole kingdom rejoiced, while Europe was astounded at the victory of Pepperrell, the merchant-soldier and his militia. His grateful Sovereign was pleased to create Pepperrell a Baronet of Great Britain and send him a commission to raise and command a regiment in the British line. Governor Shirley, also, was commissioned a colonel for projecting and promoting the expedition. And thus, only a few received rewards for the memorable victory of America over France for the good of England.

By the capitulation over 4000 French surrendered. They

were sent in cartel-ships to France. The French lost during the siege about 300 killed and the Americans only 130—many of these through accidents at guns.

Too great prominence cannot be given to William Pepperrell for his pluck and luck, because it was in the face of these and other difficulties that he achieved his victory over an ample garrison of experienced soldiers in one of the strongest fortified towns of the age, naturally protected by its situation: the want of experienced gunners, but they soon learned; the want of good guns, but better were captured; the want of ammunition, but it was found and most of the time he had a third of his army on the sick list.

C. H. B.



Warren
 Malcom
 James Douglas
 Rich: Tidseman
 Montague
 Pepperrell
 J. Waldo
 G. Dwight
 Sam Moore
 Andrus
 Ino Bradstreet

SIGNATURES AT A COUNCIL OF WAR, JUNE 3, 1745, ON BOARD THE "SUPERBE,"
 OFF LOUISBOURG.

COMMODORE PETER WARREN, R. N.



There is the name of another which will ever be prominent in the story of the siege of Louisbourg in 1745. It is that of Commodore Peter Warren, R. N.

Peter Warren was born at Warrentown, county Meath, Ireland. He was a son of Captain Michael Warren and his wife, Catherine, widow of Sir Nicholas Plunket, of Dublin, and daughter of Sir Christopher Aylmer, Bart., of Balrath. She had the unusual distinction of having been a descendant of thirteen (who were of kin to nine of the

others) of the twenty-five barons who were sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta. After his father's death, in 1712, Peter Warren, when twelve years old, was placed under the care of his uncle, Matthew, Lord Aylmer, rear-admiral of Great Britain, who bred him a Protestant, so he could enter the navy, though he never embraced the Reformation and never professed himself a Protestant until within a few days of his death. Baron Aylmer had Peter appointed to the regular naval service on the *Falmouth*, fifty guns, of which his elder brother, Oliver, was a second lieutenant, 1719-1722, and, having passed the regular graduations of rank, he was, June 19, 1727, appointed post-captain of the *Grafton*, ship of the line, and sent to the Mediterranean. Next year he took the frigate *Solebay* to the West Indies, and returned to England in 1729, when he was appointed to command the *Leopard*, fifty guns, and was in active service till 1741, and then was transferred to the West India station in command of the *Squirrel*, and, in 1742, of the *Launcetron*, forty guns; and in this year, on being appointed commander-in-chief of the West India squadron, he hoisted his flag on the *Superbe*, sixty guns. His fleet then consisted of fifteen frigates, carrying 550 guns, and with this powerful fleet he captured many prizes from the Spaniards. It was fresh from these victories that he went, by orders from the admiralty, to aid the New England colonies.

For his services at Louisbourg, Commodore Warren was commissioned, August 8, 1745, rear-admiral of the Blue squadron, and July 14, 1746, for further distinguished naval services was made rear-admiral of the White by his grateful sovereign. The following year he was in active sea service against the French, and, with Vice-Admiral Anson, gained the memorable victory over the French fleet of thirty-eight sail off Cape Finisterre. For his gallantry on this occasion he had the honor of the decoration of the Order of the Bath. His stall in the Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster Abbey, bears the above arms on a brass plate as a Knight of the Bath.

Subsequently, in 1747, Sir Peter gained several other naval victories, and therefor was promoted vice-admiral of the White, and from then until May, 1748, when he was on his last cruise, he was in continual sea service, and was promoted vice-admiral of the Red squadron. "Few men ever attained or better deserved so great a share of popularity as Sir Peter Warren. He had the singular happiness of being universally courted, esteemed and beloved." At the general election in 1747 he was chosen representative in Parliament for the city of Westminster. In 1752 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London and of the Goldsmith's Company, and was nominated for alderman for the Billingsgate ward, but, declining to serve, he had to pay the fine of £500 as the price of non-acceptance. Immediately after this Sir Peter went to visit his kin in Ireland, where he was honored by the Dublin University with the degree of LL. D. While negotiating the purchase of a large estate near Dublin he died, July 29, 1752, in his forty-ninth year, and was buried in the church at Knockmark with his parents, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. While in America Commodore Warren purchased a large tract of land in the Mohawk valley, in New York, and placed his sister's son, William Johnson, in charge of it, and the colony of Scotch and Irish he had induced to settle upon it. Mr. Johnson became distinguished as a major-general, superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern colonies, chief of the Six Nations and a baronet of Great Britain; and his son, Major-General Sir John Johnson, succeeded to his offices and was equally as prominent in colonial affairs, but, remaining loyal to the Crown, he was obliged to flee to Canada and forfeit his New York estates when the colonies declared their independence.

Commodore Warren married a daughter of General Stephen de Lancey, of New York, and resided, it is said, at No. 1 Broadway, which house, he built, some New York historians say. He also had a country seat at Greenwich, then near New York, and a prominent street in the city was named for him. He had four children, girls, all born in New York; one died in infancy, and of the others, Anne married General Charles Fitz Roy, Baron Southampton; Charlotte married Willoughby, Earl of Abington, and Susan married Lieutenant-General William Skinner, of a New Jersey family.

When Governor Shirley asked the Ministry to send the American squadron to co-operate with the New England navy in protecting the fishermen about Nova Scotia, he also wrote Commodore Warren, the commander-in-chief, then at the West Indies, making the same request, but in neither case saying anything about the proposed expedition against Louisbourg. It was, however, given out in the colonies that Warren would be at Louisbourg with his fleet, and on the strength of this many were induced to enlist for the expedition; but the commanders did not learn till the day of sailing that Warren had declined to help protect the fisheries without orders. So it was with considerable anxiety, saying nothing to the men of the disappointment, they set out; but great was their joy when, April 22, while lying at Canso, Warren's fleet of four large line-of-battle

ships hove in sight, having received orders from the Ministry to give Governor Shirley the aid he asked, as will be seen from the following letter from the Duke of Newcastle addressed to the governors of the colonies of North America.

WHITEHALL, June 3, 1744-5.

SIR :

His Majesty having thought it necessary, for the Security of the Colonies in North America, and particularly of the Province of Nova Scotia (which has been already invaded by the French, and upon which there is great reason to apprehend, that they will early in the spring renew their attempts by the Attack of Annapolis Royal), to



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PETER WARREN, K. B., LL. D.

employ such a strength of Ships of War in those Seas, under the Command of Commodore Warren, as may be sufficient to protect the said Province, and the other neighboring Colonies in North America, and the Trade and Fishery of his Majesty's Subjects in those Parts, and may also, as Occasion may offer, attack and distress the Enemy in their Settlements, and annoy their Fishery and Commerce; I have his Majesty's Commands to signify to you his Pleasure, that if Mr. Warren shall apply to you for assistance, either of Men, Provisions or Shipping, to enable him to proceed either to the Relief and Succour of Annapolis Royal, or of any other of His Majesty's Forts and

Settlements, or for making any Attempts upon the Enemy, you should in all such cases be aiding and assisting to him, in the most effectual Manner, and according, as, upon Consultation together, shall be judged proper for carrying on his Majesty's Service; and you will be ready to concert and advise with Mr. Warren upon all Occasions that may arise, which shall have Relation to the Services in which he is employed; and particularly you will procure and communicate to him, the best Intelligence you shall be able to obtain, of the State and Condition of the Enemy's Settlements, and of the Ships in their Harbours; that he may be enabled to judge whether it may be practicable and adviseable to make an attempt upon any of their Ports.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.



Commodore Warren at once offered his services to General Pepperrell, who assigned to him the task of "preventing the introduction of provi-

sions and succors into Louisbourg." This duty he did, and did well, till the capitulation. He guarded the door while Pepperrell fought, and stood by to assure fair play. The presence of his powerful fleet encouraged the provincials, and they found his ships a convenient magazine for luxuries, as well as ammunition; but throughout the siege Commodore Warren did not fire a shot at the town nor its batteries, nor land a marine.

Pepperrell placed his ships under Warren's command, and kept up constant communication and consultation with him, and together they demanded the surrender of Louisbourg on May 7, and jointly arranged and signed the terms of capitulation. Warren, with the activity that had made him famous, had captured a score or more of French merchantmen coming into Louisbourg, by the middle of May; destroyed the towns of Nigonish and St. Ann, and burnt the shipping and captured the French man-of-war *Vigilante*, 64 guns and 600 men, laden with military stores, all of which "produced a burst of joy in the army, and animated the men with fresh courage to persevere," wrote Pepperrell to Shirley. After the capitulation Warren also captured three French ships, valued at nearly a million pounds sterling, and many other prizes, the proceeds of which, by naval rules, went half to the Crown and half to the officers and crews of the regular fleet. The provincials could not see it otherwise but that in equity some of this prize money ought to go to them, and this incident was one of the hundreds of wrongs that rankled in their bosoms till the outbreak of the Revolution. They got but very little booty in the town, and their poor pay was unpaid, so, especially at this time when, as Pepperrell wrote, the army was "extremely destitute; soldiers are almost naked; many of them barefooted," they were exceedingly chagrined to see Warren's fleet enjoying such bounty through the "rules of the service."

By June 7 Warren's fleet had been augmented with seven line-of-battle ships and the French frigate which he manned, and when, on the morning of the 15th, after having been ashore and made a speech to the troops about advancing to storm the town, Warren, with his twelve liners and the provincial fleet, sailed up and anchored in a line near the town, their imposing

appearance probably had considerable weight with Governor Duchambon when he was debating whether it was worth while to attempt to resist Pepperrell, then preparing to storm the town; for even if he drove him back the bombardment would be renewed, and, in any event, no succor could reach him through such a barrier as Warren had thrown about the harbor.



ADMIRAL WARREN'S TOMB, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In reporting the capitulation and occupation of the town to Shirley, General Pepperrell wrote :

"I need not again express to you, sir, that I esteem it of the highest consequence that His Majesty's ships were sent here under the command of a gentleman whose distinguished merit and goodness New England claims a particular right to honor and rejoice in. I should want words to express the instances of his zeal in the affair, and the

entire readiness he has shown through the whole of it to give the army all possible assistance, but to your Excellency, and every one who knows him, it is enough to say Commodore Warren was here."

As a reward for his services, Warren was promoted rear-admiral, and was appointed governor of Louisbourg the following year, until which time the government of Cape Breton was administered by Warren and Pepperrell conjointly. The Legislature of Massachusetts voted a congratulatory address to Pepperrell and Warren, and Pepperrell, in replying, said:

"It is with pleasure that I observe my country's gratitude for the good services and assistance of the brave and worthy Admiral Warren, whose singular vigilance and good conduct rendered his having the direction of His Majesty's ships employed against this place peculiarly happy; and I flatter myself that the harmony which has subsisted between us in the prosecution of His Majesty's service has also had an happy effect, and I esteem it an auspicious aspect of Divine Providence upon this place, that a gentleman so peculiarly qualified and disposed to promote its prosperity is appointed by His Majesty to the government of it."

Warren and Pepperrell arrived in the *Chester* at Boston, June 1, 1746, where an ovation awaited them. To an address of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Warren replied: "They may depend upon my zeal and service while I live for the colonies in general and this province in particular."

C. H. B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S PART IN THE SIEGE.

Benning Wentworth

For several years prior to the reduction of Louisbourg the commerce of the New England colonies had suffered great injury from

the French privateers fitted out at that stronghold, and, moreover, its proximity to the Grand Banks was particularly menacing to the New England fishing fleets. The home port of many vessels on the Grand Banks was Portsmouth, and here centred much of the European and West Indian trade of the colonies. Here also were located the mercantile houses of many affluent merchants and ship owners, notably that of Gov. Benning Wentworth, while just across the Piscataqua in Kittery were the extensive warehouses of Col. William Pepperrell.

Among the prominent merchants of Portsmouth was Maj. William Vaughan, who was largely interested in the fisheries, and had a fishing-station at Matinicus, an island off the coast of Maine. The French interfered with his business, and when the General Court of Massachusetts finally voted to undertake the expedition against Louisbourg, Maj. Vaughan hastened to Portsmouth, where he found the Assembly in session. Gov. Wentworth, anxious to support Gov. Shirley in carrying out the expedition,



GOVERNOR BENNING WENTWORTH.

urged upon the Assembly the importance of the enterprise, and it was unanimously voted to raise troops and co-operate with Massachusetts.

Soon after William Pepperrell had been appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition, Gov. Shirley, in order to pay Gov. Wentworth a compliment, addressed him a letter, in which he said :

It would have been an infinite satisfaction to me, and done great honor to the expedition, if your limbs would have permitted you to take the chief command.

Gov. Shirley believed undoubtedly that such a proposition could be safely made, on account of the Governor's gout ; but in this he was mistaken, for Gov. Wentworth unmindful of his gout immediately offered his personal services. Gov. Shirley, thus placed in an exceedingly embarrassing position, was compelled to apologize, and informed him that any change in the command would imperil the expedition.

Within a period of eight weeks New Hampshire raised for the expedition a regiment of three hundred and fifty men under command of Col. Samuel Moore, and fitted out a sloop-of-war with fourteen guns, commanded by Capt. John Fernald. Moreover, one hundred and fifty men were enlisted in New Hampshire, who were aggregated to the regiment in the pay of Massachusetts. New Hampshire, therefore, exclusive of one hundred and fifteen men, who were sent to reinforce the garrison, after the surrender, furnished five hundred men or approximately one-eighth part of the entire land force in service at the siege.

The officers of the regiment of the rank of captain and above were : Colonel, Samuel Moore ; lieut.-col., Nathaniel Meserve ; major, Ezekiel Gilman ; surg., Dr. Joseph Pierce ; chap., Rev. Samuel Langdon ; capt., John Flag ; capt., Nathaniel Fellows ; capt., John Light ; capt., Henry Sherburne ; capt., Jonathan Prescott ; capt., Samuel Hale ; capt., Edward Williams.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon was president of Harvard College from 1774 to 1780 ; and Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, was a surgeon in Col. Richmond's Massachusetts regiment.

The New Hampshire forces arrived at Canseau, the rendezvous, on March 31, two days before Gen. Pepperrell and his troops from Boston. While the army was detained at Canseau some three weeks, waiting for the ice which then encircled Cape Breton to be dissolved, the New Hampshire sloop-of-war performed important services, capturing a French Merchant ship from Martinico, retaking a transport, which had been captured by the French the day before, and covering the detachment which destroyed the village of St. Peters.

Col. Vaughan's march with the New Hampshire men, around Green Hill and the capture of the Grand Battery has already been related. He notified Gen. Pepperrell at once of his occupation of the battery by the following message.

May it please your honor to be informed, that by the grace of God, and the courage of thirteen men, I entered the Royal Battery, about nine o'clock, am waiting for a reinforcement and a flag.

But before reinforcements could arrive a hundred men were sent out in boats from Louisbourg to retake the battery. Then the intrepid Col. Vaughan, with his gallant little band of followers, exposed on the open beach to a fierce fire from the city and the boats, so successfully resisted the enemy, that they were prevented from landing, and were forced to retire, when the reinforcements arrived. This was the first daring and successful operation of the siege, the value of which cannot be overestimated, for it contributed materially to the success of the expedition, by placing in the possession of the colonists this powerful battery of thirty heavy cannon, with which to harass the enemy.

Another important service performed by the New Hampshire troops was that of drawing the cannon from the landing place to the camp, over a deep marsh, which was exposed constantly to the guns of Louisbourg. In this arduous service they were engaged for fourteen consecutive nights, drawing the cannon on sledges, constructed by Lieut.-Col. Meserve's direction, who was a shipbuilder by trade. Each sledge was about sixteen feet long and five feet wide, and on it was placed a cannon, then a team of two hundred men, with straps over their shoulders sinking to their knees in the mire dragged it to the camp. This was "a labor beyond the power of oxen," as Dr. Belknap says, and it was, therefore, a source of great disappointment to these troops, when their meritorious services on this occasion were not given just recognition in the accounts afterwards sent to England and published.

In the disastrous assault upon the island battery by four hundred volunteers under Capt. Brooks, many from the New Hampshire regiment were among the number. And later when a general attack upon Louisbourg by land and sea was proposed, Col. Moore offered to transfer his regiment to one of the men-of-war and lead the attack. Soon after abandoning this plan it was decided to erect a battery on Lighthouse Cliff, so as to destroy, if possible, the impregnable island battery, directly opposite. For this hazardous undertaking two companies of New Hampshire troops commanded by Capt. John Tufton Mason and Capt. John Fernald volunteered, and under cover of the New Hampshire sloop-of-war built the lighthouse battery, which partially silenced the island battery, a result, which in no small way influenced Gov. Duchambon to capitulate.

The news of the surrender of Louisbourg was received by Gov. Wentworth, by express from Lieut.-Gen. Pepperrell and Col. Moore, July 5, 1745. The joyful result of the expedition was hailed in New Hampshire, as it was throughout the colonies, with ringing of bells and firing of cannon, and Governor Wentworth, in accordance with the vote of the Assembly, ordered a "public entertainment in the town of Portsmouth and at His Majesty's Fort William and Mary," in honor of the event. The share of New Hampshire in the reimbursement subsequently made by the British government to the new England colonies, amounted to sixteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds sterling.

When Sir William Pepperrell, on his return from Louisbourg in 1746, passed through New Hampshire, he was received in Portsmouth, as he had been in Boston, with the highest distinction and honor. He entered the

town in a barouche, preceded by a troop of horse and the New Hampshire officers at Louisbourg, with music and colors flying, and followed by His Majesty's Council of New Hampshire and a large number of the prominent civil and military officers of the Province. Sir William was saluted with cannon and escorted to Gov. Wentworth's mansion, where he dined with the governor, and in the evening was conveyed in his barge to the Pepperrell mansion across the river in Kittery.

FRANKLIN SENTER FRISBIE.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PART IN THE SIEGE.

The interest and part which the peace-loving province of Pennsylvania took in the siege of Louisbourg, 1745, can best be stated by the following extracts from the records of the Pennsylvania Assembly :

The Governor's message to the Pennsylvania Assembly :

4th mo., 4th, 1745.

GENTLEMEN :—The Secretary is ordered to lay before you two Letters I received on the 25th of the last Month from Governor Shirley and Commodore Warren, by an Express from Boston. The Importance of these Dispatches laid me under an indispensable Obligation to call you together again before the Time to which you stood adjourned, and now you are met, I cannot doubt but your Resolutions will be such as may be for the Advancement of his Majesty's Service, and the common Interests of the Northern Colonies. The Expedition against Louisbourg, you will observe is carried on with his Majesty's Approbation, is supported by seven of his Ships of War, and has been hitherto attended with such Success, as renders it highly probable that the King's Forces will become Masters of the Place, if they shall be reinforced in time by the rest of the Colonies.

As the Measures to be taken by the government of New-England will in some Degree depend upon your Resolutions, I hope you will enable me to transmit them by the next post.

GEORGE THOMAS.

To this the Assembly replied :

4th mo., 6, 1745.

May it please the Governor,

We have maturely considered the Governor's Message of the 4th instant, together with the contents of the Letters which the Secretary was ordered to lay before us. And our Result is, that as the Enterprise against Cape Breton, is a private Undertaking of the Government of New-England, in which they did not think fit to consult the neighboring Colonies, and wherein, if the Design succeeds, they themselves will receive the principal Benefit, and therefore they have no Right to involve us in the Expense.

That the Expedition is since carried on "with His Majesty's Approbation" we do not doubt, but how far it was intended this Government should be burdened with the Expense arising from it, will best appear when the Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor, mentioned by Commodore Warren, shall be received, until then, we hope, we shall be excused from coming to any further Resolution in an Affair, which, for *other Reasons* than we have mentioned, the Governor must be sensible affords us much Difficulty.

Subsequently the Governor sent the following communication to the Assembly :

GENTLEMEN :

My duty to his Majesty, my Regard for the Interests of the Colonies, and my Concern for the Reputation of Pennsylvania, have all conspired to my calling you together at this Time ; and I do assure myself, that you will joyfully embrace the opportunity of giving a public and substantial Proof of the like Zeal for the King's Service, and the common Good of your Fellow-Subjects. As it has pleased the Almighty to grant a Blessing on his Majesty's Arms, and, after an uncommon Course of Events, to crown the glorious Enterprise of the Government of New-England with Success, I conclude, that Arguments to induce you to do your Parts, for preserving a Conquest of such Importance, are altogether unnecessary ; and that on this pressing occasion, your Resolutions will be so speedy, as well as effectual, that I may be enabled to give a satisfactory Answer, by the next Post, to the Letter which I had the Pleasure to receive by Express from Governor Shirley, and which I have ordered to be laid before you, together with one, since come to hand, from Commodore Warren, enclosing a Copy of the Signification of his Majesty's Pleasure, by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to the several Governors of the British Colonies in North America.

July 23, 1745.

GEORGE THOMAS.

Upon the receipt of this letter the Assembly acted :

5th mo., 24, 1745.

Resolved, That the Sum of Four Thousand Pounds be, and hereby is given to the King's Use ; to be paid into the Hands of John Pole and John Mifflin, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchants ; one Half Part thereof by the Trustees of the General Loan Office ; the other Half by the Treasurer ; to be laid out by them, the said John Pole and John Mifflin, in the Purchase of Bread, Beef, Pork, Flour, Wheat or other Grain, or any of them, within this Province, and to be shipped from hence for the King's Service, as the Governor shall think most fit.

The following message to the Governor was agreed to by the House :

5th mo., 24, 1745.

May it please the Governor,

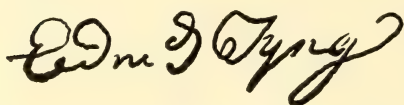
We think it our indispensable Duty on every Occasion to shew our Loyalty and hearty Affection towards our King and the present Government, under whom we not only enjoy our Civil and Religious Liberties in their full Extent, but often meet with peculiar Lenity and Indulgence.

With these Sentiments we have taken in Consideration the King's Commands signified by the Duke of Newcastle's circular Letters to the Governors of the Northern Colonies, and also the other Dispatches, Letters and Papers, which the Governor was pleased to direct should be laid before us ; and although the peaceable Principles professed by divers Members of the present Assembly do not permit them to join in raising of Men or providing Arms and Ammunition, yet we have ever held it our Duty to render Tribute to Cæsar, and have therefore, on the present Occasion, come to the Resolution herewith sent, which we hope will give " Public and Substantial Proof of our Zeal for the King's Service and the common Good of our Fellow Subjects " as well as evidence our ready obedience to his Royal Commands, so far as we can consistently with our Religious Principles.

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.

RHODE ISLAND'S PART IN THE SIEGE.

The aid which the colony of Rhode Island gave to that of Massachusetts is satisfactorily shown in its colonial records. January 29, 1744-5, Gov. Shirley wrote Gov. William Greene, of Rhode Island, stating the importance of the intended expedition against Louisbourg, and suggested, to enlist his aid, that "the exposed situation of your colony by sea, and the resentment of the enemy against it, on account of the activeness of your privateers, make it particularly probable that you may have a sudden visit from the French this summer, if Cape Breton is not reduced," and then concluded with a request for a train of artillery of four pieces. In February the General Assembly authorized the organizing of artillery and infantry companies for the better defense of the colony, and passed an Act for fitting out in a warlike manner the colony sloop *Tartar* to guard the coast, and then passed another Act for fitting out the *Tartar* in order to join the forces of the Province of Massachusetts Bay on the expedition against Cape Breton, and to man her with 130 (afterwards reduced to 90) able seamen and provision her for four months, "and after she be so equipped and manned that she immediately proceed to join the forces raised by the



Province of Massachusetts, and be subject to the commodore of the naval force of the expedition (Edmund Tyng, of Massachusetts) until the 1st day of June, if

there be occasion of the continuing there so long."

In March the General Assembly passed an addition to the former act:

Whereas, the reducing of the island of Cape Breton to the obedience of His Majesty, is of the utmost importance to all His Majesty's dominions, and especially to the provinces and colonies in New England; and this colony being willing and desirous to contribute as much as in their power, in joining the forces of the said Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and the other governments concerned in the expedition against said place, and it being thought proper by this Assembly to make an addition to the forces granted in, and by said act:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the number of one hundred and fifty men enlisted as soldiers (exclusive of commissioned officers) in order to go in said expedition.

Gov. Shirley in a letter to Gov. Greene gave him this advice:

SIR:—I hope, if you can't otherwise man your sloop, you will not scruple, upon this extraordinary occasion, to impress seamen, as this government has done; and if it should happen that the hundred and fifty land forces are not raised, pursuant to the vote of your Assembly, Your Honor will at least make up the complement of your colony sloop, one hundred and thirty men, as at first voted.

This was followed by another Act encouraging soldiers to enlist to go in the intended expedition:

Whereas, Capt. Godfrey Malbone has laid before this Assembly several letters from His Excellency, William Shirley, Esq., Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, wherein is proposed, that a regiment, consisting of five hundred men be speedily raised in this colony, for the aforesaid service, and to be paid by the said Province; and

this Assembly being willing to give all due encouragement to a sufficient number of able men to enlist as volunteers in said expedition :

Be it therefore enacted, that each and every soldier, which hath been, or shall be enlisted by the said Godfrey Malbone, as aforesaid, shall receive from this government the sum of forty shillings, old tenor, as an additional bounty to what is allowed by the said Province, to be paid before they depart out of this colony, viz. : three hundred and fifty soldiers, if so many shall enlist ; but if not, to as many shall enlist, not exceeding that number.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Godfrey Malbone be hereby fully empowered and authorized to command, lead and conduct all such soldiers so enlisted, from the places where they shall be enlisted, till they come into the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Voted and resolved, that George Taylor, Esq., and Lieutenant William Smith, both of Providence, be, and they are hereby appointed, and fully empowered to enlist soldiers into the service of this government, to go in the expedition against Cape Breton, not exceeding the number of one hundred and fifty men ; and what money the said Taylor and Smith shall necessarily expend on said affair, shall be reimbursed to them.

About this time Gov. Clinton, of New York, became anxious, too, about the French and wrote to Gov. Greene, April 15, asking little Rhode Island's protection :

NEW YORK, 15th April, 1745.

SIR :—I have just received an authentic account from the West Indies, of the arrival of the *Chevalier de Cailus*, at Martinique, with seven sail of ships of war ; two of seventy-four guns, two of sixty-four, two of fifty-six, and a frigate of thirty-six guns, with upwards of twenty sail of transports, and thirty-six hundred troops, with an intent to make an attack on some of the British islands there ; and as I find the intelligence of the expedition now carrying on against Cape Breton, is generally spread in these parts, it is very probable that the French commander will not be long without the account, which I apprehend may divert the thoughts of his original intentions to come to the defense of that place ; and in case the English forces should be defeated, it highly behoves all the governments upon this continent to consider well what may be the consequences of such an event.

I have therefore thought it necessary to give you this information, that you may be upon your guard, and in readiness not only to defend yourselves, but to assist your neighbors with your utmost force, both by sea and land, in case of need.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

GEO. CLINTON.

About this time Gov. Shirley made another urgent appeal, May 18, to Gov. Greene for troops, and shortly another act was passed :

Whereas, the town of Louisbourg, on the island of Cape Breton, is now actually besieged by the forces sent against it, by the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and the other neighboring governments, and it having been represented to this Assembly, by the copy of a letter from the general of the said forces that a reinforcement of men is wanting ; and lest any enterprise of such importance to all His Majesty's dominions, should be frustrated for want of some timely assistance :

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that three companies of soldiers be immediately enlisted in this colony, consisting of fifty men each exclusive of commissioned officers, in order to join the said forces.

And be it further enacted, that in case a sufficient number of volunteers cannot be enlisted, as aforesaid, then it shall, and may be in the power of the Governor of this colony, to grant forth his warrant to impress so many as will make up the aforesaid number.

Provided, that no person be impressed into said service, excepting transient seafaring men, and persons who have no certain place of abode, or such as have no visible honest means of getting their living.

And it is further enacted, that Capt. Jonathan Nichols and Captain George Wanton, be a committee to hire a convenient vessel or vessels to transport the said officers and soldiers, as well to the said island of Cape Breton, as back again to this colony.

And it is further enacted, that the aforesaid number of men to complete the said three companies, shall be raised and ready to embark within twenty days after the publication of this act.

And be it further enacted, that the forces to be raised as aforesaid, be joined to the regiment of the colony of Connecticut; and that His Honor, the Governor, write to Lieutenant-General Wolcot, and advise him thereof.

Voted and resolved, that His Honor, the Governor, be requested to write to Capt. Daniel Fones, commander of the colony sloop *Tartar*, and give him instruction to continue in the expedition against Cape Breton, as long as the nature and circumstances of said expedition shall require; unless he shall have instructions from the General Assembly to the contrary.

After Commodore Warren had captured the *Vigilant* he applied to the colonies for sailors to man her, and June 18, the General Assembly passed the following Act, by request of Gov. Shirley in a letter to Gov. Wanton :

Whereas, Peter Warren, Esq., commodore of His Majesty's fleet at Cape Breton, has taken a large French man-of-war, called the *Vigilant*, the manning of which ship with able seamen, will be greatly for the service of His Majesty, and contribute much to the blocking up of Louisbourg, and reducing the same, which this government being informed of, and being ready to promote His Majesty's service in general, and to prevent the good design of the said commodore from being defeated, are willing to give all due encouragement of able bodied sailors to enter immediately into His Majesty's service, on board said ship *Vigilant* :

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the colony, aforesaid, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that a number of able bodied seamen, not exceeding two hundred, be immediately enlisted into His Majesty's service, for manning the said ship.

Voted and resolved, that His Honor, the Governor, write to His Excellency, William Shirley, Esq., Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and inform him what this government has done, in order to raise a number of seamen for manning the ship *Vigilant*, and that he request of His Excellency a certificate that all such seamen as shall be raised in this colony, be entitled to the same privileges as those raised in the province, aforesaid; and that he also write to the Hon. Commodore Warren, and inform him in the same manner, and request of him the same privileges.

Voted and resolved, that His Honor, the Governor, give out warrant immediately to impress forty seamen to man His Majesty's ship *Vigilant*; and if any of those who shall be impressed, shall afterwards enlist, they shall be entitled to the bounty as though they were not impressed; and that the whole be executed between this 3 o'clock, tomorrow in the afternoon.

Voted and resolved, that the time for completing the three companies, (as well by impressing as enlisting,) to go in the expedition against Cape Breton, and getting them ready to embark, be lengthened out, not to exceed the 30th day of this instant June; but that the same be done as much sooner as possible.

Just as soon as Gov. Shirley received the news of the fall of Louisbourg he communicated it to Gov. Wanton and begged that Rhode Island stand

by Massachusetts in trying to hold it, and August 23 Gov. Wanton wrote to Admiral Warren that his colony would do all it could to aid him with "good wishes," but begged to be excused from sending any more men as the colony was in need of all at home, and he was sure that he had furnished his quota. To which the Admiral replied September 13:

Human prudence could not have formed a more advantageous expedition, for the good of the British colonies in particular, nor for our country's interest in general, than this; the great merit of which, I must in justice attribute to the indefatigable pains taken by Governor Shirley, who concerted and carried this great design into a thorough and most successful execution, with the assistance of a very few of the colonies, and a squadron of His Majesty's ships, which must be by latest posterity thought of with the highest gratitude and honor, of those who contrived, assisted and executed so glorious an expedition; upon the success of which, the ease and happiness of us and our descendants does in a very great measure depend.

You see, sir, I speak here, as an American, and a well wisher to the colonies; and am therefore really sorry, the particular one I mean, New York, to which I am nearest related, has not had a greater share in this great acquisition; for it's a mistaken notion in any of the colonies, if they think they are not greatly interested, even the remotest of them, in the reduction and support of this conquest, which will quiet them all in their religious and civil rights and liberties, to latest times, against a designing, encroaching, and powerful enemy, and increase our trade in the fish, fur, and many other valuable branches, to such an advantageous degree to the colonies, and our mother country, as must ever induce them to be extremely grateful to those who have opened so fair a channel for the increase of wealth and power.

He said the matter of Rhode Island's quota had been referred to Gov. Shirley to decide. Evidently Gov. Shirley was not lenient with Rhode Island, for, in a letter too long to reproduce here, to the London agent of Rhode Island, Gov. Wanton gave in detail what his colony did to help Massachusetts capture Louisbourg, and complained bitterly of the latter's treatment. "That our avowed enemies, the Massachusetts, are for catching at every shadow of advantage, whereby they imagine they may prejudice us." So much annoyed was Rhode Island by the alleged aspersions of Massachusetts, for rumors had come that complaints had been made to the King of the backwardness of Rhode Island in sending assistance to Massachusetts, that the General Assembly

Voted and resolved, that the master of the transport proceed with the forces to Nantasket, for the advantage of convoy to Cape Breton; and if no convoy is there to be had soon, that he proceed directly from Nantasket to Cape Breton, and there continue till the expedition against Cape Breton is over.

Voted and resolved, that Messrs. Peter Bours, John Callender and Daniel Updike, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, to extract from the records, the several acts and votes passed by the General Assembly, respecting the expedition against Cape Breton, in order to be sent to the agent: and that they write a letter, to be signed by His Honor, the Governor, and to be sent home, with said votes, setting forth the reasons of this colony's conduct in respect to their not joining in the expedition sooner than they did, to be made use of in the defense of this colony.

Voted and resolved, that Peter Bours, Esq., be, and he is hereby appointed to wait upon the Hon. Roger Wolcott, Esq., deputy governor of the colony of Connecticut, and major general of the forces that reduced Cape Breton, and request of him a certificate of what he knows respecting the conduct of this colony, relating to the expedition

against Cape Breton, and more especially as to the service that our colony sloop has been in said expedition.

The London agent, Richard Partridge, had laid the case of Rhode Island before the Duke of Newcastle and refuted the calumny, saying Rhode Island had sent its only armed ship to Louisbourg and a good percentage of its men and had paid their expenses, besides £8000 had been privately subscribed by merchants of the colony, and, therefore, Rhode Island had done all so small a colony could and as much proportionately as any other.

Gen. Wolcott certified to the bravery of the Rhode Island troops and the efficiency of the *Tartar*, Capt. Fones, which, probably, so pleased the Duke, that he ignored the protests of the Rhode Islanders and called on them for more soldiers, and so another wrong had to be righted thirty years later.

In August the General Assembly becoming anxious about the safety of their seaports:

Voted and resolved, that the captain of the colony sloop be directed by His Honor, the Governor, to make the best dispatch he can, home, as soon as he can get a discharge from the Honorable Commodore Warren; and that his Honor, the Governor, write to the said Commodore Warren, and inform him that our colony sloop is the only guard vessel we have for protecting the trade and navigation of this colony, and request him to discharge said sloop as soon as conveniently may be.

But this did not mean that the General Assembly had become indifferent about Louisbourg after its capture, as it passed the following Act, having been urged to do so by Commodore Warren.

Whereas, the securing the important acquisition of the fortress of Louisbourg, and island of Cape Breton, with its dependencies, from falling again into the possession of the French, is of the last consequence to His Majesty, as well as to all the northern colonies in America; and it being uncertain whether His Majesty can take the place into his own hands, and settle a garrison therein, before the next spring, and lest it should be lost for want of a sufficient force in the mean time, to defend it against the attacks of the enemy:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof, that the said three companies of soldiers, now at the island of Cape Breton, in the pay of this colony, with their officers, shall remain at said place, until His Majesty shall take it into his own hands; or, until they shall receive further order from this government.

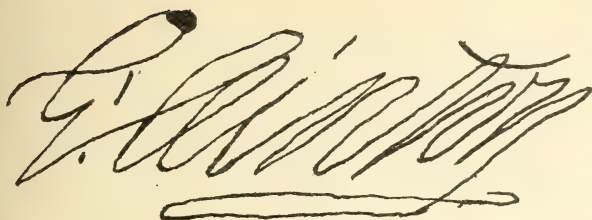
That the troops had to remain much longer than was originally expected was a great regret of the General Assembly, as it had to increase the taxes to defray their expenses, but this did not cause much dissatisfaction in the colony, as there was so great rejoicing over the capture of Louisbourg.

C. H. B.

NEW YORK'S PART IN THE SIEGE.

From the Journal of the Legislative Council of New York, it is learned that at a session, March 12, 1744-5, Gov. George Clinton,* after giving some details

* Gov. Clinton was the youngest son of the Sixth Earl of Lincoln, and was appointed governor of New York May 21, 1741, and entered upon his duties in September, 1743-October, 1753.



as to the French Louisbourg, explained that the Province of Massachusetts Bay had come to the "Resolution to make an Attack upon them

with such Land and Naval Force as they can raise amongst themselves" and that "they depend upon having added to their Strength, by Assistance from the neighboring governments, to act in Concert with them," and that Gov. Shirley had recommended to the New York Council "in the strongest Manner, to contribute a proportional Strength, of Land and Naval Force to join them upon this important Enterprize."

"In his address at this time, Gov. Clinton said: "I did what I thought behooved me to do, with the utmost Dispatch upon publick Faith; I have sent away ten Pieces of Field Ordnance to Boston, with their Implements, without which all other Preparations must have been frustrated," and urged the Council "to use all Diligence in taking proper Measures, that this Province may bear its full Proportion in Concert with their Neighbors, in carrying on this important Enterprize; as the Consequence of our Success in it would be of infinite Advantage to this Province."

At the Council meeting June 5, Gov. Clinton read the circular letter of the Duke of Newcastle calling on the other colonies to aid that of Massachusetts Bay, and again called attention to Gov. Shirley's appeal for men and ships to help him capture Louisbourg, and gave an account of what the New England troops had already done towards it. He then urged that the Council "shall no longer sit still as unconcerned Spectators, nor be content that the neighboring colonies alone recommend themselves to the Favour of their Royal Master, by a vigorous Prosecution of a Matter of so great Consequence to us, . . . nor let them, unassisted by us, reap the Glory of a Conquest so considerable, and it be said, they have in vain solicited us to become Partakers with them," and again begged Council to send men and supplies to Louisbourg. The outcome of this appeal was an Act for the paying of £5000 towards the expedition, passed July 2, by Council.

Gov. Clinton wrote, July 25, to the Lords of Trade, giving a detailed statement of his actions in the matter of aiding Gov. Shirley. He regretted that the Assembly after twelve days deliberation on this act of the Council, had not come to a final resolution "which I am the more surprised at, as this Province may have a greater advantage by this Conquest, than any upon the Continent.

In a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, Gov. Clinton wrote, November 18, "when I found I could not obtain any assistance, and but a trifle in money from the Assembly in aid thereof (the Louisbourg Expedition) I was obliged to dissolve them in hopes I should avail thereby, with

another set of men more ready to promote His Majesty's service." It was from these he got the £5000. He told the Duke of his sending, on his own responsibility, the ten 18 pounders to the Massachusetts, "without which they could not have undertaken the affair, and I have the pleasure to tell Your Grace those very cannon Greatly contributed to the reduction of Louisbourg for which I received the thanks of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay—(tho' I could hardly get my own pay for the transportation of them)." "Upon Mr. Shirley's representation that the Troops were greatly in want of provisions and not having it in my power to procure any at publick charge, I set on foot a subscription and raised £2000 for that end (to which I largely contributed myself), and immediately embarked all sorts of provisions to that value for Louisbourg. Afterwards Mr. Shirley applied to me for gun powder for the service of the garrison when reduced, which I accordingly purchased at my own charge to the value of £900 and transported it thither and since have bought upon my own credit £2000 worth of clothing for the Louisbourg soldiers."

From this letter it appears that the New Yorkers were not disinterested in the success of Gen. Pepperrell, but their dislike to accede to any wishes or demands of Gov. Clinton, exceeded their enthusiasm about Louisbourg. "They are jealous of the power of the Crown," and angry because "they are at the charge of maintaining a Governor." Gov. Clinton made the same complaint Nov. 30, against the Assembly to the Lords of Trade and said in respect to Louisbourg, "They will neither act for themselves or assist their neighbors," and to his appeals "they have shown no greater regard, than voting £5000 (which is not likely to be paid) and that was more than I could expect, as few but hirelings have a seat in the Assembly who protract time for the sake of wages." So it seems that through dislike of Gov. Clinton, who has the reputation of having had but little tact, the New York Province gave no aid to the New England colonies and that what assistance has been credited to it came from Gov. Clinton, personally and officially, and his friends.

C. H. B.

CONNECTICUT'S PART IN THE SIEGE.

As soon as Gov. Law, of Connecticut, received Gov. Shirley's request for aid in the expedition against Louisbourg, he called a special session of the Assembly at Hartford, February 26, when it was voted to raise 500 men, the quota for the colony. A bounty of £10 was voted to each man who would outfit himself. The quota was quickly raised from the best freeholders and divided into eight companies, and five captains were appointed over them, and, March 14, five more captains were commissioned, and the Rev. Elisha Williams, rector of Yale College, was appointed chaplain, the first regimental officers being Andrew Burr, colonel; Simon Lathop, lieutenant-colonel, and Israel Newton, major, all under the command of Maj.-Gen. Roger Wolcott,* then deputy-governor of Connecticut, and in the 67th year of his age—"the oldest man in the army excepting Rev. Mr. Moody."

* Gen. Wolcott's journal kept during the expedition is printed in the Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. I.

The *Defense*, Connecticut sloop-of-war, Capt. Prentis, and 100 men, was ordered to prepare to convoy the troopships, while Jonathan Trumbull and Elisha Williams, who had been appointed a committee, went to Boston and arranged for the junction of the Connecticut with the Massachusetts force.

At about the same time the Massachusetts troops departed for Cape Breton, the Connecticut fleet sailed from New London and arrived at Canso April 25, and immediately entered upon their duties, and performed a valiant part in the siege.

Upon Pepperrell's call for more troops Connecticut voted to raise 300 additional men, and in all the colony furnished 1100 men to the expedition and the garrisoning of Louisbourg and paid their expenses out of the colonial treasury. In 1748 Parliament granted money to reimburse the



GENERAL WALCOTT'S HOUSE.

colonies for expenses on account of Louisbourg. £183,649 of this amount, it is claimed, reached Boston, but Connecticut denied ever receiving any of this, or any other reimbursement.

New Jersey, like Pennsylvania, contributed money towards the expense of the expedition, to the amount of £2000, at the urgent appeal of Gov. Lewis Morris.

C. H. B.

A REGISTRY OF THE COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE HON. WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, ESQ., FOR AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT ON CAPE BRETON.*

GENERAL OFFICERS.

William Pepperrell, Esq, Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces by Sea and Land in said Expedition, by Commission from Governor Shirley, Governor Law, and Governor Wentworth.

Roger Wolcott, Esq., Major-General.
 Samuel Waldo, Esq., Brigadier-General.
 Joseph Dwight, Esq., Brigadier-General.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hon. William Pepperrell, Esq., Colonel and Capt. of the 1st Company.
 John Bradstreet, Esq., 2d Colonel and Capt. of the 2d Co.
 John Storer, Esq., 2d Lieut.-Col. and Capt. of ye 3d Co.
 Richard Cutt, Esq., Major and Capt. of ye 4th Co.

CAPTAINS.¹

Peter Staples,	Ephraim Baker,	John Kinslagh,
John Harman,	Moses Butler,	Thomas Perkins,
William Warner,	Moses Pearson.	

LIEUTENANTS.

John Butler,	John Fairfield,	Bray Deering,
Andrew Watkins,	Benjamin Harman,	John Burbank,
George Garrish,	George Knight,	George Gowell.

ENSIGNS.

Joel Whittemore,	John Greenough,	Joshua Rice,
Nathaniel Kembball,	Joseph Weeks,	Charles Cavenagh,
Thomas Adams,	Thomas Hardy,	John Bridge,
	James Springer.	

Joseph Goldthwait, Adjutant. John Gorman, Armorer.

THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Samuel Waldo, Esq., Colonel and Capt. 1st Company.
 Arthur Noble, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. 2d Co.
 William Hunt, Esq., Major.

CAPTAINS.²

Samuel Moody,	John Watts,	Philip Dumaresque,
Benjamin Goldthwait,	Daniel Hale,	Jacob Stevens,
James Noble,	Richard Jaques,	Daniel Fagg,
	Jeremiah Richardson.	

LIEUTENANTS.

Charles Procter,	James Noble,	Josiah Crosby,
Charles Harrison,	James Bayley,	Stephen Webster,
Solomon Bragden,	William Allen,	John Libbee,
	Clement Chamberlain.	

ENSIGNS.

John Murphey,	John Cargill,	Thomas French,
Joseph Newhall,	Abraham Edwards,	Edmond Morse,
Daniel Meshavey,	Edward Clark,	Jonathan Lord,
John Russell,	John Shaw.	

THE THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Jeremiah Moulton, Esq., Colonel and Capt. 1st Company.

Nathaniel Donnell, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. 2d Co.

Edward Ellis, Esq., Major, Capt. 3d Co.

CAPTAINS.³

Christopher Marshall,
Peter Prescott,
Bartholomew Trow,

James Grant,
Ammi Ruhami Cutter,
Estes Hatch.

Charles King,
Samuel Rhodes,

LIEUTENANTS.

Benjamin Stansbury,
William Larker,
Ebenezer Newall,

Benjamin Phippen,
Jonathan Hartshorn,
John Lane.

John Marston,
Joseph Miller,

ENSIGNS.

Nathaniel Richardson,
Jonathan Hoar,
Ebenezer Summer,

Israel Porter,
John Hearsey,
James Donnell.

Joseph Gerrish,
Joseph Fairbanks,

THE FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Samuel Willard, Esq., Col. and Capt. 1st Company.

Thomas Chandler, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. 2d Co.

Seth Pomeroy, Major and Capt. 3d Co.

CAPTAINS.⁴

Joshua Peirce,
Palmer Goulding,
John Miller,

John Warner,
James Stevens,
Jabez Omstead.

David Melvin,
John Huston,†

LIEUTENANTS.

Abijah Willard,
Joseph Whittcomb,
Timothy Johnson,
James Fry,

John Payson,
Eliezer Melvin,
Reuben King,
John Hamilton.

Ebenezer Alexander,
John Stearns,
Samuel Chandler,

ENSIGNS.

John Trumbull,
William Hutchins,
Benjamin Shelden,

David King,
Isaac Barran,
John Maw.

William Lyman,
Nathan Payson,

Jonathan Hubbard, Adjutant.

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Robert Hall, Esq., Colonel.⁵

Edward Evelith, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. of the 2d Co.⁶

Moses Titcomb, Esq., Major and Capt. of the 3d Co.

CAPTAINS.⁷

Jonathan Bayley,
Thomas Staniford,

Jerenth. Foster,
Charles Byles,

Samuel Davis,
Benjamin Ives.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel Tilton,	Samuel Grenough,	Caleb Swan,
Daniel Giddins,	Isaac Annis,	Samuel Morgan.

ENSIGNS.

Daniel Eveleigh,	Bembsly Glazier,	Joseph Frye,
Joseph Goodhue,	John Rowe,	Joseph Stanwood.

Benjamin White, Adjutant.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.⁸

Sylvester Richmond, Jr., Esq., Col. and Capt. of the 1st Co.

CAPTAINS.⁹

Robert Swan,	Ebenezer Eastman,	Cornelius Sole,
Jonathan Lawrence,	Eben Nichols,	Jeremiah Westen,
	Nathaniel Bosworth.	

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Waldron,	Jonathan Roberts,	James Griffin,
Thomas Moorey,	William Trefry,	Edward Pratt,
Joseph Clark,	Edward Gray,	Seth Hathaway.

ENSIGNS.

Jeremiah Prebble,	John Webster,	Joseph Brown,
Nathaniel Smith,	John Tinney,	Grover Scolley,
	Benjamin Esterbrook.	

Madell Engs, Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.¹⁰

Shubael Gorham, Esq., Col. and Capt. of the 1st Co.

John Gorham, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. of the 2d Co.

CAPTAINS.¹¹

Joseph Thatcher,	Edward Dimmock,	Elisha Doan,
Sylvanus Cobb,	Israel Bayley,	Gersham Bradford,
Jonathan Carey,	Samuel Lumbart.	

LIEUTENANTS.

Nathaniel Fish,	Joseph Freeman,	Theophilus Paine,
Samuel Bartlet,	Joseph Lawrence,	Jonathan Loring,
Nathaniel Bourne,	Peter West.	

ENSIGNS.

Sylvanus Hall,	Joshua Bassett,	William Clark,
Nathaniel Bosworth,	Jonathan Eames,	Caleb Cook,
Jonathan Carver,	Joseph Manter.	

Matthew Lumbart, Adjutant.

THE CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Andrew Burr, Esq., Colonel.
Simon Lothrop, Esq., Lieut.-Col.
Eleazar Goodrich, Major.

CAPTAINS.

David Worster,	Henry King,	William Whiting,
Daniel Chapman,	Robert Denison,	Andrew Ward,
James Church,	Stephen Lee.	

LIEUTENANTS.

Nathaniel Beedle,	Samuel Torrey,	William Throope,
Noah Taylor,	David Seabury,	William Smithson,
Samuel Pettibone,	Jonathan Read.	

ENSIGNS.

Nathan Whiting,	John Hogskins,	Joseph Wait,
John Huntingdon,	Jonathan Darling,	Christopher Tracy,
Jonathan Noble,	Thomas Leeds.	

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.¹²

Samuel Moore, Esq., Col. and Capt. 1st Company.
Nathaniel Mesharve, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. 2d Co.¹³
Eliezer Gilman, Esq., Major and Capt. of 3d Co.,

CAPTAINS.¹⁴

John Tufton Mason,	William Sayward,	John Furnel,
Samuel Hall,	Jacob Tilton,	Edward Williams,
James Whidden,	Thomas Westbrook Waldron.	

LIEUTENANTS.

Moses Wirgett,	Ezekiel Pickman,	Richard Mattoon,
Samuel Robie,	Jonathan Flagg,	Eliphalet Dannel,
Jeremiah Wheelwright,	Samuel Leavitt.	

ENSIGNS.

Clement Ham,	John Hart,	Robert Perkins,
Edmond Brown,	Christopher Huntress,	Thomas Pickrin,
	Edward Brooks.	
John Eyre, Adjutant,	Thomas Sherbourne, Capt. of a Co.	
Trueworthy Dudley, Capt.-Lieut.,	Samuel Conner, 2d Lieut.,	
Daniel Wormall, Ensign,	Jonathan Gilman, Lieut. of Marines,	
Abraham Trefithen, Captain of a Co. of Marines.		

THE TRAIN OF ARTILLERY FROM MASSACHUSETTS.¹⁵

Joseph Dwight, Esq., Colonel.
Richard Gridley, Esq., Lieut.-Col. and Capt. of the Train, and Commissary.
Abraham Reller, 2d Capt. and Chief Bombardier.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Campling, Bartholomew Green, Joseph Chadwick,
Joseph Holbrook.

John Gorman, 1st Under Bombardier, Chas. Pyncheon, Adjutant,
Joseph Hawley, Chaplain.

COMMISSARIES.

William Winslow, Samuel Waldo, Jr., Melatiah Bourne,
George Carwin, Jeremiah Miller, Jr.
Andrew Le Mercier, General Clerk, Edward Paine, Master of the baggage.

SURGEONS.

Alexander Bulman,	William Rand,	Joseph Binney,
Anthony Emery,	Philip Gaspers Cast,	Gillam Taylor,
Charles Pyncheon,	Joseph Lebarron,	Jacob March,
	Michael Lowell,	
Jonathan Prescott, Dr. to Surgeon-Gen.		
Mathew Barnard, Capt. of House Carpenters.		
James Pierpont, 2d Capt.,	Andrew Brown, Lieut.,	
Edward Paine, Capt. of an Inde-		
pendent Co. of Grenadiers,	Richard Abbott, 1st Lieut.,	
George Hanners, 2d Lieut.,	Moses Bennett, Capt. of Sloop <i>Benetta</i> ,	
	in the pay of Mass.	
John Prentis, Capt. of the Sloop	Edward Brook, 1st Lieut. of the Sloop	
<i>Defiance</i> , in ye pay of Conn.	<i>Abigail</i> , in the pay of N. H.	
Zechariah Forss, Lieut. of the Sloop <i>Abigail</i> .		

BREVETS.

Benjamin Green, Captain, etc.,	William MacIntire, Major,
Joseph Goldthwait, Captain,	Robert Glover, Captain,
Samuel Waldo, Jr., Captain,	Andrew LeMercier, Jr., Lieutenant,
Andrew Pepperrell-Frost, Lieutenant,	Benjamin Green, Sec. of the Expedition,
Charles Frost, 2nd Secretary.	

A true copy.

[Signed]

BENJ. GREEN,
Secretary.

* Copied from Registry of Commissions in the British War Office, dated June 28, 1745. This official copy was obtained for the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania by Francis Olcott Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia, and printed in the 1895 Year Book of the Society with dates of the commissions. As it happens frequently that much, genealogically, depends upon the spelling of a surname, as well as its mention under singular circumstances, I deem it proper to introduce here the names omitted from the above list and the different spelling of some, as given in the "List of Officers in Pepperrell's Army at the Reduction of Louisbourg, 1745," printed on p. 347 of Parsons' *Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.* Boston, 1856.

¹ Captains: John Fairfield. Bray Dearing, John Harmon. ² Captains: Joseph Richardson, Daniel Fogg. ³ Captains: James Card, John Lane. ⁴ Captains: John Terry, John Alexander, Jabez Homestead, Joseph Miller, James Goulding. ⁵ Colonel Hale. ⁶ Lieutenant-Colonel Eveleigh. ⁷ Captains: Daniel Eveleigh, — Titcomb, John Dodge, Jere Foster, Thomas Stanford. ⁸ Lieutenant-Colonel Pitts, Major Hodges. ⁹ Captains: Thomas Gilbert, Josiah Pratt, John Lawrence, Nathaniel Williams. ¹⁰ Major Thatcher. ¹¹ Captains: Samuel Lombard, Ger-shom Bradford, Israel Bailey, Edward Demmick. ¹² Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the surgeon of this regiment at the siege. ¹³ Lieutenant-Colonel Meserve. ¹⁴ Captains: Samuel Hale, William Seaward, John Turnel, Samuel Whitten, William Waldron, True Dudley, Daniel Ladd, Henry Sherburne. ¹⁵ Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Major Gardner.

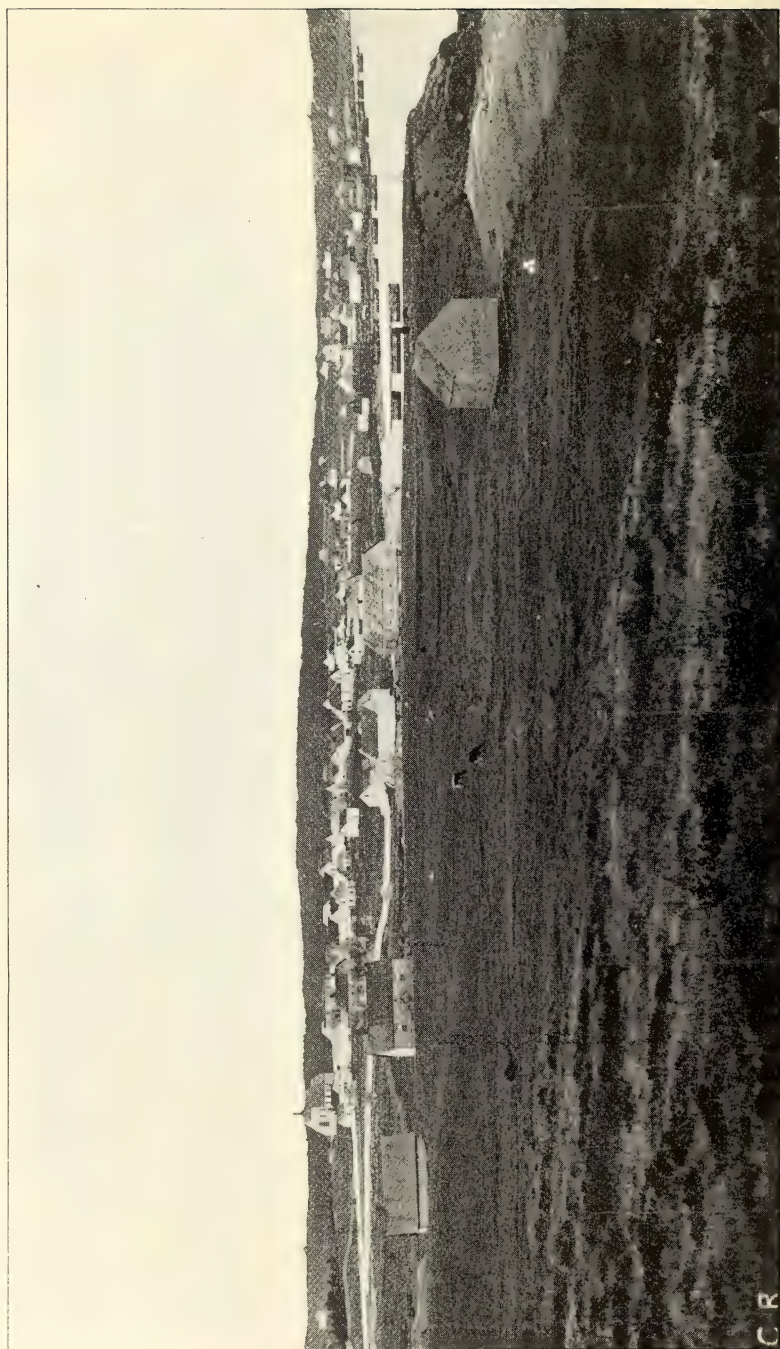
† Not in Parsons' "List of Officers."

The original list of Connecticut officers at the reduction of Louisbourg, certified to by Gen. Pepperrell, April 26,

1748, printed in the Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. I, contains the following officers not in the above lists, or having different rank assigned to them: Captains: Adonijah Fitch, Samuel Chapman, David Seabury, William Throop. Lieutenants: John Darling (adjutant), Jabez Barlow, Nathaniel Lothrop, John Hurlburt, Norman Morrison. Ensigns: John Parker, Zacheus Hoble, Samuel Gaylord. Chaplain: Simon Backus, *d.* March 15, 1745.

C. H. B.

John Roux.



LOUISBOURG IN 1895.

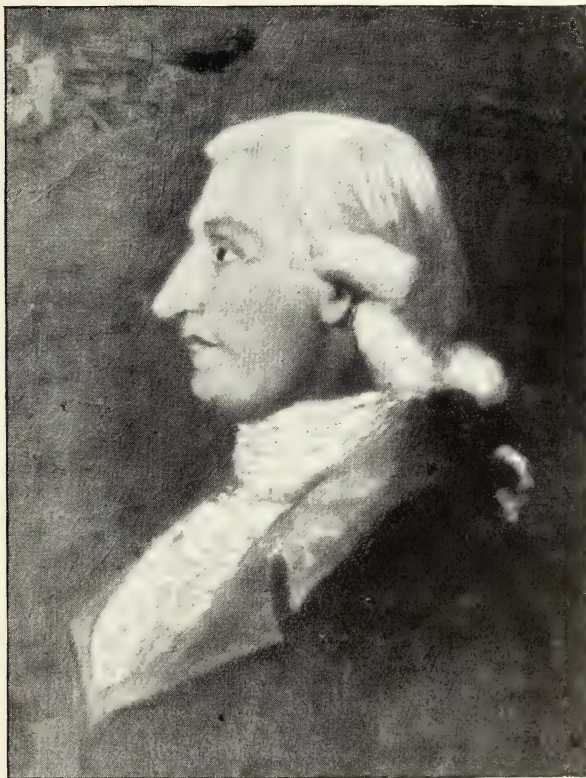
A MORE PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES BUNKER DAHLGREN.

1775, April 19—Battle of Lexington.

April 21—the Convention at Exeter voted: "Three regiments to assist our brethren of Massachusetts Bay."

April 26—The command of the regiments was given: First regiment, Col. John Stark; Second, Col.—(Poor, or Sergeant) and Third, Col. James Reed; while the command of the brigade was given to Brig.-Gen. Folsom, and commissions were issued



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES REED—1724-1807.

From a Painting by Trumbull.

to the same gentlemen. The men were enlisted for eight months, but only served three months and sixteen days, when they were transferred to the Continental line; the Third becoming the Second N. H. Continental Foot, of the line, and as such served all through the war, from Canada to Yorktown.

May 5—The First and Third regiments were given marching orders for Cambridge, and were quartered at Medford, and, June 13, Colonel Reed posted one company on Charlestown-neck, as a "picket-guard," and, June 14, made a return of his regiment to Gen. Ward, at "33 officers and 539 privetts," viz: Colonel James Reed, Lieut.-Col. Isaac Gillman, Maj. Nathan Hale, Adj. Stephen Peabody, Surgeon Ezra Green, Quartermaster Isaac Frye, and Cpts. Jacob Hind, Josiah Crosby, Philip Thomas, Jona. Whitcomb, Benj. Mann, Wm. Walker, Levi Spaulding, Ezra Towne, John Marcy, Hezekiah Hutchins.

June 15—The N. H. regiments were at Medford.

June 17—Col. Prescott had built the redoubt, and the British troops had been landed from the transports, in which they had arrived the day before, and so unexpectedly that 12 pdr amunition had been sent ashore for the 6-pdr battery. No colours were sent ashore, and as the Continentals brought none the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought without a flag, although Warren, dying, is usually portrayed as surrounded by a score of them.

June 17, 10.30 A. M.—Gen. Putnam had importuned Gen. Ward to send reinforcements to Col. Prescott, which was done, and at 10.30 A. M. 1 gill of powder, 1 flint and 15 bullets were served out to the N. H. men and they were marched rapidly to the Neck, which they crossed at 1 P. M. under fire of the British ships.

June 17, 2.30 P. M.—The First and Third took post 189 yards to the rear and left of the redoubt, down to the Mystic river, and two companies of Knowlton's Connecticut regiment were thrown in on Reed's right, to fill the gap. A common rail-fence was doubled, and filled with new-mown hay, and this was the "Rail-fence," which became so famous in history.

June 17, 3 P. M.—The British troops ate their dinners while awaiting reinforcements, and at 3 P. M. they moved into position and prepared to charge. They were the Light Infantry (13 companies), the Grenadiers (13 companies), the Fifth, the Thirty-

eighth, the Forty-third, the Fifty-second and seven companies of Royal Marines, and were reinforced at the third attack by the Forty-seventh and five companies of Royal Marines. In all from 3200 to 5000 men, the elite of the British army, and officered by Gens. Howe, Pigot, Grant, Robinson, Percy and Rawdon—Cols. Abercrombie, Williams, Clark and Nesbitt and a host of subordinates, while Gens. Gage, Clinton and Burgoyne looked on.

The sun was yet quite full high, on that long June day, and shone with great intensity—on came the red line, with steady tread and step, to do what they had often done before, carry a work by assault—the thirteen companies of Grenadiers were opposed to the Third N. H., and were led by Lord Howe in person. On they came, to within 132 feet of the works, when a sheet of fire burst out all along the American line, followed at the proper time by a second one, at which the British fell back in disorder, the ground strewn with their dead and wounded. Their loss in officers was particularly large. A number of Irishmen left their lines and ran into those of the Americans, but five of them were caught and shot in presence of both armies. They were reformed and a second time came up, only to repeat their first attempt. But the Forty-seventh came up and the 500 marines, then they stripped off their knapsacks, coats, etc., and moved up the third time against the redoubt alone, more especially from the Charles river side, to which point Col. Reed (Third N. H.) sent a company under Capt. Crosby, to assist Col. Prescott. But the powder in the redoubt had given out and the Americans were driven out. At this point the two N. H. regiments intervened and prevented the British from following up their advantage.

The First and Third N. H. lost 105 killed and wounded; Prescott, 187; all others, 143; total, 435 American loss; the British loss was from 1200 to 1500. •

The Third N. H. then participated in the siege of Boston, and in 1776, January 1, was transferred to the Continental army, as the Second N. H. regiment of Foot (of the line), and as such served through the war, to Yorktown. August 9, 1776, Col. James Reed was, upon recommendation of Gen. Washington, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. One month

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

TAYLOR OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

James¹ Taylor, an Englishman, who located land on the Chesapeake bay, between York and North rivers in Virginia, and died in 1698, was the founder in this country of the distinguished family of Taylor in Virginia and Kentucky.* His daughter Mary was the mother of Judge Edmund Pendleton, and his son, John



THE OLD TAYLOR MANSION IN VIRGINIA.

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Taylor, was the grandfather of John Penn, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of Kentucky, and of John Taylor, of Caroline county, Va., who married a daughter of John Penn, the signer, and was U. S. senator 1793, and many of whose descendants were distinguished.

* See *Lippincott's Magazine*, August, 1893.

James¹ Taylor's son James², an early land owner in Orange county, Va., had nine children. Of them Frances was the grandmother of President James Madison, and Zachary was the father of Major Richard Taylor, 1st Virginia line, who, with his brother Hancock, made the first trading voyage down the rivers to New Orleans and returned home by sea in 1769. Major Richard had many distinguished descendants. His son Zachary was the hero of the Mexican War and the twelfth President of the United States, whose daughter was the wife of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

Colonel James² Taylor's son, Colonel George, a burgess, had thirteen sons holding office at the same time under government. Seven of them were commissioned officers in the army and navy of Virginia. James'² son Erasmus also had some distinguished sons, and his son Colonel James³ was the father of Colonel Francis Taylor, of Continental line, and of James⁴ Taylor, of Midway, Caroline county, Va., who was the father of General James⁵ Taylor, of Kentucky, the financier of the War of 1812, an account of whom was printed in September number, while the following about his family is copied from his diary of 1840-47:

Mrs. Keturah L. Taylor, wife of General James Taylor, of Bellevue, Campbell county, Kentucky, was born in the county of Goochland in the State of Virginia on September 11, 1773, about sixteen miles above Richmond and about four miles from the birth-place of the Hon. Hy. Clay, whose father was the Reverend Mr. Clay of the Baptist Church and was the minister of Mrs. T.'s parents. Her father was Major Hugh Moss and her mother was Jane Ford, both born in that vicinity. Major Moss died in the year 1779. Mrs. Moss then married Captain Joseph R. Farrar, who came to Kentucky in the spring of 1775, settled near Lexington and died 1796. Mrs. F. then married Captain Joseph Rogers of Bryant Station and died in 1814. The Reverend Augustus Eastin married a sister of Mrs. T.'s mother and moved to Kentucky in the spring of 1784, and mother allowed Mrs. T., Sally, the eldest child, and Ann, the youngest daughter, now the widow of the Rev. William Montague, to come with them to Kentucky, and Mary, the late widow of Judge John Coburn, now deceased. Doctor James W. Moss, the youngest child, now of Missouri, came out with their mother and Captain F. Rev. Mr. Eastin moved through the wilderness with a large party. The Indians were then very war-like, as they continued to be a number of years afterwards. While Mr. E.'s party were encamped in the wilderness near night-fall a party of about forty came up. A gentleman had gone from Kentucky to Virginia, married a wife and was returning with their friends and others. Mr. E. advised the party to encamp with him, saying the Indians were watching them to find them off their guard to fall upon them; but that his party kept a regular guard, and had escaped danger that far. Advised them by no means to go forward, but if they did to keep a vigilant guard. They took no heed, but went on about a mile, encamped;

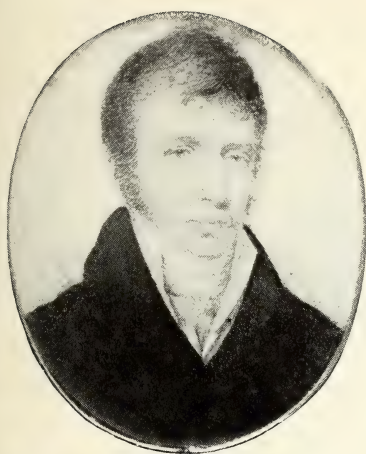
kept no guard. The Indians rushed on them while asleep and tomahawked and scalped about half the party ; a man his wife and two children were of the party ; the wife took her infant child in her arms and got into the bushes ; took the back track and reached Mr. E.'s encampment about daybreak and gave notice of the fate of her party. Her husband also escaped, but took the opposite course. The other child was slain. The wife joined Mr. E.'s party to Kentucky ; she as well as the husband believed the other had perished, but in about two weeks got together. As Mr. E.'s



MRS. KETURAH TAYLOR.

party came up the next morning it beheld the revolting sight of the mangled corpses of the slain, gave them the best burial they could. In 1784 and 5 the savages were frequently around Bryant's Station and only about five miles north of Lexington, and about four miles from "Tuckahoe," the seat of Captain Farrar and adjoining was Mr. E.'s seat, "the Buckey." The daughters went to school at Bryant Station ; sent on

horseback generally. Mrs. Taylor spent much of her time with Polly Scott, daughter of General Charles Scott, in interchange of visits, and they with Mrs. General James Wilkinson, while he lived in now Woodford county, near the old surveyor's office, kept at the time by Colonel Thomas Marshall father of the late Chief Justice and a numerous family of sons and daughters. Mrs. W. had no daughter and but two sons, James and Joseph B. W. The latter is still alive, a sugar planter, about forty miles below New Orleans, on the opposite side of the river. Mrs. W. was desirous of having these two sprightly and interesting girls with her, as General W. was much from home, and in one or more campaigns against the Indians he commanded the forces and was successful, taking many prisoners. In December, 1790, K. L. Moss married the late Major David Leitch, who resided adjoining Captain F., where they resided till the spring of 1792, when he removed to a large tract of land on Licking, about six miles from the mouth, on the northeast side. Major L. owned 73 of 13,800 acres. Captain William Kennedy, the locator, owned the 73d. Major L. in '91 had established Leitch's Station by giving leases for a term of years to get a farm cleared. General Wilkinson had been appointed to the command of U. S. Western army by General Washington in March, 1792, after General St. Clair was ordered to Philadelphia to answer charges preferred against him by General William Dark, of Virginia, who, as a colonel, was in the battle and defeat of General St. Clair's army the 4th of November, 1791, at a place known now as Fort Recovery, on a branch of the Big Miami, about eighty miles a northwest course from Cincinnati and now in Indiana. Major L. built a snug hard log-house on a handsome rise from the stockade and block-house on the bank of Licking, at the foot of the second falls of that river. The house is still standing about 150 yards east of the stockade and block-house. While I was on a visit to the land I now live on in June, 1792, I visited Major Leitch and lady at their residence near the station. Mrs. T. had spent about six weeks with General W. and lady at their particular invitation, while Major L. was building his house, and when I visited them I spent a very pleasant day with them, the last of June, 1792. Major L. was a remarkably handsome, intelligent Scotch gentleman, was bred in Manchester and was in business in Manchester opposite Richmond for several years before he removed to Kentucky in the year 1788, and vested most of his funds in land warrants and located large tracts on the waters of Green river. On state, or with one exception, Major Leitch and lady were the only society I had on the Kentucky side of the river. Thomas Lindsey, Esq., and quite an interesting Irish family lately from that county settled at L. Station in 1790, bought land of Major L. on the now State road from N. Port to Frankfort. He had a large family of sons and daughters. I associated personally with General Wayne's officers. They reached their encampment at Hobson's Choice on the Ohio river in the lower end of now Cincinnati, above the mouth of Mill creek. It arrived on May 15, 1793, about the second week of my second visit with my few Blacks. I set to work on the 4th of May and made a good crop of corn that season, enough for my bread and small stock. Mrs. T.'s oldest sister, Sally, had married Captain George Gordon from Philadelphia, who was several years at Lexington, but had moved to Cincinnati. Major L. took his wife to Cincinnati in 1791 and to see their intended residence. They came in a flatboat via Limestone, and went home by the mouth of the Kentucky river, where there was a small stockade fort commanded by Indian David Williams, late of the Revolutionary army. They rested a night with their old acquaintance, and proceeded to Frankfort via the Bresherses creek settlement along a small trail. Mr. Thomas Lindsey was in company. Captain Williams sent a guard with them part of the way fifteen or twenty



GENERAL JAMES TAYLOR OF KENTUCKY.

miles. Major L. has frequently related to me the self-possession of his lady and kindness of heart. Mr. Lindsey had lagged behind more than 100 yards, when one of the guard discovered an Indian, he announced the fact and incircled Mrs. L. around to protect her and urged her hurry on with all speed, as they feared there were many more nearby lounging in ambush, but she declared she would not desert Mr. Lindsey and waved her hand for him to hasten on which he did in a gallop, and then when he came up they hastened on, and got clear of the Indians. I have heard Mr. Lindsey recount the kindness of Mrs. L. with tears in his eyes. I kept bachelor's house in a small log cabin I got after laying in my boat two weeks while clearing my land and preparing to make a crop. There

was no ferry across the Ohio, it was crossed in canoes. When Major L. and lady would cross to see her sister they would leave their horses with me until they returned. I spent most of my Saturday and Sunday evenings with them. Early in the next year, 1794, Major L. went out with a surveyor and a party to lay off some land he had sold; they were caught in a cold storm of rain, night came on, they lay out in the wet, he caught a bad cold, which brought on a violent spell of sickness from which he died in eight or ten days. I had heard of his illness and went to see him. I found Captain Gordon there with an attorney who had just completed his will. A Doctor Strong, of the U. S. Army, who was there and had attended him. At that time there was but one private physician in Cincinnati, a Dr. McClure. Captain Gordon took me out and told me Major L. had appointed me one of his executors, with Captain John Fowler, of Lexington, and Captain Daniel Weiseger, of Frankfort, and herself as executrix. I was much impressed at the information, as I had only known him a little upwards of two years and me a young man and single. His will was made November 8, 1794, and he died the next day. He left his whole estate to his wife, but had little else than land, much of which the title was not protected; but which I carried into grant afterwards in Mrs. T.'s name as her legatee. Mrs. L. went up and spent most of her time with her mother and stepfather, Captain F., and sometimes at Judge Coburn's in Washington, Mason county. Neither Captain Fowler nor Captain Weiseger were willing to qualify a grant and Mrs. L. also declined and I alone qualified as executor. In our conferences as to her land business and seeing her frequently by the time a year had nearly expired I proposed to take charge of her person as well as of her estate, to which she consented, and on November 15, 1795, we became man and wife at Tuckahoe, near Lexington. We have lived as man and wife upwards of fifty-one years, have had eleven children born alive, but lost all in infancy but four, James a son and three daughters, Mrs. K. L. Harris, Ann Tibbatts and Jane Williamson, of Cincinnati. We have now alive twenty-five grandchildren and one great-grandchild of the second daughter of Mrs. Harris. We have six grown granddaughters. Our children and grandchildren are generally healthy and are generally doing well, all live in Newport

except Jane Williamson. Mrs. Taylor had no offspring by Major Leitch, he died a little upwards of thirty-eight years old; was born September 11, 1756. Mrs. Taylor enjoys good health for a person of her age and attends to her domestic cares as well as most ladies of much fewer years. The first trip she took was to Virginia, in the year 1830, via the City of Washington and went to both places of note and were at the places where we were each born. Spent two weeks at Montpelier, the seat of President Madison and his amiable lady. Spent some days among our connections in Orange. Went to Monticello and visited the tomb of the immortal Jefferson. Spent about two weeks at Richmond, Va. Were at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Albany. Visited West Point, the Falls of Niagara and returned home via Buffalo, the Lakes and home by the Columbus, Ohio, accompanied by our daughter Jane under charge of Colonel J. W. Tibbatts.

The following is an extract from a letter written by "the widow Leitch" to the Pioneer Society of Cincinnati when she was eighty-four years of age:

NEWPORT, KY., April 7, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:

I came to Kentucky from Goochland, Va., in 1783, and resided near Lexington until my marriage with Major David Leitch, when in the year 1790 we came to reside on a tract of land about five miles from the mouth of the Licking, owned by Major Leitch on which he had erected a block house to defend himself and man against the Indians; and during our residence there we were sometimes compelled to seek safety in Fort Washington. About this time an incident occurred, connected with one of the most prominent settlers which I will relate: As my husband and myself were descending the Licking in a small batteau rowed by two men, the Major and men all being armed, it began to rain and we went ashore to shelter ourselves under some trees, when we heard the firing of guns in the direction of the mouth of the Licking. My husband remarked that something must have happened as the firing of guns was contrary to orders. When we reached Fort Washington we found that the Indians had surprised a party between Columbia and Cincinnati, killing one or more and taking a young son of Col. Spencer prisoner. I was well acquainted with Gen. Harmer, Gen. St. Clair, Gen. Anthony, Maj.-Gen. Wilkinson, and was at the Fort when St. Clair marched against the Indians in 1791. I assisted the ladies in the Fort in making knapsacks, and preparing coffee for the soldiers, who served in that unfortunate campaign. When I first settled in this county the only building in Newport was a single log house, at the mouth of the Licking, built by Jacob Fowler, now deceased. When I came to Kentucky this part of the State was unsettled, and all north of the Ohio an unbroken wilderness, and I feel a grateful pride in being able to say that I now look upon this magnificent city and a densely peopled country which, when I first saw it, was infested by the savage Indian.

The wife of James Taylor, Quartermaster General U. S. Army, of Newport, Ky., was a daughter of Major Hugh Moss, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and Jane Ford, his wife, who was a daughter of Thomas Ford and Sarah Winn, his wife. Mrs. Taylor was born in Goochland county, Va., Sept. 11, 1773, and

removed to Kentucky in 1784. She was truly a pioneer, for when she reached it, it was known as "The Wilderness." Graphic stories are told of her journey to Kentucky. In 1790 she married Maj. David Leitch, whom she always called her "Beloved David." He was a Scotch gentleman who had been



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, WHICH HE PRESENTED
TO MISS NELLY CUSTIS.

living in Manchester, England. Maj. Leitch died in 1794. He left a handsome property to Mrs. Leitch. In 1795 Mrs. Leitch married James Taylor, he was the founder of Newport, Ky., and they went there to live. Mrs. Taylor was one of the most brilliant and remarkable women of her day, and people who had the good fortune to know her never forgot her. She had received a very superior education and was a most cultivated and elegant woman. Her chief characteristic was her rare good sense, and one of her favorite expressions was "stand well with yourself."

It is very difficult to transmit to paper the many fine qualities of such a woman. Endless accounts are given of her dignity and presence, her graciousness of manner, her constant desire to be of use to others, and her great family pride and charming personality.

She was the warm personal friend of many of our greatest countrymen and women. She knew well President Harrison and President and Mrs. Madison, whom she visited at the "White House," and also at "Montpelier," Madison being a second cousin to her husband, General Taylor. General and Mrs. Wilkinson were dear friends of hers, and also Stephen A. Douglas. Justice McLain, Justice McKinley, Lewis Clarke, of Missouri; General Wayne, and President Zachary Taylor, a second cousin of her husband's, both he and Madison being descended from James Taylor, a burgess for King and Queen county, Va., 1702 to 1714. Her distinguished friends were legion as she knew the greatest of her day.

A very good story is told to illustrate her force of character. Her Moss coat of arms bears as it's legend "Peace with power," and it was frequently said of her that she would have peace with power if she could, but if not she would have power without peace, for power she would have in spite of everything. In her family her will was law, and her personality was so strong that everyone yielded to her wish as a matter of course.

In her position she was sought by young and old for aid and advice, and it is said that her good judgment was unerring, in fact she was a sort of "Oracle" in her way. Her memory was wonderful, and when ninety she would talk of events seventy-five years before. She had second sight, and her splendid constitution enabled her to enjoy good health all her life. She passed away in her sleep peacefully and quietly on January 29, 1866, at Newport, Ky., at the house of her oldest daughter, Mrs. Horatio Turpin-Harris, in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

OBITUARY.

Died, January 29, 1866, Mrs. Keturah Taylor, wife of the late Gen. James Taylor, in the ninety-third year of her age.

Mrs. Taylor was born in Goochland county, Va., in 1773. In 1784 she removed, with her friends, to Kentucky, and settled in the vicinity of Lexington. She was united in marriage with Major David Leitch in 1790, and the following year



MAJOR JORDAN HARRIS.

removed to a stockade on the Licking river, about five miles from its mouth. The Indians being troublesome, having killed several persons, Major Leitch returned to Lexington. In April, 1792, Major Leitch returned to his station, where he resided till his death. In 1795 Mrs. Taylor was married to Gen. James Taylor, who died November, 1848, with whom she lived over fifty years. They settled in what is now the city of Newport, but then it was a wilderness. Newport had not, in 1791, been laid out, and the Queen City, with her now 200,000 population, consisted, at that early day, of only a few log cabins and a fort, called Fort Washington.

Mrs. Taylor, in the year 1807, was brought to feel her need of a higher good than earth can bestow. She sought and found the Saviour precious to her soul, and this Saviour was her support to the end in all the duties and trials of life. For reasons, unknown to the writer, Mrs. Taylor did not publicly profess her faith till 1827. In that year a daughter of hers, having obtained like precious faith, the mother took the daughter by the hand and they went down both into the water and were buried with Christ in baptism. Thus, having imitated the Saviour in his baptism, and having risen to newness of life, mother and daughter went on their way rejoicing. Mrs. Taylor continued in fellowship with the denomination of her early choice till called to the Church Triumphant.

Of her interior life, as a wife, a mother, a neighbor and a friend, I need not speak. Her record is written in the hearts of her children, grandchildren and neighbors, and on high. Gen. Taylor, as is well known, being a man of princely fortune, Mrs. Taylor was enabled to carry out the promptings of her benevolent heart. Her charities did not so much resemble the torrents which leap from the mountain and hurry in rapid course to the sea, as the perennial springs which flow from the mountains and water and fertilize the plains below. The poor will call her blessed.

A mother in Israel has passed away. She was deposited in her final resting-place by the hands of eight grandsons. She may be said to be the last of those adventurous persons who settled Kentucky. She came here in most perilous times. Many persons were killed in this vicinity, and, indeed, near Lexington, while she resided there. She saw Kentucky in its infancy, in its youth and in its manhood. What a storehouse of incidents, of trials, of changes and experiences, was locked up in her memory! The link with the past is broken. She rests in peace. Be it our daily prayer that we may be prepared to follow.

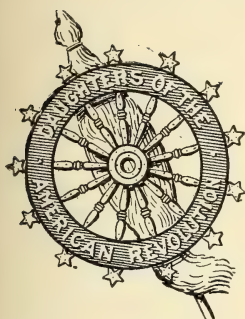
The children of General and Mrs. James Taylor were James, Mrs. Jane Williamson, Mrs. Ann Tibbatts and Mrs. Keturah Harris, whose daughters, Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, and Mrs. James Van Voast, of Cincinnati, and granddaughter,

Mrs. C. A. Doremus, of New York, are well-known "Colonial Dames." Mrs. Harris' husband, Horatio Turpin Harris, was a son of Major Jordan Harris, a Virginian, of the Continental army, 1763-1826 a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, and a grandson of Major John Harris, of "Norwood," Powhatan county, Va., member of the Cumberland County Committee of Safety, 1776, whose wife was a cousin of President Jefferson. The descent from Alfred the Great and the Plantagenet kings of England of this Harris family is shown in Pedigree CCXXXIX. of "Americans of Royal Descent."



TAYLOR MANSION, NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, Wyoming Valley Chapter. —The ancient Thucydides, notwithstanding the scanty aid which he could obtain, contrived to pass through the Peloponnesian war and compose a history. If his mantle had fallen upon the historian of this Chapter, with the mass of material at her disposal, the result might be a narrative of greater amplitude than would be justifiable. It is not the purpose to dwell upon the defects of the modern compiler, or the trials of Thucydides; nor with the Roman poet will we sing of "arms and of men." The design is to consider "the things of fame, that do renown," the "Wyoming Valley Chapter," of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," from its beginning until the present time.

This Chapter was organized in April, 1891. It was the first chapter formed in the State of Pennsylvania, and our regent, Mrs. Katherine Searle McCartney, was the first member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State. How far the Chapter is indebted for its creation, preservation and prosperity to our regent is appreciated, not only by the members of the Chapter, but by those who are without. She has expended upon it time, and strength, and affection, and labored unceasingly in its behalf in so many directions, that we wonder that she like "Ulysses can do a thousand things so well."

The ancestral advantages of this chapter cannot be surpassed. Every member is lineally descended from some illustrious forefathers. Among the noble army of progenitors are many who have left names "at which the world grew pale." A large proportion of the 121 souls who came over in the *Mayflower* may claim the posthumous privilege of being great-great-grandly related to some in this Society. From the beginning the Chapter was duly officered. For the "bettering of our minds," for the stimulation of our patriotism, and the glorification and enjoyment of at least somebody's ancestors, we have read and written on various subjects.

Portions have been read of Fiske's "New England." The diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution has received attention. We have passed through some "Colonial Doorways." We have also had a great deal of reading upon miscellaneous subjects, all of course having a Revolutionary tendency. At the first Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was read Miss Rockwell's paper on the "Wyoming Massacre." Subsequently Miss Bowman wrote a paper on "Major André and His Captors." Mrs. Hand made us familiar with circumstances attending the "First Settlement of Pennsyl-

vania," and "Causes of the Wyoming Massacre," also a "Few Historical Facts Concerning Pennsylvania." Mrs. Woodward gave "Colonel John Trumbull" and "Leaves From My Grandfather's Journal." Through Mrs. Bowman we were made better acquainted with "Samuel Adams." Mrs. Loop introduced "Caleb Brewster." "Colonel Eleazer Lindsley" was presented by his loyal lineal, Mrs. Beaumont. Miss Sharpe's subject was "Patrick Henry." Mrs. Green's was "The Liberty Bell." Miss Slosson discoursed upon the diplomat, journalist, statesman and philosopher, "Benjamin Franklin." The historian brought to mind "Francis Slocum" and "The Chevalier de la Luzerne," in honor of whom our county received its name.

Other chapters have had lectures. We have had ours. The first was upon the evening of January 2, 1892, when Miss Jane Meade Welsh commented copiously and eloquently upon "The Making of the Constitution." In the beginning of the following season we had Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. Her dissertation was upon the "Art of Conversation," and if the "Daughters" returned to their homes not as clever conversers as they wished to be, the fault must have rested with themselves. To the lecture of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler the cultured and enlightened of the community were freely invited by the Daughters of the Wyoming Valley Chapter. His subject was "Francis Hopkinson, or the Wit Combats of the Revolution."

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of Washington's inauguration and the third of the formation of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, was celebrated at the house of the regent, Mrs. McCartney, on the evening of April 30, 1894. The programme included the recitation of "The Ride of Paul Revere," reports from the Registrar, Secretary and Historian, singing of "Our Western Land" and "My Country 'tis of Thee," and addresses from Mr. Sheldon Reynolds and Col. Beaumont. This brilliant occasion proved to be the last coming together of the season. A few days later occurred the death of Gen. McCartney. As a token of sympathy with our regent and tribute of respect to the brave soldier who had also been one of our Advisory Board, it was determined that all remaining engagements for the season should be suspended.

The reunion of the "Daughters" took place on the evening of October 22, at the residence of the vice-regent, Mrs. Woodward. At this time officers were chosen for the ensuing year. The regent was unanimously re-elected. The other officers were also retained, except those whose places had inevitably become vacant. Announcement was made that the Historical Society had granted gracious permission to the Chapter to assemble in the building of the Historical Society. In this new place the Chapter first met in "solemn conclave" on the evening of November 5, 1894. After giving due attention to the affairs of the Chapter, a sketch of the life of Col. Timothy Pickering was presented by the historian. During the past winter the especial subject for contemplation has been the history of Connecticut, with an occasional divergence in the direction of Massachusetts. Papers have been written and read as follows: By Mrs. Hand, concerning "The History of Connecticut to the End of the Pequot War;"

"The History of Connecticut from the Pequot War to the Revolution," was considered by Mrs. Murray Reynolds; Miss Slosson elucidated the complex subject of "The Wyoming Controversy;" with Mrs. Loop we followed the weary wanderings of "The Rev. Thomas Hooker;" Miss Sallie Sharpe made interesting "The Blue Laws of Connecticut;" Mrs. Woodward discoursed upon "Governor Winthrop;" Mrs. Loop edified us with an account of the Godly "John Eliot;" Miss Hoyt gave enlightenment pertaining to "Slavery in Connecticut." A long-cherished project of the Chapter has been the purchase of Queen Esther's Rock. Negotiations, which have been for some time pending, have now arrived at a prosperous conclusion. This spot, so celebrated in the early history of the Wyoming valley, has become the lawful, lasting hereditament of the Chapter. The acquisition of this valuable Rock may for a time be followed by prudence in expenditure—not from choice (for munificence has ever been a characteristic of the Daughters of the Wyoming Valley), but from lack of fiscal ability. The days we have elected to celebrate, with suitable rites and ceremonies, are February 22, April 19, June 14, July 3, July 4, and October 19. The reasons for observing February 22 and July 4 are immediately perceptible to every American citizen. April 19 we solemnize because on that day, in the year 1775, was shed the first blood for independence. We also celebrate the day as the anniversary of our Chapter. Attention is paid to June 14 as Flag Day. On July 3 we are mindful of our own Wyoming Massacre. We also remember that on October 19, 1781, the War of the Revolution came to a victorious and honorable conclusion. The one hundred and twentieth anniversary of Concord and Lexington, the fourth of this Chapter, was observed at the building of the Historical Society. To this commemoration were bidden the Mayor, the City Council, the officers of the Historical Society, the Judiciary, the Clergy and the Sons of the Revolution. It is only possible to give a brief outline of proceedings. There was patriotic music by the orchestra, prayer, introductory remarks by the regent, address by President Warfield, of Lafayette College; singing of "America," and benediction. We shall have other meetings. Other papers will be written before the time of the summer dispersion; but this ends the fourth year of our terrestrial existence. To the reflecting reader the statement of an anniversary, observed on a different day in succeeding years, may be regarded as discrepant as ancient history. In reality, our anniversary comes earlier than that of Lexington or Washington's inauguration. We have the sanction of the Church for movable festivals; yet from this time henceforward our unalterable anniversary shall be April 19.

This Chapter is but at the beginning of its career, and as yet has not been mentioned in the American Encyclopædia. It is far too much alive to be noticed by the Britannica. It has shown no "apathy of progress," no symptoms of retrogression, and the Wyoming Valley Chapter will leave a name behind it that its "praises may be sounded."

"Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered themselves by posterity." Yet this feeling should not be carried to excess. Addison has given his opinion as to how far

honor is to be paid to ancestry. Let us also be admonished by the fate of Murannus.

"Murannus, boasting of his blood that springs
From a long race of Latin kings,
Is by the Trojan from his chariot thrown,
Crushed by the weight of an unwieldy stone."

Let us be ever mindful that we cannot live upon the prestige of our forefathers. Let us never forget what they accomplished by painful, heroic effort, and let us also remember that

"New occasions teach new duties—
We must upward still and onward—
We ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our *Mayflower*, and press onward,
Through the desperate winter sea;
Nor attempt the Future's portal,
With the Past's blood-rusted key."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Chapter, met at the residence of Miss Helen Ewing, April 19. Mrs. Edgar C. Felton, of Steelton, read a paper on "The Battles of Concord and Lexington." In the paper were many historical facts not generally known. Mrs. Levi B. Alricks read Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, Donegal Chapter, held its regular monthly meeting, April 10, at the residence of Miss Susan C. Frazer, Lancaster. A paper on "The Battle of Long Island," written by Miss Mary Kepler, was read by Miss Susan C. Slaymaker. Mrs. Henry Carpenter, regent, read extracts from an article on Nathan Hale.

The Donegal Chapter met at the residence of Miss Sarah E. Long, Lancaster, May 8.

Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, first vice-president of the National Association and ex-State regent of Connecticut, was present and delivered an eloquent address on "The Organization and the Principles of the Society."

Miss Edith Slaymaker read a very interesting paper on "The Retreat of Washington after the Battle of Long Island." Miss Lydia Diller read a paper on "The Battle of Trenton." A paper, entitled "Great Men of the Continental Congress," was read by Miss Martha Clark.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, Merion Chapter, gave a "Revolutionary Tea," April 17, in "ye setting roome" of "ye old General Wayne Tavern, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county." A stage, gaily decorated with bunting, met all afternoon trains at Narberth station and conveyed crowds of visitors to the ancient hostelry in which Washington and Lafayette slept upon several occasions.

The old "setting roome" was adorned in true colonial style with rag carpet, dimity curtains, trimmed with old knitted lace; linen table covers,

woven on hand looms; ancient coverlids, draped as portieres; Revolutionary muskets, with flintlocks; powder-horns, canteens, swords, cartridge-boxes, antique candlesticks, chests, chairs, spinning-wheels and colonial relics such as would have made an antiquarian turn green with envy. There were a warming-pan, a copper kettle, a pair of cards used for carding wool, money chests and pewter plates, which came from Wales.

The china was exquisitely beautiful, among the pieces being several fine specimens of the old blue willow pattern. Among the many noteworthy relics may be mentioned an old arm-chair brought over by Dr. Thomas Wynne on the ship *Welcome*. Among the pictures were miniatures and silhouettes of Revolutionary forefathers. An interesting old wood-cut gave a view of the General Wayne in 1776, looking very much as it does to-day, except for the Conestoga wagon and stage coach standing in front.

Lower Merion Friends' Meeting House, built in 1795 by Welsh Quakers from Merionethshire, stood open for inspection.

Members of Merion Chapter appeared in Martha Washington costume and received their guests in the colonial room.

The programme included an address of welcome, by Mrs. J. M. Munyon; poem, "Rising of '76," read by Mrs. J. G. Walker; historical paper, "Lower Merion Friends' Meeting House," Miss Margaret B. Harvey; recitation, "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus," the original flower poem, by Miss Margaret B. Harvey. The programme was followed by "ye set out." Nearly 150 guests were present, and the inauguration of Merion Chapter was a grand success.

The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. J. M. Munyon; vice-regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; recording secretary, Mrs. Elbridge E. Nock; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; treasurer, Miss Florence N. Heston; registrar, Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whilldin; historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey.

Merion Chapter, Norristown, have adopted and are circulating a protest against the removal of the remains of Gen. Hancock from the Hancock family mausoleum, in Montgomery Cemetery, to Arlington, Va. This action was brought out by the announcement that the removal was to be made under the auspices of the Second Army Corps Association, with the consent of collateral relatives of the late General.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania.—The Hugh White Chapter met at the home of Mrs. D. F. Good, Lock Haven, May 10. The historical subject for discussion was the capture of Ticonderoga.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, Yorktown Chapter, have determined to do justice to the memory of one of Yorktown's patriots, Col. Thomas Hartley. That his grave should have gone unmarked for all these long years is wholly inexcusable and does not speak well for the people of York, Pa., where he lies, so the ladies who constitute this Chapter undertook to raise funds for the erection of some proper memorial.

May 9 they gave an entertainment at the Out-Door Club for the purpose of raising money for this object. The only charge was the contribution of a penny for each year of the visitor's age. A brilliant assemblage which entirely filled the ball room of the Out-Door Club, enjoyed the splendid programme prepared.

After a musical programme the curtain was rung up upon the scenes of 1776 as told in Oliver Wendel Holmes' pleasing ballad of "Ye Battle of Bunker Hill."

Mrs. W. H. McCall, the reader of the ballad, impersonated the New England dame, who describes the onslaught of the British upon the American fortifications and their repulses.

Her auditors about the table, whereon burned a tallow candle, were Miss Emily Latimer, David Rupp and Miriam Rupp. The British red-coats were J. Edgar Small, John R. Gemmill and John Barnitz. Michael Rupp and Robert Spangler were the drum corps, whose ra-ta-ta rallied the demoralized regulars of King George. In the church tower, watching the conflict with alternating expressions of confidence and despair were those who impersonated the townfolk of Boston, Misses Latimer, Janette Latimer, Emily Glossbrenner, Helen Small, and H. S. Ebert as the wooden-legged "Old Corporal."

Towards the poem's close, the battered "Yankee rebels" in their ragged regimentals, limp across the stage. And a young man from their number with a bullet wound, most deadly, is nursed and kindly cared for by a pretty Boston maiden, who in years that follow after, becomes this story teller.

Barry Fisher and Edward Spangler were the pages, who in colonial dress suits received the silken bags of pennies—or dollars. One hundred and twenty-eight dollars was received, and the memory of Col. Thomas Hartley will be preserved.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Chapter gave a reception to meet Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, regent of Pennsylvania, May 18, at "Boscobel," Germantown.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, met at New Brunswick, April 19. There was a large attendance from all the eight New Jersey State Chapters. The occasion marked the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. This meeting was the first under the auspices of the new State regent, the wife of Adj.-Gen. William S. Stryker, of Trenton. Mrs. Stryker presided at the brief business meeting, when the Daughters adopted, as one of the objects of their care, the neglected burying places of colonial and Revolutionary heroes. The Chapter regents were appointed an executive committee to attend to the work, with Mrs. Margaret H. Mather, historian of the Broad Seal Chapter, as chairman. This object was suggested by Mrs. Mather in an address prepared for the general meeting of the Society in Trenton in 1894; but the time allotted to that address being otherwise occupied, her plan was not brought to the attention of the

Society until the last meeting, when it was presented by the State regent. An object suggested by Mrs. W. W. Shippen, ex-State regent, and adopted, was the endowment of a chair in Evylyn College, the woman's college of New Jersey. Mrs. Shippen was presented with a life membership of the General Society. Mrs. W. W. Shippen, one of the vice-presidents-general of the National Society, read a paper. Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton delivered an address on the "Order of the Cincinnati." Mr. Charles K. Deshler told of associations in connection with Albany street, the name of which was given by a colony who came to New Brunswick from Albany, N. Y.; and Mrs. David Depoe, of Newark, on the "Day we Celebrate."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey.—The Trent Chapter held its first public meeting May 2, at the Princeton Inn. A paper prepared by the historian, Mrs. A. M. Bell, giving the history of Chief Justice Trent was read. The Chapter has adopted a pin of blue and white enamel having engraved upon it the crest of the Trent family. A poem written for the occasion by Alexander F. Jamieson, Esq., of Lawrenceville, was read by Mrs. Chauncey H. Beasley. Mrs. William S. Stryker, the State regent, with much grace made some charming remarks to the Chapter complimenting them on their successful organization. The Chapter regent, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, who is also recording secretary of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames, organized the Chapter with all new members, January 24 last. The lunch was served with decorations of yellow and white, the Chapter colors. The guests present were Mrs. Patton, Mrs. William M. Sloan, Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. S. M. Dickinson, president of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames; Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey, Miss Quimby and others. The officers of the Chapter are Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, regent; Mrs. James P. Stephens, vice-regent; Mrs. Chauncey H. Beasley, recording secretary; Mrs. E. L. Gulick, corresponding secretary; Miss Kate A. Mott, treasurer; Mrs. M. A. Bell, historian, and Mrs. William J. George, registrar.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Louisiana.—The recently organized Chapter held a meeting, April 17, in New Orleans at the call of Miss Katharine Minor, who was in the city on business connected with the organization of new chapters. Miss Minor accepted from Mrs. Cuthbert Slocum the position of State regent for Louisiana, and is deeply interested in the permanent establishment and growth of the patriotic organization. The meeting was small, owing to several members being out of town, among others Mrs. McIlhenny and daughters, Mrs. Paul Leeds and Mrs. Percy Roberts. Mrs. Chas. Conrad presided at the meeting, and among those present were Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston, Mrs. H. R. Labouisse, Mrs. Jos. H. Oglesby and Miss Dora Labouisse. Miss Minor, speaking of the importance of organizing new chapters, expressed her intention of calling on Mrs. Ferguson and requesting her to form a chapter. It was moved and adopted that the Daughters should co-operate with the local committee of the Atlanta colonial exhibition, and endeavor to assist said committee in collecting relics for the exposition.

The beautiful patriotic song, "For Home and Country," was distributed among the Chapter. The song was inspired by the 6th of September, 1894, celebration of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter and their regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocumb, in commemoration of the battle of Groton Heights.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Kentucky, were entertained, May 4, by Mrs. Norborne Gray at her residence, Louisville. This was one of the last meetings of the season. A meeting of the Lexington Chapter, of which Miss Kinkead is regent, was held May 3 at her home. Among the visitors from other towns were Mrs. Alexander, of Woodford county, and Mrs. William C. M. Clay, Jr., of Paris, Ky. The Chapter is rapidly increasing in size.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—The Paul Revere Chapter celebrated, April 19, the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride, in a most interesting manner, in Christ Church, Salem street, Boston. There was music and addresses. Among the speakers were Col. H. A. Thomas, Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, Rev. E. A. Horton and Rev. Arthur Little. Mrs. Carry Hale Russ recited "Paul Revere's Ride." The work and energy manifested by the Paul Revere Chapter has been phenomenal, and their meetings have been very energetic and interesting. They have placed a bronze tablet on the former home of Paul Revere in North square, Boston.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—At three o'clock, April 19, Old Concord Chapter held an open meeting in the Church of the First Parish, Concord, made famous by the first Provincial Congress having met there, and by many men now famous in history having been interested in its welfare. Invitations were accepted by all of the chapters in the State, large delegations filling the church to overflowing. The programme opened with the singing of "America" by the audience and a prayer by Rev. Alfred T. Putnam, D. D. Mrs. George A. Tewksbury sang. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the regent of Old Concord Chapter, welcomed the visitors to the historic town on a day so fitting for a meeting of patriotic women.

Greetings from the Chapters were presented by the delegates. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by an address by Hezekiah Butterworth, who spoke of the meeting in the Old North Church during the morning. He called Samuel Adams "the organizer of the Revolution." Keller's "American Hymn" was given as a solo by Miss Victoria Phelan. Mrs. Edwin S. Barrett, wife of the president of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, read a paper on "A Bit of Concord History." Miss Charlotte W. Hawes gave an address on "National Airs Illustrated." The anniversary of the battle at Concord was celebrated with much pomp and spirit by the city of Concord, a monster parade of militia and trades being the principal feature. In the evening a promenade concert and ball were given in the Town Hall, and attended by the "Daughters."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Illinois.—The best-attended meeting the Chicago Chapter has held this season took place, April 25, at the Richelieu Hotel, in the large banquet hall. Mrs. John N. Jewett, the Chapter regent, presided.

It was a literary meeting, and the feature was Mrs. Dwight W. Graves' paper on the "Art and Artists of the Revolutionary Period." The paper treated of art in France and Holland in colonial times, and of the influence of this foreign art upon the American art. Proceeding to the artists of this country, the work of many bright men was mentioned, among them being Washington Alston, John S. Copley, John Trumbull, John Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart and Samuel F. B. Morse.

The paper met with a flattering reception. At its close Mrs. F. W. Becker sang a number of seventeenth-century songs with much success, and Miss Annie Mather whistled, to the great delight of all present.

On motion of Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. H. V. Bemis for the free use of the banquet hall during the year, and the kindly contribution of a collation at each meeting. Refreshments were then served, and another hour was pleasantly spent in a social way.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Haven, Conn., invited the Colonial Dames to be present at the reading of a paper by Mrs. Newcomb, on "Ballads and Songs of the Revolution," in May, in Warner Hall. The chorus to illustrate the paper, was under the direction of Miss Gertrude Sanford.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Danbury, Conn., celebrated, April 27, the anniversary of the burning of Danbury by the British. The exercises were held in Wooster Cemetery, at the site of the Gen. Wooster monument. Several appropriate addresses were made.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut.—The fifth meeting of the Abigail Walcott Ellsworth Chapter, was held at the residence of Mrs. S. N. Powers, Windsor, April 13. J. H. Hayden read a paper.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Mystic, Conn., celebrated the famous midnight ride of Paul Revere on its one hundred and twentieth anniversary, in Central Hall. It was a literary and financial success. The "Puritan Choir," dressed in the garb of "ancient" days, followed "John Alden" and "Priscilla" and formed a semicircle on the stage, and was led by "Miles Standish," who had trained them with precision in keeping with the character of the old-time hymns. These were interspersed with addresses from "Gov. Bradford," "Samuel Adams," "Patrick Henry" and "George Washington," all in costume; while the story poetically told of "Paul Revere's" ride was an honor to the brilliant elocutionist. A character sketch entitled "1776-1786," was "just too funny," and "brought down the house." Solos were rendered vocally and instrumentally with fine effect, and altogether a most enjoyable evening and "a most unique affair," was the universal verdict.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the District of Columbia.—The Continental Chapter held a large and enthusiastic annual meeting at the Oxford Hotel, April 15, Mrs. M. A. Bollinger, regent, presiding. An unusually elaborate musical and literary programme was presented. A short and interesting résumé of the year's work was given by Mrs. M. S. Gist, vice-regent. The meeting for election of officers for the ensuing year was held in the evening at the residence of Mrs. M. S. Gist.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Ohio.—At the regular meeting of the Cleveland Chapter, held in the Historical Society building, interesting papers were read as follows: "Battle of Lexington," Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham; "Minute Men," Mrs. M. Henry; "Village of Lexington," Mrs. Smith; "Village of Concord," Mrs. O. J. Hodge; "Indian Attack on Hatfield," Mrs. W. H. Barris.

In the absence of the Chapter regent, Mrs. Avery, State regent, presided. The invitation of the Sons of the Revolution to join the Daughters in a banquet, to be held at the Hollenden, April 19, was accepted.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Seneca Chapter, with Mrs. A. E. S. Martin as regent, has been established in Geneva and comprises a large membership. Mrs. J. L. Ver Planck is registrar for the Chapter.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York.—Tableaux from Du Maurier's "Trilby" were given at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, April 15, under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, for the benefit of the Barnard College Chair Fund. "Taffy" was impersonated by F. H. Judd, Jr.; "the Laird" by Orrin Sheldon Parsons, "Little Billee" by Benjamin F. Chandler, "Svengali" by Raphael Flower, "Blanch Bagott" by Miss Laura Holbrook, and "Trilby" by Miss Ada Fischer. Music referred to in the story was given by an orchestra, by Miss Mary Grout, Mrs. J. H. Douglas, S. Reynolds White, Standish Holbrook and Albert H. Spear.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Texas, held a meeting, April 5, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Florida Tunstall, San Antonio. It was decided to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington April 19, by holding a public meeting at the home of Mrs. John A. Green, Sr., at which time there was an entertaining musical and literary programme rendered. The resignation of Mrs. Allen McCoy as vice-regent was received and accepted with regrets and Mrs. John A. Green was elected to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Kilpatrick was elected recording secretary.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island.—The regular meeting of Bristol Chapter was held April 8. Mrs. Lothrop's address before the National Convention at Washington, D. C., and the report of Dr. McGee, surgeon-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the same convention were read.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Virginia.—The Great Bridge Chapter have fitted up a room handsomely in the residence of Mrs. H. N. Page, Norfolk, and hold in it their monthly receptions.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Syracuse, N. Y.—The last lecture in the Monday afternoon course of the Historical Society, Syracuse, was delivered before an audience of women April 22, by Mrs. Andrews J. Woodworth. The subject was "The Daughters of the American Revolution: the Objects and Work of the Society." Mrs. Woodworth was one of the charter members of the National Society, and also of the New York City Chapter of this organization.

The motto of the organization, "*amor patria*"—love of country—meant to the Daughters of the American Revolution not only the sentiment, but all it represented in the past, when their fathers struggled for independence, and all it stood for in the practical education of the youth of the country who were to uphold the dignity of the government and shape its future. It accepted patriotism in its broadest meaning, which was quoted from Bishop Ireland as follows:

Patriotism is love of country and loyalty to its life and weal—love tender and strong; tender as the love of son for mother; strong as the pillars of death; loyalty genuine and disinterested, shrinking from no sacrifice, seeking no reward save the country's honor and the country's triumph.

From such thoughts originated the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was scarcely more than four years since three women determined to organize for the practical embodiment of these ideas, and since that time the organization includes 8000 members. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Woodworth said, was neither original nor alone in its work, but it was the pioneer woman's organization to develop ideas of patriotism.

As early as 1783 the Society of the Cincinnati was established by the officers of the Revolutionary War with the same idea of perpetuating the spirit of the men who achieved American independence. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was originated in 1876. The question of admitting women to this organization was for a long time considered, and when it was decided adversely, thoughtful women believed there was a place and duty for them to commemorate the tireless efforts of the women during the momentous years of the Revolution, and this feeling resulted in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in October, 1890.

Mrs. Woodworth quoted from the constitution the objects of the Society, she outlined its work in promoting education in the public schools in historical subjects, the cultivation of the spirit of patriotism, and the intelligent observance of the days commemorative of events of history. The use of the flag was encouraged in various ways, which the speaker mentioned, and she gave descriptions of several occasions of national interest celebrated by various chapters of the organization.

Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, regent of the Syracuse Chapter, gave information as to the local organization. It was organized on January 28 of

this year, with fourteen charter members. It has now twenty accepted members and a large number of applicants.

Mrs. W. W. Teall, a member of the New York Chapter, was present and took part in the discussion. Mrs. Teall is an earnest advocate of the honor due to women in the early days of the country, as well as at present, and expressed her belief that some of the gala days celebrated by the Daughters ought to commemorate some of the doings of women, who stayed at home and had the harder time of it, as well as in memory of battles and achievements of the men.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in California.—One hundred and twenty years ago, April 19, the reveille of the American Republic was sounded at Lexington, and a nation was born. The ride of that intrepid and gallant patriot, Paul Revere, summoned the sons of liberty to the conflict, and from that day until King George III. was forced to acknowledge the United States of America to be free, sovereign and independent States, the band of American patriots did not permit their enthusiasm to subside or their valor to abate in the slightest degree.

In commemoration of the battle of Lexington Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled April 19, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, and entertained their guests, among whom were the officers and members of the California Society Sons of the American Revolution, officers of the army and navy and citizens of prominence.

It was an event that caused to be recorded many stirring incidents of the bravery, sufferings and soldierly qualities of the characters that helped to form the history of our country, and as nearly all of those who participated in the reception were lineal descendants of Revolutionary sires, they were proud to display their honorable heritage.

California, though more than 3000 miles distant from the birthplace of American liberty, is entitled to the distinction of planting the seed from which has grown an organization now numbering thousands of members and having an existence in almost every State in the Union. The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is the natural parent of the Daughters. It was the first body in inception, institution and organization to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots and perpetuate the memory of all those who took part in the American Revolution and maintain the independence of the United States of America.

Early in 1891 Col. A. S. Hubbard and Henry MacLean Martin met at the residence of Mrs. Gen. D. D. Colton, in San Francisco, and proposed a plan by which there might be formed an auxiliary to the Sons, of women who could prove lineal descent from ancestors of unfailing loyalty, who rendered material aid to the cause of independence, as recognized patriots, as soldiers or sailors, or as civil officers in one of the several colonies or States of the United colonies or States. Thus was the first impulse given to the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The reception at the Occidental was the most successful affair yet conducted under the auspices of this rapidly growing organization. The decorations of the ladies' parlor, where the Daughters received their guests,

could not have been better or more in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Excellent music was furnished by an orchestra stationed in the flag-draped hallway, while within the ladies served refreshments to their callers from a table set in a tent of blue and white bunting.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Vermont.—The Marquis de la Fayette Chapter, Montpelier, celebrated the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10. Mrs. A. O. Cummings read a paper describing the capture. Mrs F. A. Hayden discoursed upon the theme, "Uncle Sam : Is He All Right ?" Mrs. G. C. Alber gave some interesting incidents in the early history of Vermont. Judge Carleton showed that the first blood shed in the Revolutionary struggle, and the first conflict were in Vermont, and that Ethan Allen was ahead of the times, so much so that Congress depreciated the capture of Ticonderoga, ordering an inventory to be taken of the cannon and other munitions against the time when it should be restored !

Chap. A. N. Lewis gave some account of the religious character of Washington.

The next meeting will be on June 17, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Chapter is very prosperous and is rapidly increasing in membership.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The following official communication has been sent to all the regents of the State societies :

The congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution having ordered that a gilt souvenir spoon be sent to every daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the National Board of Management having authorized the undersigned to present the spoons after having engraved upon them the initials and a suitable inscription, I write to ask that you send the names and addresses of such daughters in your State.

Very respectfully,

P. O. Box 93, Washington, D. C.

MARY DESHA.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—"Patriot's Day" was duly honored by the General Society by a luncheon at the Waldorf, New York City, April 19. The Daughters came from far and near to commemorate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the skirmish in the early cause at Lexington, the first outbreak against tyranny. Representatives were present from New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Connecticut.

During the half hour preceding the luncheon the beautiful reception-rooms of the Waldorf were thronged with fine-looking, well-gowned women, and an informal reception was held. When the doors of the white and gold ball-room were thrown open an additional Revolutionary tinge was lent to the atmosphere—a sort of buff and blue tinge. The principal table was arranged in the form of a horseshoe, while in the middle of the room was placed lengthwise another

table; in all, covers were laid for one hundred and twenty. The decorations of the tables were of the Society colors, the buff being furnished by big bowls of jonquils and the blue by broad bands of ribbon. In front of the place of honor were laid sabres, crossed on the tables—sabres which had done duty in Revolutionary days, and which had probably never before graced a feast, save when they struck, clanking, on the spurs of their heroic owners. At fewer intervals on the cloth lay swords of different shapes.

As the goodly company took their places, the president-general, Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, said a few graceful words of welcome; and then the Rev. Charles Edward Brugler, chaplain of the Continental Chapter, asked the blessing. This was followed by the singing of "America," which concluded the "grace before meat."

At the place of each guest was a menu, daintily printed in gold letters on a blue card, and attached to this as a souvenir was a miniature reproduction in silver of an old-time flint-lock musket, bearing on the stock the legend, "1776"—just such a weapon as peered threateningly from behind hedge and rock when the British started on their homeward march from Concord.

During the luncheon a mandolin orchestra played, with strict impartiality, patriotic and operatic airs. At the coffee stage of the feast speech-making began. Mrs. Steers spoke in a happy vein of the occasion which brought the assembly together, and paid a tribute to "our absent members." She then gave the first toast, "The Lexington Alarm," to which the Rev. Mr. Brugler made an eloquent response.

Mr. Brugler began by alluding to the fact that he was one man among a company of more than a hundred women; but, as Dr. Vandewater had undergone the same ordeal a year ago and had lived to tell the tale, he was encouraged to believe a similar happy fate would be his. The speaker then turned to the topic named in the toast, and, from the sacrifices and patriotism of the men, proceeded to the share women had borne in the war for independence. From this point Mr. Brugler paid a beautiful tribute to woman, ascribing to her the highest qualities, ranking her intellectually as man's equal, and morally, as a rule, his superior. He pointed out the difference in the position of women in the East and in the West, under Islam and under Christ; and to our own land he gave the palm for just treatment of its women—women who had helped to make the nation. Prolonged applause greeted this address, and when the room was again still, the President announced the second toast, "The First Battle of the Revolution," to which Miss Adaline W. Sterling, State historian of the New Jersey Society, made the following reply:

MADAM REGENT, DAUGHTERS AND HONORED GUESTS: I esteem it no small privilege, as well as pleasure, to respond to the toast, "The First Battle of the Revolution," and to voice in ever so faint degree the patriotic sentiments of this fair gathering of daughters of Revolutionary sires. We have met in joyous fashion to commemorate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the first battle of the war of the Revolution; and yet, in very truth, we celebrate a skirmish rather than a battle—a defeat instead of a victory. But we do homage with fitting reverence to the day which saw

the first outpouring of patriot blood—blood which was to become the seed of a great and united nation.

Viewed in the light of comparison, the Lexington affair appears only as the resistance to armed authority made by a handful of provincials without regular leadership or organization; yet, in its wide-reaching results, it may well rank among the great conflicts of the world—it may well claim kinship with the patriotism at Thermopylæ and Sempach. Though there was no Leonidas to hold the pass, no Arnold von Winkelried to make a way for his comrades by gathering the hostile spears into his own breast, still there was in this colonial skirmish daring as great, heroism as sublime. Poets have sung the deeds of that April night, historians have repeated the tale, prose and verse their fairest terms have lavished in praise of those gallant Middlesex farmers. I can add nothing more to the pæans of historian and bard.

But I ask you as a mere act of refreshing the mind to go back with me over some of the events which rendered necessary and possible that "midnight ride of Paul Revere."

The prime cause, roughly stated, was "the root of all evil"—money, or rather the lack of it, that commodity being sadly wanting in the royal English treasury. This deficiency the British Government proposed to remedy in part by taxing the colonies. As one question inevitably leads to another, we ask, Whence the deficit in the national finances? and the reply comes, From the long series of continental wars; from bounties and pensions to royal favorites, the price England had to pay for her unfortunate predilection for importing her rulers. When bonnie King Jamie shambled across the Scottish border to raise in his feeble hand the sceptre just fallen from the grasp of the greatest of the Tudors, the possibilities of colonization in the New World were first attracting serious attention. Though the King granted charters to two companies, his immediate interests lay in alternately wheedling and bullying supplies from his parliament, in posing, on the one hand, as a staunch Protestant, aiding his son-in-law, the Winter King in the prologue to the Thirty Years' War, with unlimited *advice*; and, on the other hand, match-making with the Spanish ambassador, and hinting at a decided leaning toward the Catholic faith. The first of the Stuarts was an expensive luxury, and the second came equally high. Though Commons drew the purse-strings tighter and tighter, still the nation's hoard decreased. And when the revulsion against Puritanism came, and the nation, in a burst of delirious loyalty, recalled that graceless, but graceful, Charles II., how dear it paid for that particular whistle!

In importing Dutch William to take the throne the second James so summarily vacated, the English got, to be sure, Protestantism of a warranted brand; they secured for themselves many important rights and privileges, but they also entailed upon the nation a quarrel none of its affair, much less of its seeking. The wars upon which England entered concerned the possessions of the Prince of Orange, which the new-made King of England prosecuted with the increased means at hand, and which he left as a legacy to the next sovereign.

Before many years another change of dynasty; and this time Germany furnished a Hanoverian profligate to be *Dei Gratia* King and Defender of the Faith. With the Georges came in a train of followers long of pedigree and lean of purse, with an unlimited capacity for absorbing positions and titles which bore with them salaries and perquisites. And so the nation enjoyed the blessings of war abroad and stealing at home; saw its statesmen become purchasable commodities; even saw its very clergy turn a kindly ear toward bribes.

Meanwhile, the colonies had fought their way in the primeval forest, subduing the savage wilderness and the more savage red man, working out their own salvation, finding that salvation often in yielding their charters to the Crown. Steady, God-fearing men had replaced the idle vagabonds of the first emigration, and these developed the resources of the land, and built up a respectable commerce. Always yielding allegi-

ance, when the powers across the sea decreed a new game of war, and shuffled the colonies up in the general pack, they did their duty loyally, and fought better and more bravely than the regiments sent from over the waters.

As the colonies increased in wealth and importance, the mother country began to take a *stepmotherly* interest in her trans-atlantic children. This interest betrayed itself in forbidding the Americans to engage in commerce on their own account; they must not compete with the manufacturers of England; they must not send their colonial produce to Europe except in English vessels, manned by English crews; their officers, though English in their traditions of warfare and undeniably able soldiers, were ranked by the merest stripling who bore the King's commission; the colonial gentleman was sneered at in London society as a half savage, or tolerated because of supposed wealth. Born of the same stock, yet an impassable gulf stretched between the Englishman of America and the Englishman of the British Isles.

Then suddenly arose the idea in the mind of the English Ministry that the colonies had been protected and cherished, and that for this same protection there was a bill to pay, hence a system of taxation without the accompaniment of any voice in the matter. I will not weary you with a repetition of what is familiar to us all; we know how the Massachusetts colony met these impositions; how a dish of tea was brewed in Boston harbor, which was too strong even for Britannia's drinking; how remonstrance and argument were used; how patience was strained to the utmost before the appeal was made to arms.

The crisis arrived; from the belfry of the old North Church the signal lanterns flashed; with break-neck speed the messenger bears the tidings to "every Middlesex village and farm." It is long past midnight in Lexington town. In that quiet Puritan village lights have shown for a brief space from the houses near the common, while within muskets have been loaded and freshly primed. A hurried leave-taking, and dark forms glide through the darkness, watching and waiting for the red coats, on their mission of destruction. The dawn is just breaking in the east, the first gleam of day falls athwart the brown fields as the steady tread of armed men is heard along the Boston road. Silently the minute men take their places behind trees and hedge, Indian warfare fashion. The order is given, "Do not fire unless you are first fired on. But if they want a war, it may as well begin here." Scarcely believing his eyes, Pitcairn sees fifty men prepared to dispute the passage of His Majesty's troops. "Disperse, ye villains!" shouts the doughty major. Silently, but firmly, the minute men keep their position. A shot from the officer's pistol, followed by a volley from the soldiers, and patriot blood stains the sod of Lexington Green. An irregular interchange of shots—seven men stretched lifeless on the ground, ten more wounded, and the British column, having scarcely halted, sweep on toward Concord. It was a brief affair. In ten minutes Lexington had given the signal for uprising. The shot which rang out in the darkness penetrated to every patriot home and farm. The plow, the forge, the shop were left, and men hastened to arm in the sacred name of Liberty. There was no recall, the hour had struck, and the colonies entered upon the struggle for national life.

We who are gathered here to-day to commemorate this event, do we realize the blood, the tears, the sacrifices which have given us a nation? Can we honor too highly that devoted band, gathered in the night watches to make the first stand for freedom? Can we read the tale without a thrill of pride that those minute men we are of the race of, that of some of us they were the ancestors? Do we appreciate that it is our privilege to maintain the principle for which the first blood of the Revolution was shed? No need to ask the question; the answer is here in this gathering.

In these closing days of the nineteenth century the world rushes along with winged feet; life is one mad scramble for wealth, place and power; men generally are too busy for sentiment, and pride and love of country are often empty terms. But in the midst

of the discordant sound rises one note of pure, clear harmony—the tone of patriotism which the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution have raised, a note which floats through the land calling forth hidden and unsuspected echoes, until, blending in a mighty diapason, the melody ascends in homage and praise “to the Power that has made and preserved us a nation.”

The proceedings closed with hearty singing of “The Star Spangled Banner.”

Among those present were Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, president-general; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, secretary-general; Miss L. V. Steers, treasurer-general; Mrs. Marcy C. Martin-Casey, registrar-general; Mrs. Charles Francis Rowe, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. De Voluet Everett, Mrs. Annie A. Haxton, Mrs. Townsend Van Pelt, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton and Mrs. Dexter Hunter.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in Pennsylvania, were entertained at a tea given at the residence of the vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Wurts Sparhawk, 219 South Forty-first street, Philadelphia, on April 20, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the organization of the State Society. In the first year of its existence, this State Society has trebled its membership, and a number of applications are under consideration. It now has members in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Williamsport, Pottsville, Easton, Bradford and Erie, and local chapters will shortly be organized.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Long Island Chapter, held a meeting, April 15, at the house of the regent, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn. The most important business transacted was the adoption of resolutions selecting May 23, the anniversary of the battle of Sag Harbor, as the date for the spring celebration of the Chapter. Mrs. Henry L. Pratt read a paper giving the details of this engagement, and it was voted to have the account presented at the celebration, which will take the form of a tea at the home of Mrs. King. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle will also read a paper on this occasion.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Long Island Chapter, has determined to adopt measures for the appropriate commemoration of the patriots who lost their lives on the prison ships in the Wallabout and whose remains are interred in Fort Greene, but without any monument to mark the spot. In accordance with this determination a resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Chapter to erect a suitable monument to the martyrs in Fort Greene park, and the regent, Mrs. Horatio C. King, appointed Mrs. S. V. White chairman of the Monument Committee. At a business meeting at the residence of Mrs. White, April 29, the following paper by Mrs. White was read to give inspiration to the Daughters to begin the good work:

In my childhood I sat on my grandfather's knee and heard the story of the Revolutionary War. In those days much was said about George Washington and the service he had rendered to the country during the colonial times and, afterward, in the struggle for independence. It became evident later on that his name was famous over the civilized world, and some years after he died an effort was made to raise money to purchase

Mount Vernon estate from his heirs, who were poor, and present it to the United States government to be held forever as a memorial. It was agitated in Congress and in the State of Virginia. After many years of waiting and after much eloquence was expended vainly in the halls of Congress, the matter was laid on the table and rested for many more years, while the famous old mansion was falling into decay, and the broad fields and once beautiful garden were fast losing the imprint of Washington's careful supervision and the personal attention of his elegant and courtly lady. At every mention of the word "memorial" all patriotic hearts were stirred, and we waited with keenest interest the much-longed-for appropriation for its purchase. But our waiting was vain until "A Southern Matron" voiced us all in an appeal to the women of the South to raise the money ourselves and purchase the grave and home of Washington. Her letter was printed and read and William L. Lancey, of Montgomery, Ala., caused it to be copied in the *Montgomery Advertiser* on January 6, 1854. On the 11th of the same month it appeared in the *Mobile Tribune* with an editorial. The first response was signed "An Alabamian" and the contribution was \$7, a sum, as he said, "set apart for the gratification of a trivial vanity but given in loving memory of the glorious father of our country." In looking over the files of the *Mount Vernon Record*, which was our daily companion then, I noticed with deepest feeling the fact that this \$7 was among the large contributions. One young women's school in St. Louis, conducted by personal friends, makes this record: "Thirty-nine contributors and proceeds of industry of the pupils and teachers one year, \$92." The usual sum given was \$1. Five dollars was a very large sum, and \$20 was phenomenal. Contribution boxes were placed in Independence Hall. In six months there were placed in the boxes \$65.58, and the sum of \$9 was subscribed in a book, thus making the total amount received from the Cradle of Liberty, \$72.58. The cry from "The Southern Matron" came from South Carolina, but, then, as now, there was no South, no North, no East, no West, but only our country! Massachusetts and New York and all the seaboard States wheeled into line and the women of the West joined hands with them and called over to the Pacific for assistance. The children of the public schools in San Francisco sent in their contributions, \$12 in copper cents. The whole sum needed, \$200,000, was completed and paid in April 1860. But who are these, the martyrs who died at our very doors on these prison ships? Were they not all patriots? Were they not entitled to have even a tombstone to record the fact that they gave their lives for our country. Too long have their remains been left unhonored. Too long has an ungrateful Congress refused the appropriation for a national monument. The time has come for action. Let the spirit of patriotism that spoke through the lips of a Southern matron speak again through us. Let us gather the money and build the monument and let us do it now! Let us place it on the spot where their bones are mouldering into dust, on the highest pinnacle of Fort Greene park, and when the children, in time to come, shall ask their fathers: "What mean ye by these stones?" our monument shall be a memorial forever to tell the story of those most noble martyrs who died to make us free. Women were first at the tomb in Judea, the first at the tomb of Washington! Let us be first at the tomb of the martyrs—the soldiers and sailors of the prison ships in the war of the Revolution.

At a meeting of the Monument Committee Mrs. S. V. White, chairman; Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins and Mrs. John F. Berry, held May 1, at the home of the chairman, it was decided to ask the co-operation of all patriotic societies and individuals in securing subscriptions for the monument. The fund has already reached considerably over the \$1000 mark, and every member of the Chapter is determined to lend her best efforts to the raising

of a sum sufficient to erect a handsome memorial. The plan for the monument has not yet been selected, but it is expected the committee will soon come to a decision on the subject.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—There was a meeting in Beverly, April 8, to take steps toward the formation of a chapter of "Daughters" there. The Beverly Historical Society offered the use of its hall for this occasion, and brought forth from its treasures many interesting relics of the Revolutionary period. A circular invitation was issued, inviting descendants of Beverly's Revolutionary soldiers and sailors to be present, and a meeting was held at the Historical Society rooms, April 24, to make arrangements for organizing a chapter in Beverly.

A large number of ladies were present. Mr. Charles Woodbury presided and spoke of the history of the Burley Mansion; the number of companies formed at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and the noble record that Beverly had always held. Miss Hunt, of Boston, afterward presided and read a paper sent by Mrs. Lee, State regent of the Society, who was unable to be present. Several ladies were present who spoke on the work of the Society, Mrs. Withington gave an account of the meeting in Boston, April 19, and informal talks given until 5 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. Beverly has the best record of any town in the State as she sent 600 men, out a total population of 3000, to war, and also soldiers to the colonial wars, War of 1812 and Civil War. Beverly men were among those who rowed Washington across the Delaware on the 24th of December, and it is thought that the anniversary of this day should be appropriately celebrated.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, celebrated Patriots' Day in a royal manner at Copley Hall, Boston, April 19. The entertainment to which the public thronged was a colonial reception. Once inside the door the guest seemed transferred back to the old Revolutionary days. On every side were courtly dames in powdered hair and the quaintly picturesque costumes; and the men were either in court costume, with powdered hair and jeweled knee-buckles and low-cut shoes ornamented with buckles, or else they wore the old regimental costume. The town-crier, G. B. Flood, with bell in hand, was master of ceremonies.

The walls of the hall were handsomely decorated with flags and famous pictures and relics, which were artistically grouped. A glass case, extending nearly the length of a side of the hall, was filled with Revolutionary relics.

The regent, Mrs. William Lee, was picturesquely gowned in an antique costume of emerald-green satin. The pearls in her ears belonged to her great-grandmother. She carried a curious little poche of beadwork, which was made by her great-grandmother. Her powdered hair, dressed high, was wreathed with strands of pearls, caught by a star of pearls in front.

Just back of her hung the portrait of her great-grandfather, Capt. Lemuel White, and underneath the portrait stood a chair which was the property of her great-great-grandfather, Joel White.

She was assisted in receiving by the State treasurer, Mrs. Leslie C. Weed, who was gowned in scarlet satin, over a petticoat of gold brocade; and also by the State secretary, Mrs. G. F. Daniels, who was attired in rose brocade trimmed with pearls and worn over a white satin petticoat, embroidered with gold. The guests were presented by the following ushers: R. L. Stedman, F. Nath. Perkins, R. F. Hardon and Mr. Ring, in court costumes of velvet and lace.

The oldest person present was Mrs. Lucy Cummins, who was born in 1809. Her father, Robert Thorndyke, fought in the Revolution. She came all alone from Medford simply to attend this affair.

The refreshment tables were most attractively set forth. From the corners of each table strands of buff and blue were knotted to a jeweled lantern, which prettily lighted the masses of jonquils underneath. At the tea-tables was Miss Margaret Raymond in blue and white satin, brocaded, and Mrs. Frank Goss in old blue and silver brocade. Others assisting at this table were: Miss Raymond, in a gown of lilac and gold brocade worn over a petticoat of gorgeous floral brocade. This gown was one of her great-grandmother's. At the frappe table, Miss Nellie G. Emery was gowned as Mrs. Washington, in rose and pearl brocade, over a petticoat of cherry quilted satin; the quaint locket at her throat was 175 years old, and the shell comb in her hair was purchased 125 years ago; and Miss Edith Pope was in gold and blue brocade over a petticoat of garnet silk.

Others who presided at the tables were: Miss Lauriet, in white silk brocade, with a petticoat of pale blue brocade; Miss Laura Revere Little, the great-great-grandchild of Paul Revere, who was gowned in cherry satin over a petticoat of white brocade. She wore a miniature of the wife of Paul Revere, painted by Copley; the diamond knee-buckles of Paul Revere ornamented the black velvet at her wrists; and Miss Martha W. Barry, who wore a ball-gown of blue and white silk which once belonged to an ancestor.

A descendant of Dorothy Quincy (Mrs. John Hancock), whose portrait by Copley hung on the wall, was Miss Annie Rose in a gown which was once Mme. Hancock's; it was of pale yellow silk, with hand-embroidered flowers.

Mrs. C. F. Withington, the chairman of the committee, and to whom is due the success of the affair, was gowned in rose and lace, over a petticoat of white silk. From a slender gold chain at her throat depended a miniature of her great-great-grandfather, Joshua Richmond. Mrs. Arthur C. Dow wore a picturesque trained costume of black, richly embroidered in delicate tints.

Miss Miriam Putnam, of Lynn, wore the wedding gown of her great-great-grandmother; and Miss Rebecca Rogers wore the gown of the wife of Nath. Rogers, president of Harvard. Mrs. C. W. Atherton wore a heliotrope brocade on a petticoat of white satin, and Dr. Crawford appeared in a historic costume.

Miss Eliza Philbrick, of Salem, wore a costume over ninety years old, made of the old colonial camwood-colored cloth, terra cotta in color. It

was of home-made material and coloring, with floral embroidery upon a band of white, about a foot deep, around the bottom. Around her shoulders was thrown a shawl of tan silk which belonged to Gen. Joseph Warren's sister.

Mrs. Charles Crowell, of Everett, wore a gown of gold-embroidered emerald-green silk over an embroidered petticoat. Her white-silk hose were worn by an English lady, Mrs. Margaret Morse, at her marriage, before the Revolution.

Mrs. C. H. Bond recited "The Minuet" and "Paul Revere's Ride." A minuet was danced by N. J. Rust, Jr., W. F. Wilbour, De Blois Page, C. Humphries, and Miss Parker, Miss M. Pope, Miss M. Daniel and Miss Olive Richmond. They were under the direction of Mrs. L. J. Chandler.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, held their quarterly State meeting, April 4, in the New England Society rooms, at Orange, with Miss Adaline Forrey in the chair. The Society's finances were found to be in good condition, and the registrar announced the election of nineteen new members since January. Miss Sterling then read several amendments to the by-laws, which were discussed at length and accepted after some rearrangement.

The work of the meeting being now concluded, the members enjoyed a valuable and interesting talk by Miss Ward, of Newark, on "How to Keep a Family Record."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, New Utrecht Chapter, is in a flourishing condition, and has almost doubled its membership since it was organized a few months ago. Meetings are held at the houses of the members once a month. At the meeting held at the residence of Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt there was a display of a number of relics of colonial days.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY, of New York, held its tenth annual meeting at "Sherry's," April 8. The present membership is 839. The funds on hand amount to \$7,569.03. Eighteen members have died during the last year, and twenty-six have been elected. The Society will erect a statue to William the Silent.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY was organized in Nashville, Tennessee, September 10, 1894, with the following officers: Mrs. M. C. Gooddett, of Tennessee, president; Mrs. L. H. Raines, of Georgia, vice-president; Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, Texas, vice-president; Miss White May, Tennessee, vice-president, with other officers. It is proposed to have a vice-president for each Southern State. A second meeting of the Society was held at Nashville, March 30, 1895. In Section 3, Article 2, of the Constitution on Membership, it is stated: "None but the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, or lineal descendants of men who served honorably in the army or navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civic service of the Confederate States, or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal service to the Confederate cause, or those women, wherever living, who gave aid or comfort to the Confederate States during the war, can become members of this federation."



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Georgia.—The second annual meeting was held, April 18, at the residence of the Society's president, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Savannah.

The session was an interesting and pleasant one. The Society extended its co-operation and aid to the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the matter of erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia.

By invitation, a committee from the Sons appeared before the Society. In speaking for the Sons, Col. John Screven said he felt especially honored in appearing before so gracious an assembly of ladies, descended from colonial ancestry, to ask their aid and co-operation in the effort to build a suitable monument to Gen. Oglethorpe. He referred to Judge Speer's eloquent effort in behalf of an Oglethorpe monument, delivered at the annual dinner of the Society of the Georgia Sons of the Revolution, a year ago. Following this, he said, the Society passed a series of resolutions looking to building such a monument. Col. Screven read the resolutions, which are as follows:

WHEREAS, no memorial has yet been erected to attest the public appreciation of the illustrious services of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe;

AND WHEREAS, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia proposes, with the aid of the people of this State and otherwise, to erect a monument befitting the memory of the founder of the State of Georgia, and friend of the United States of America in the achievement of their independence.

Be it therefore resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a committee to be styled the Oglethorpe Monument Committee, to consist of not less than five members, with power to add such others, whether members of the Society or otherwise, as such committee may deem advisable, said committee to have power and authority to take such measures as may seem expedient to raise the necessary means, and thereupon to proceed, as speedily as may be, to erect the monument hereby proposed, in the city of Savannah, where the foundation of the State of Georgia was first projected and laid.

This committee was appointed, and consisted of Judge William D. Harden, Pope Barrow, F. G. du Bignon, Judge Emory Speer, Judge Robert Falligant and Col. John Screven.

Col. Screven stated that Judge Speer had accepted an invitation to deliver a series of addresses in different places in the State for the purpose of raising a fund to go toward the building of this monument.

Col. Screven said the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution would deem themselves most fortunate if they could have the aid of the Colonial Dames in this work, which must commend itself to the heart, not only of every true Georgian, but also of every true American.

"The gratitude of the people," Col. Screven said, "seems to have been at rest for 150 years. It is but asleep. It is for you, in common with the descendants of those who asserted the rights of the colonies, to awaken the people and tell them what they owe to Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of this commonwealth."

When the committee retired, the matter was put before the Society by

the president, Mrs. Gordon, who asked if it was willing to take up the matter and co-operate with the Sons of the Revolution. The vote was unanimous, the Society promising to do all in its power toward making the effort to build the monument a success. It was decided, however, to leave to a future meeting the question of just what part the Society should take in the work, beyond what they were asked to do by the Sons of the Revolution.

Mrs. Gordon announced to the committee that the Society had decided to do all in its power to co-operate with the Sons of the Revolution, and would be glad to have any suggestions from the committee from that Society. Col. Screven thanked the ladies in behalf of the Society he represented, and said he would like to have them work to the end of making these addresses that are to be delivered successful in every particular.

When the Society assembled at five o'clock in the afternoon the members were welcomed by the president, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, and the response on the part of the Society was made by Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan. Reports from the recording secretary, Miss Eugenia Johnstone, the corresponding secretary, Miss Annie Vane Jones, and the treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Jr., were read and adopted. Mrs. L. G. Young, the historian, read an historical paper on subjects of interest to the Society.

Nothing positive was decided on with regard to the anthem. An individual vote was taken, the largest number being in favor of "America," and the views of the Society, according to this vote, will be announced by Mrs. Gordon at the meeting of the executive committee. The question of a change in the national colors of the Society was also discussed. The present colors are blue and buff; but in some States a desire has been manifested to have them changed to red and white, which were the old British colors. The general verdict was that there is no reason why the Colonial Dames of America should adopt the British colors as theirs, it being conceded that the present colors are more like colonial colors, from an American standpoint, than it is possible for the British colors to be. After a discussion of this matter, it was decided by a majority that the Georgia Society would favor retaining the present colors.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of an original poem on "Colonial Questions," by Mrs. Gordon. She was warmly congratulated on the bright manner in which she handled this attractive and appropriate topic.

Mrs. W. W. Gordon was re-elected president of the Society for the ensuing year, and Mrs. Henry R. Jackson, first vice-president. Mrs. Edward C. Anderson declined re-election as second vice-president, and Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan was chosen to fill that office. The office of registrar, held by Mrs. Morgan, and that of corresponding secretary, by Miss Annie Vane Jones, are now vacant, their terms having expired. These offices cannot be filled until the next meeting of the board of managers. Four members of the board of managers have resigned during the year, and Miss Annie Vane Jones, Mrs. Anne Barrett Phinizy, of Athens, Mrs. F. H. Miller, of Augusta, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hill, of Griffin, were elected to fill these vacancies for a period of three years. Mrs. Thomas

Screven tendered her resignation as a member of the board, and it was accepted with regrets. The other members of the board of managers are: Mrs. J. J. Wilder, Mrs. P. W. Meldrim, Mrs. Charles H. Dickson, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Mrs. John Nisbet, Mrs. Annie J. Waring, Mrs. William Garrard, Miss Emma Bullock and Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries, of Augusta. The other officers of the Society are: Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Jr., treasurer; Mrs. Eugenia Johnstone, recording secretary, and Mrs. Louis G. Young, historian.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Pennsylvania.—The question is so often asked, "What is the use of the Society of Colonial Dames of America?" What is its reason for being, that I feel in my historian's report of the fourth year of the Pennsylvania Society, that I may undertake to answer this query by briefly reviewing the work of the year. The first event of importance since our annual meeting, April 2, 1894, was the celebration of Flag Day. The keeping of this day, the anniversary of the adoption of the national flag by a resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777, was inaugurated by this Society June 14, 1893, upon which occasion hundreds of children were gathered together at the old house, 239 Arch street, where the first flag was made, and where, in addition to Mrs. Gillespie and her committee, our late honored president, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, was in attendance, and gave the flags to many of the children as they passed through the quaint little room in which Betsy Ross executed the patriotic needlework which has caused her name to be associated with an important event in American history.

June, 1894, Mrs. Gillespie was again chairman of a committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of Flag Day, assisted by Mrs. William Bacon Stevens, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Mrs. Edward Ogden, Mrs. Henry J. Biddle, Mrs. C. B. McMichael, Miss Rodney, Miss Cushman, Mrs. Summerfield E. Snively, Mrs. James Winsor and Mrs. George E. Peabody. Invitations were sent to 500 children of the public schools and to members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars. A large number of boys and girls from the public schools were gathered together in the Council Room of Independence Hall on the morning of the 14th of June, flags were distributed, patriotic songs were sung, and interesting addresses were made by his Honor, Mayor Stuart, Mr. Herbert Welsh, and Dr. Brooks, superintendent of the public schools. Great interest and enthusiasm were evinced, and every bright child present must have gone away from this celebration with a more intelligent appreciation of his country's flag and what it stands for in our American history and life than he had ever known before.

During the past year a series of lectures have been inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames in connection with the University of Pennsylvania. These lectures have been given in one of the Council chambers of Independence Hall. Audiences composed of older pupils of the public schools, representatives from the University of Pennsylvania, and other prominent citizens have listened to instructive and

interesting lectures from Mr. Hampton L. Carson, Professors Coit, Tyler and Robert Ellis Thompson upon such subjects as "The Associations of Independence Hall," "The Wits of the American Revolution," and "Washington and the Man Who Most Influenced Him." In addition to these lectures at Independence Hall, the Entertainment Committee, of which Mrs. Roland G. Curtin is chairman, arranged a series of successful colonial talks, when original papers prepared by members of the society and old letters brought by them have been read at pleasant informal gatherings. At the first colonial talk a thoughtful and attractive paper was read by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson upon "The Influence of Patriotic Associations Upon Modern American Thought." An old love letter was read by Mrs. George E. Peabody, written by Dr. Alexander Wolcott to his "Molly" (afterwards Mrs. Alexander Wolcott) prior to his engaging in the expedition against the French at Louisbourg in 1745. This was followed by an interesting bit of family history called "Two Dames of 1780," read by Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson.

The second colonial talk of March 12 was enlivened by some appropriate music and songs furnished by Miss Bradford and Mrs. Taylor, while Mrs. Isaac Starr gave a sketch of a New England minister in colonial times. Mrs. John Coles read some incidents of the French and Indian War, and Miss Bradford drew a pen picture of Dorothy Quincy, a colonial dame of New England.

The crowning event of the year was the entertainment of February 15, when this society celebrated the day, two hundred and fifty years ago, when John Printz sailed up the Delaware with his Swedish colonists. Many facts relating to this early settlement Mrs. James Mifflin dwelt upon in her interesting paper, while Dr. Charles J. Stillé, himself a worthy descendant of these sturdy Northmen, spoke to the society of the important period of Pennsylvania history prior to the arrival of William Penn, and Miss Mary C. Clarke, of New Jersey, recited in verse the true history of Penelope Von Printz. The breakfast, given at the Hotel Bellevue, was attended by numerous "Colonial Dames" and squires from sister States and by many of the officers and members of the Daughters and Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Colonial Wars, and of other kindred associations, who, with their glittering insignia and orders made many points of light in the brilliant gathering, while the exchange of thought and opinion between members of these various patriotic organizations seemed to draw them closer together in sympathy as fellow workers in a common cause, the keeping alive and fresh in the hearts of our people the past, whose noble deeds we all revere. The celebration of February 15 stands out fresh and unique in the annals of the Society, being the first occasion when the Colonial Husband (or shall we call him the Colonial Squire?) was admitted into the charmed circle and entertained by the hospitable sisterhood of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with the wishes of this society, the interest of the fund raised by them as a memorial to Mrs. Crawford Arnold has been offered as a prize in money for an essay to be written on some colonial subject. This

year the subject is "Educational Privileges of Philadelphia Girls During Colonial Days, Including School Buildings, Text Books, Teachers and Methods." This prize is to be competed for by a certain number of girls chosen from advanced scholars in the Philadelphia High School. Another fund contributed to by members of this society has been divided into four prizes, which are offered to girls in our grammar schools, the subject for these essays being "Philadelphia in Colonial Days."

Unfortunately, the year marked by so much good work has not passed over us unclouded by sorrow, caused by the death of our honored president, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, whose life and services have been embalmed in fitting and eloquent memorials from the State and National societies, and by the loss of such valued members of the society as Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, Mrs. Summerfield E. Snively and Helen Bell, whose excellent work as chairman of the Lecture Committee of 1894 is still fresh in the minds of us all. Outside of Philadelphia we have to regret the loss of two members—Mrs. William Leverett Jones, of Shields, Allegheny, and Mrs. Emma St. Clare Whitney, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON,

April 17, 1895.

Historian of the Pennsylvania Society.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Pennsylvania, held their annual meeting, April 17, in the hall of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens in the chair.

The report of the recording secretary, Miss Helen B. Tyler, showed that six general meetings had been held; and the registrar, Mrs. Theodore M. Etting, reported sixty-one new members, making the total membership 354. Encouraging reports were submitted by other officers and committees.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie; first vice-president, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison; managers to serve three years, Miss Anne H. Wharton, Mrs. Theodore M. Etting, Mrs. James D. Winsor and Miss Helen B. Tyler.

There was no election for director to fill the place left vacant by Mrs. Charles C. Harrison's promotion to the second vice-presidency. As Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. George W. Carpenter and Mrs. Roland G. Curtin all received about the same number of votes for the position, the election went over.

Several days before the meeting a petition, signed by a number of the members, was circulated, calling to the attention of the Pennsylvania members proper the fact that over one-half the present board of directors were not original residents of the State of Pennsylvania, having come to this State by reason of marrying Pennsylvania men, or other reasons.

This petition had the effect of arousing a number of the Pennsylvania colonial families, and it is probable that the various forces on both sides drew their lines closely together when the remaining member of the board was elected at the adjourned meeting of the Society, held April 26. The result of the election was in favor of Mrs. Edward H. Ogden.

The Society had under discussion the advisability of contributing to the exhibition of colonial relics to be given at Atlanta, Ga. It was also agreed that a petition be presented to the Legislature asking the aid of that body in preventing the removal of the old colonial buildings at Fifth and Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE first of the Independence Hall series of lectures on American History, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, was delivered, May 10, by Charlemagne Tower, Jr., whose subject was "Earl Cornwallis and His Capture at Yorktown."

Mr. Tower referred to Earl Cornwallis as the man whose name, more than any other, is connected with British defeat and the overthrow of British domination upon this continent. On the death of his father in 1762, he succeeded to the titles and took his seat in the House of Lords, where it is worthy of remark that he opposed the policy of taxing the American Colonies, and constantly exerted his influence against the treatment of them which led to the American Revolution.

Mr. Tower then showed how Cornwallis was ordered to America upon the declaration of war, he having seen active military service in the Seven Years' War. He described Cornwallis' participation in the action upon Long Island, the campaign during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, the subsequent operations against Philadelphia, the battle of Brandywine and the attack of Gen. Washington upon the British at Monmouth. In this connection, Mr. Tower discussed the rivalry and violent differences of opinion which arose between Cornwallis and the British commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, to which was due their lack of co-operation, and out of which arose the acrimonious controversy after the war, when each sought to fasten upon the other the responsibility for the disaster at Yorktown.

Mr. Tower then turned to the campaign in the South, explaining the change of policy by which the King's government decided in 1778, after three years of war in which its efforts had constantly failed, to gain possession of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia with the hope of establishing a base from which to conquer the Middle States and New England. He followed Cornwallis through his campaign against Gen. Gates, whom he defeated at Camden, and against Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in the actions at King's Mountain, Cowpens and Guilford Court House, and showed how, in the spring of 1781, he had advanced into Virginia for the purpose of cutting Greene off from the North.

The situation of Gen. Washington upon the Hudson river, of Lafayette holding the State of Virginia against the British, the arrival of news from the West Indies that Admiral de Grasse was coming to the Chesapeake with his fleet, and Washington's determination to join Lafayette and to co-operate with the French admiral against Cornwallis, were all carefully described by Mr. Tower, who concluded his paper with a description, chiefly drawn from documents upon the British side, of the siege and capture of Yorktown.

"He was a gentleman," said Mr. Tower, "an exemplary citizen, a kind and generous friend. We may speak honorably of him as our enemy; but his downfall was our triumph, and, even after more than a hundred years have gone by, the American heart beats quick with the feelings of thankfulness and joy which aroused our forefathers when Col. Tilghman, riding hard, came late at night into Philadelphia to bring to Congress the tidings that Yorktown had surrendered; and the old night watchman cried through the streets of the city: 'Past three o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken.'"

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Pennsylvania.—Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, president of the Pennsylvania Society, and the following ladies on the part of

the Society, Mrs. John Sanders, chairman ; Mrs. Sophia Irwin, Mrs. John P. Lundy, Mrs. L. C. Rodney, Miss Anne Sanders and Miss Anne H. Wharton assembled at the Girls' High School, Philadelphia, May 15, and delivered the Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold prize of \$25, offered by the Society for the best essay written on "Educational Privileges of a Philadelphia Girl in Colonial Days—the Teacher, School House and Methods," to Miss Mary A. O'Donnell.

The function of conferring the prize was performed very gracefully by the chairman of the Committee on Prizes, Mrs. Maria D. Sanders, whose face framed in its pretty wavy masses of snow-white hair, glowed with the keen enjoyment of a school girl as she presented the prize. Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, the author of those charming little excursions into the byways of American history, "Through Colonial Doorways" and "Colonial Days and Dames,"—and who is also historian of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, paid tribute of loving words to the memory of Mrs. Arnold, who was actively instrumental in founding the society which led the adoption of the plan in other States of the Union and finally to the foundation of the National Society, now including all the thirteen original States.

Miss Wharton said the Society was greatly pleased with the essays turned over to it, and that they brought before the members certain interesting facts of history. Indeed they were all so very good that the Society would like to give a prize to every competitor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie was an interested participant in the exercises, and at the close of Miss Wharton's address she made one of her inimitably wise and witty speeches. Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent, thanked the Colonial Dames for the interest so actively manifested in the young girls, whose privilege it is to treasure the priceless heritage brought by their colonial ancestry.

The prizes offered by the Colonial Dames to pupils of the grammar schools for the best essays on "Philadelphia in Colonial Days" will be awarded shortly. The Society of Colonial Dames has fifty photogravures of Stuart's Washington, and in the near future they are to be turned over to as many grammar schools.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in New Jersey.—Francis B. Lee, on April 23, instituted a course of lectures on the "Colonial History of New Jersey," under the auspices of the Colonial Dames in Trenton. Five hundred invitations were issued for this course, which will be delivered in the parish building of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in New Jersey, held their third annual meeting at the Hotel Windsor, Trenton, May 7. Fifty-nine members were present. The fiscal year of the Society was changed from April 1 to May 1. Since the last annual meeting in May, 1894, forty-three names of new members have been entered upon the register. These new members are eligible under from one to twenty-two ancestors.

The Society now numbers one hundred and fifty-two members.

Forty-four towns in the State are represented. The "U. S. Army" gives one member and Italy one.

Trenton has the largest membership—forty-two members being on the roll and shows a gain of six members from last year.

Elizabeth stands second, with eleven members, a gain of five. Camden is third, with nine members. Princeton and Philadelphia both have eight members. Newark and Bordentown each five members, while seventeen towns, each have one.

Twenty orders for insignias have been forwarded to the National Registrar, making fifty-eight insignias now owned by members of the New Jersey Society.

Twenty-seven orders for State pins have been given to members, making in all 101.

The Registrar requests the members to give prompt notice of any change of address or name, so as to avoid mistakes in sending out notices and bills.

The following officers and managers were elected. The president and vice-presidents for one year and the managers for three years: President, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson; first vice-president, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant; second vice-president, Mrs. Henry M. Barbour. Managers: Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, Mrs. Cleveland Hilson, Mrs. Frederick C. Lewis, Mrs. Charles B. Dahlgren.

The dues of the Society were raised by a decided affirmative vote—the initiation fee to five dollars and the annual dues to three dollars. It will go into effect in three months.

The New Jersey Society is desirous of renting rooms for the use of the members, and also of doing some good work. The present rate of fees prevents any such work being accomplished, as the necessary expenses of printing, stationery and postage are such large items of expenditure.

By the kind invitation of some of the Princeton ladies it was decided to hold the next commemorative meeting in Princeton next October, some suitable day being selected by the board of managers.

It is hoped that the Society will be able to show some material good work in the next year.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, of Maryland, gave an Easter tea, April 15, at the club rooms on North Charles street, Baltimore, which was in charge of Miss Florence Mackubin, who was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Ellen Mackubin, and Miss Nellie Wilson. Miss Hallie Carroll presided at the tea table. A feature of the occasion was the amount of beautiful old silver used. In the centre of the table was a large silver punch-bowl of exquisite workmanship, formerly the property of Barrister Carroll. An interesting article, written by Miss Kate Mason Rowland, on the "Virginia Cavaliers," was read by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Mason Rowland.

Included in the sketch were a number of brief biographies, illustrated by portraits of the leading men of colonial days in the Old Dominion, including the Lees, Ludwells, Percies, Wests and others of equal prominence.

The Colonial Dames' tea, April 22, was in charge of Mrs. R. H. Gamble, of Florida, who was spending some time in Baltimore. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John Ridgely, of Hampton; Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Wm. A. Fisher, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. Robert Atkinson, Mrs. Iredell Iglehart, Mrs. Thomas M. Nelson, Mrs. Mary Tilghman and Miss Rebecca Williams. Mrs. Robert Atkinson read by request a paper on "Lowell," which had been read before the Arundell Club. A paper relating to her ancestress, Mrs. Anna Blackwood Howell of New Jersey, was read by Miss Nellie Griswold. A number of Dames were present, including several from out of town.

The last of the series of teas which have been given during the winter and spring by the Colonial Dames was held, April 29, at their rooms, 407 Charles street, Baltimore. It was in charge of Mrs. Henry Rogers, who was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. Winfield Taylor and Miss Sallie Murdoch. The decorations of the rooms were narcissus and jonquils. During the afternoon, musical selections were rendered by Miss Lizzie Mitchell, Miss Mackubin and Mrs. Roberts. Much regret was expressed that it was the last tea, as they have been extremely popular and have formed quite a feature of the season's gayety. Next year they will be resumed. The Dames will also have a series of historical meetings next year, when American history will receive a great deal of attention. At each meeting historical papers will be read and discussed and classes will be formed for study.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, of Virginia, have received an invitation from the managers of the Atlanta exposition to be present and to allow an exhibition of some of their valuable relics. The following committee has been appointed in charge of the matter: Mrs. Charles W. Coleman, Mrs. Leonard Quinlin, Miss M. G. McClelland, Miss Ella B. Washington and Miss Margaret Smith.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in New Hampshire, held their annual meeting, May 21, at the residence of the president, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Michigan.—A dozen prominent women assembled, May 8, in the residence of Mrs. Dr. Lyster, Detroit, and took preliminary steps toward the organization of a chapter of Colonial Dames of America. Mrs. Rathburn, of Ann Arbor, a vice-regent of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association, who was appointed vice-regent for the State of Michigan by Mrs. Howard Townsend, regent of the national organization, was present, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Organization with the following named ladies: Mrs. J. J. Bagley, Mrs. Dr. Lyster, Mrs. Colonel James T. Sterling, Mrs. Gibbs. This committee will at an early day report a plan of organization.



THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State, April 8. The principal office will be in New York City. The objects are patriotic, among which are the fostering of American institutions and the carrying out of the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people. The managers number sixteen, and these, with the presidents of the local chapters, shall manage its concerns. The managers are: Chauncey M. Depew, R. B. Roosevelt, J. B. Stewart, E. H. Hall, Henry Hall, J. C. Calhoun, W. S. Logan, A. J. C. Foye, F. P. Earle, H. R. Cardin, Thomas Wilson, F. D. Grant, W. J. Warren, E. K. Wright, S. M. Wright, E. G. Spaulding, of New York, and John W. Scott, of East Orange, N. J.

The Empire State Society gave a reception at the Windsor Hotel, New York, April 19, to the New York Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. At least 1500 of the Sons and Daughters were in the parlors when Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Sons, rose to present to the regent of the Daughters, Mrs. Donald McLean, a silver loving-cup. This cup was given as a token of the reverent memory in which the heroic sacrifices and sufferings of the women of revolutionary times are held, and in appreciation of the patriotism of the Society which perpetuates the memory of those women. Referring to the date chosen for the reception, Mr. Depew said that no other event in the Revolution inspired so romantic an interest as that which anniversary it was. On April 19, at Lexington and Concord, the "embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." They also fell. Theirs was the first blood to be shed. Being the first, they became martyrs, as every first man to die for a cause is a martyr, though thousands may follow with equal heroism. He declared that the electric light which we held under control to-day was a mere will-o'-the-wisp as compared with the Massachusetts rush candle that flashed over the world at the battle of Lexington. "We need Paul Revere and minute-men to-day to fight for liberty and good government without corruption."

The speaker remarked that pride in what the revolutionists accomplished smoldered during the years just before the civil war, but that it then blazed forth in a lively, undying fashion. By the societies which finally resulted, declared the speaker, "our people have discovered that it is not money, and it is not place, even in this material age, that counts in this country. Better than all is to have had an ancestor who in the old trying days did something with all his might for the country we were now enjoying."

To this sentiment the company responded with vociferous applause.

Taking the loving-cup from its case he handed it to the regent of the Daughters, saying that "Before this, no doubt, many a son had convinced many a Daughter that she had no need of this silver vessel to know that he loved her."

Mrs. McLean, in the acceptance of the cup, said :

"I had never hoped to be so near the altitude of Mr. Depew as I am to-day. Plato said that woman could do everything a man could do, but she wouldn't do it so well; and I must confess the truth to-day, when I bring my poor, weak, untried wings of public speaking, to bear against Mr. Depew's bridled Pegasus, which can soar so easily to the Olympus of oratory. But there is one power I will yield to no man, and that is our power of loving, the power which makes the world go round. In fact, dear Sons of the American Revolution, we will be sisters to you."

Mrs. McLean was followed by Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His address, which teemed with humor and anecdotes, was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. In his tribute to woman, he said : "It is not good for man to be alone, but we can't very well stand shoulder to shoulder with women, on account of the present style of sleeves." Later on he said : "God, finding that he could not be everywhere, made mothers. And boys are like vinegar, they are a great deal better when there is a good deal of 'mother' in them." He closed with a eulogy to Moll Pitcher, Mary Lindley and Sarah Josephus Hall, to whose efforts the completion of the Bunker Hill monument was due.

Inscribed on the cup are the insignia of the "S. A. R.," and the autographs of the Board of Managers of the New York Society.

On the opposite side of the cup is the seal of the Sons of the American Revolution, representing the minute-man leaving his plow and seizing his gun; and the seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution, representing a woman sitting at a spinning-wheel. In the background of each seal are thirteen stars, typifying the original thirteen States.

The Association for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, President Andrew H. Green, is an outgrowth of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was recently organized under the Incorporation law of New York.

The existence of this Association is due mainly to the public spirit and artistic taste of Mr. Green, whose conspicuous public service has been devoted to the preservation of historic places and the adornment of picturesque spots in New York State.

The object of the Association is to rescue from the grasp of private speculation and to preserve for public enjoyment objects of historic value, localities where patriotic struggles have taken place, where peculiar natural scenery exists, and spots made interesting by association with illustrious persons. To this end legislative authority was asked for continuing the organization with the following powers :

1. To acquire, hold, maintain, improve and administer historic places and objects, and picturesque areas of natural beauty.
2. To receive by devise, or other conveyance, such places, areas and objects in fee or upon such trusts as may be agreed upon by the donors and the association.
3. To accept, hold and administer such lands and other property as may from time to time be intrusted to its care by the State.
4. To act jointly or otherwise with such persons as may be appointed by other States for the attainment of like purposes or objects for which this association was

designed, whenever those purposes and objects can only be secured by the joint action of two States, or when the subject of such action lies within the jurisdiction of two States.

5. From time to time to report to the Legislature by bill or otherwise such recommendations and suggestions as are pertinent to the objects of the association.

In New York State there are numerous places memorable by conflicts during the half century of the French and Indian wars, and by the more recent conflicts of the Revolution. While patriotic sentiments and traditions still keep alive the memory of these events, the visible evidences that are an essential aid in their preservation for coming generations are fast disappearing.

The Association is making efforts to acquire land at Fort George for a public park, to be known as Fort George Park. It is to be commemorative of the battle of Harlem Heights in 1776, which, historians agree, had an influence upon the Revolutionary struggle altogether out of proportion to its importance as an engagement.

Among the many places the Association would commemorate are the Provost sugar house and brewery, which, along with the hulk of the frigate *Jersey*, served as the prison for patriots who became prisoners of war. The sufferings of these unfortunate men form one of the blackest pages in English history. Many thousands of prisoners were crowded into the places. In the Provost, which is now the Hall of Records in the City Hall Park, so many prisoners were confined that the floors were literally packed. The sugar house and brewery were worse because of insufficient ventilation, the business uses of the buildings not requiring many windows.

Much as they suffered, their lot was happier than that of the thousands who were crowded in the hold of the prison hulk *Jersey*, which lay in the Wallabout bay. To the horrors of the hunger, thirst, darkness and lack of ventilation was added for them brutality on the part of their jailers that has seldom found a parallel. 11,000 patriot prisoners found burial along the shore of the East river around Wallabout bay. The monument in Trinity Church yard commemorates their devotion and sufferings, but the places where they suffered remain unmarked. Kosciusko, who was one of Washington's most valuable engineers, deserves a memorial for that service. A memorial to Nathan Hale, at Huntington, L. I., where he landed on his mission which ended in his death as a spy, would inculcate the heroism of self-devotion. André's capture at Tarrytown makes that place a spot at which monuments to Paulding, Williams and Van Wart would carry their glory to future generations, as that of the man they captured lives in his monument in Westminster Abbey.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, held their annual meeting, April 19, at Lexington, and took part in the town's celebration of the anniversary of the battle there. The members, numbering 200, arrived early in the forenoon, and, under the guidance of Rev. Dr. Staples, visited the numerous places of historic interest.

At noon a meeting was held in the Congregational Church. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, who invoked divine blessing.

"America" was sung by those present, after which President Barrett presented Mr. Robert E. Clapp, of Lexington.

Mr. Clapp welcomed the Society on behalf of the Lexington Historical Society, and was especially pleased to do so on such a day as "Lexington Day." "Age does not wither the interest in the 19th of April," said Mr. Clapp. It was with pride that he could say that the sons were not unworthy of the fathers, and that in this hard, money-getting life, the Society, with others, had fostered many traditions of patriotism.

"People may weary," said Mr. Clapp, "of hearing continued reference to things that have happened and are dead; but we can never weary while the influences of this historic spot surround you."

President Barrett said, in presenting his seventh annual report, that 200 members had been added during the year, and that there were now on the list 650 names. He spoke of the pleasure it was for the Society to meet in Lexington. He also referred with gratification to the work done by the State with regard to archives, and through the co-operation of the Society. He said there were many matters of interest coming before the national conference, which was to meet in Boston upon May 1.

One of them would be to urge that in every postoffice in the country there should be posted the Constitution and Declaration of Independence, for the benefit of foreign citizens. Free schools, town meetings and the American flag were, he said, dear to the Society. No method used in building up a nation could be better than the New England town meeting. "Stop this flood of pauperism and criminalism that is constantly drifting in," he said, amid much applause. "America is truly the land of the free; but those who help to make our laws should understand how to speak our language." In concluding, he said that the Society was purely patriotic and educational.

Miss Minnie Brown, a direct descendant of one of the original minute men, here sung, to thunderous applause, the "Marseillaise." The reports of the secretary, registrar, treasurer and historian were then presented. The historian's report, which was read by Capt. Nathan Appleton, showed that twelve members had died during the year. Capt. Appleton hoped that some effort, either individual or otherwise, would be taken to mark the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers who had died abroad, and spoke of the circumstances attending the marking of Lafayette's grave in France; also of the fact that Lafayette's two descendants had since joined the Society.

Rev. Mr. Staples made a brief address, reciting the part Lexington took in the War of the Revolution. He spoke particularly of Capt. Parker and the services he and his company rendered, speaking also of Capt. Munroe, who was killed at Monmouth. Capt. Francis Brown, Ensign Robert Munroe and others were also spoken of.

The following officers were elected for next year: President, Edwin Shepard Barrett, Concord; vice-presidents, Edward Jacob Forster, Boston; Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant; Nathan Appleton, Boston; secretary, Herbert Wood Kimball, Boston; registrar, Francis Henry Brown, Boston;

treasurer, Charles Montraville Green, Boston; historian, Charles Kimball Darling, Boston; chaplain, Rev. Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington. Board of managers: James Madison Barker, Pittsfield; Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Cambridge; Charles Hicks Saunders, Cambridge; William Butler Clarke, Boston; Allan Rogers, Gloucester; Reuben Law Reed, Acton; Walter Lincoln Bouvé, Hingham; Charles Wallingford Parker, Boston; Alfred Seelye Roe, Worcester; Gardner Asaph Churchill, Boston; Nathan Warren, Waltham; Levi Swanton Gould, Melrose; Charles Elisha Adams, Lowell; Joseph Alba Davis, Jamaica Plain; Charles Francis Baker, Fitchburg.

An adjournment was then taken to the Town Hall, where dinner was served.

The first after-dinner speaker was the Rev. Luther H. Angier, who made a brief patriotic speech. "From the crown of my head to the soles of my feet I am a patriot," he said, "and so was my father. Yesterday I was in my study cogitating, and some new thoughts came to me—a new characterization of Lexington. I liken Lexington to Bethlehem. The latter was the birthplace of Christ, and Lexington was the birthplace of the American Independence. The embattled farmers, with their muskets in their hands, were the angels to announce to the world its advent. I think it is a very correct characterization, and I think I can claim it for my own." Alluding to the incident of the boy being awakened in the night, and starting out with his flute, he said: "Who shall say that the shrill blast did not do as much as the musket?" Speaking of the "Star Spangled Banner," he said: "It pains me exceedingly to see so many of our young men who cannot repeat it. It thrills me to the utmost whenever I hear it."

In the midst of great cheering the chairman put a motion that Mr. Angier be asked to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Angier willingly complied, and sang the air with fire and vigor.

Charles H. Saunders, of Cambridge, followed with a few remarks, dealing with the Puritan feeling that has always pervaded Massachusetts and the country in general. Mr. Saunders, in speaking of the Puritan spirit, related the incident where the Boston men tore down the secession flag from the mast of a schooner in Boston, and showed a portion of the original flag.

Judge Bouvé, of Hingham, furnished some interesting facts relating to the Hingham men who participated in the war. From Hingham 450 men went to the war; and it also had the honor of being a skirmish ground for one of the battles, the first, in fact, after the battle of Lexington. It also had the honor of producing Maj.-Gen. Lincoln.

Capt. Nathan Appleton said he had listened with considerable interest to the speakers from the provincial towns. He also recalled the fact that he was a minute man. He was at Harvard as a Sophomore during the Civil War, and was one of a company of minute men formed by the students to repel any attack upon the arsenal by Jefferson Davis. "There is one thing I want to speak about," said he, "and it's a disagreeable one. It's about the finding of skulls on the common. It's a sad thing to think

that these relics may be that of soldiers. I only desire to say that I propose a silent toast to their memories."

Dr. Green proposed a vote of thanks to the town of Lexington, and to the Lexington Historical Society. This was carried unanimously. "The great lesson of 120 years ago," said the speaker, "was that the freedom and liberty of the country was paramount. Capt. Parker and his men were long since dead, but they still lived by their deeds, and, like the country, would never die." Henry A. Wilson, of Fitchburg, spoke of meeting, in 1850, two of the survivors of the Lexington fight. Rev. George M. Bodge, of Leominster, was the last speaker. The members then inspected the relics in the Town Hall, and dispersed.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Kansas, held their first quarterly meeting in the State Historical Society, at Topeka, April 17.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Illinois, and the "Massachusetts Society, in Chicago," united in celebrating Patriots' Day, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, by a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. The guests began to gather about the hour the lanterns were being hung in the old North Church tower at Boston. The members of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who were helping to light the beacon fires on the road to Lexington, sent greetings to the patriot brethren gathered at the Auditorium, and joined in spirit in the Western Sons' celebration of Patriots' Day.

From six o'clock until seven the members of the allied Societies greeted each other in the parlors of the Auditorium. The dinner which followed was served in the banquet hall, which was lavishly decorated with national flags. Fac-similes of the thirteen colonies, and of the old rattlesnake flag, with its warning legend, "Don't tread on me," were hung alongside the latter-day banners. A painting of the codfish of the old Bay State completed the quaint decorative reminders of colonial days. The war songs of Revolutionary days were sung by the Imperial Quartet, and the marching music of the campaigns of '76 were played by an orchestra.

Three hundred guests, among whom were many women, sat down to flower-strewn banquet tables.

Regrets were read from George F. Bissell, president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who was at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and from Edwin Shepard Barrett, president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and present owner of the land upon which the battle of Lexington was fought.

A feature of the occasion was the elaborate menu card, done in blue and white, and containing Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," and a picture of the old North Church. It formed a dainty souvenir of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

Right Rev. Bishop Cheney, chaplain of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke the invocation. S. N. Brooks, president of the Massachusetts Society, in Chicago, introduced the toastmaster,

Henry Sherman Boutell, first vice-president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, responded to the toast, "The Shot Heard Round the World." Prof. Small said the greatest battle for human liberty was yet to be fought; that Chicago had fired the shot which would be heard round the world when it adopted civil service reform last election day. The issues in the battle to be fought, he said, were less clearly defined than at Lexington, but the result would be of unmeasurable significance to humanity. John Vance Cheney spoke briefly to the toast, "The Patriots of '76." "Massachusetts, the Cradle of Liberty," was responded to by Rev. Francis H. Rowley. Rev. Ernest Stires closed the exercises with a tribute to "Our Virginian Allies."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Virginia, held a business meeting at the Commonwealth Club, Richmond, May 15, and elected the following officers: Mr. W. W. Henry, president; Mr. Miles Turpin, first vice-president; Mr. Charles Hugh Williams, second vice-president; Mr. Thomas Atkinson, third vice-president; Mr. W. G. Stannard, secretary, and Mr. R. A. Brock, registrar. Mr. Rosewell Page, delivered an address, taking as his subject, "The Virginia Movement for American Independence."

There was a banquet in the large banqueting hall of the club in the evening. Thirty-eight covers were laid, and among the distinguished guests present were: Mr. C. W. Haskins, treasurer-general of the National Society; Mr. J. Winfield Scott, secretary of the New York State Society, and Mr. Fred. W. Jackson, of New York. Speeches were made by Dr. J. A. White, Mr. C. W. Haskins, of New York; Judge Staples, Judge Lewis, Mr. J. R. McGuire, Mr. Charles H. Williams, and Mr. J. Winfield Scott.

Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received from other branches of the Sons of the American Revolution, and were read amid much applause.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Illinois.—"The Chicago Continental Guard" are to act as an escort to the "Sons of the American Revolution," and all the other patriotic-hereditary societies in the Memorial Day parade in Chicago on May 30.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Wisconsin.—At a special meeting, held at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, April 17, delegates and alternates were chosen to the national convention of the Order at Boston. A genealogical paper, showing the career of Col. James Barrett, who commanded a company at the battle of Concord, was read by W. C. Swain, who is a descendant of Col. Barrett. An invitation was received to attend a reception to be given by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of Mrs. E. P. Vilas, on the evening of May 3.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, united in celebrating the anniversaries of the events of April 18 and 19, 1775, by a joint banquet on the evening of April 19. The list of speakers for the banquet were James H.

Hoyt, Prof. Charles F. Olney, Robert P. Porter, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk; Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, State regent for Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution. A fine musical programme was rendered.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Virginia, have issued a call, signed by William Wirt Henry, president, and Barton H. Wise, secretary, both of Richmond, inviting lineal descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution resident in this State to become members of this organization.

Male residents of the State, twenty-one years of age or over, who are lineal descendants of a soldier, sailor, minute man, militia man, active civil official, member of a committee of safety, signer of the Declaration of Independence, or member of Continental Congress, who, with unfailing loyalty, saw service in the American Revolution, are cordially invited to send their names to them, with a view to joining the Society.

Lineal descent is a positive requirement, but may be traced through either the paternal or maternal lines. No person will be admitted to membership who cannot show lineal descent. It is desired that there shall be a local chapter in every one of the principal cities of the State.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Maryland.—Col. William E. Sinn, owner of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, New York, has inaugurated a movement among the Marylanders residing in that city to hold a public meeting in his theatre, the use of which he has offered free, to make fitting preparations for the reception of the Maryland Sons when they assemble there to dedicate the monument to the heroic 400 of the American Line on August 27.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Michigan, held their annual meeting April 16 at Detroit. The Society during the past year showed a marked degree of prosperity. Its membership was increased to seventy-one. Twenty-six new members were added to its list, and there are still thirteen applications now on file awaiting the action of the State Board on their admission. A resolution was unanimously adopted that all streets and places in our city called after the names of men famous in American public life should be retained as tending to foster a spirit of patriotism, and the frequent changing of such names is to be deplored as of a bad effect. A committee, with George W. Bates as chairman, was appointed to inquire into the advisability of incorporating the Society. The subject of holding a banquet was considered, and it was decided if one was given it should be held the latter part of May, and to make the necessary arrangements a committee was appointed. A committee was also appointed, of which Dr. Edwards is chairman, to organize chapters of this Society throughout the State. Henry B. Ledyard was then elected president; R. Storrs Willis, vice-president; Dr. H. Fitzhugh Edwards, registrar and treasurer; Henry S. Sibley, secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the District of Columbia, met at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Washington. The meeting was called by the President, and was devoted in the main to the hearing of reports from delegates and committees. President G. Brown Goode presided. The

attendance was large. The most important business was the concurrence in a proposition from the local Society of the Sons of the Revolution to participate jointly in social and patriotic occasions hereafter. Although the Society took no action to make this the beginning of a formal union of the two societies, it is regarded as a significant step toward that end.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York, will hold a commemoration service in St. Luke's Church, Convent avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-first street, on the afternoon of June 2, at 4 o'clock. Invitations have been extended to other patriotic societies to be present.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Hampshire, held their seventh annual meeting in Representatives' Hall, Concord, May 8. The report of the secretary, Otis G. Hammond, showed the present membership to be 202, a gain during the year of fifty-five.

The venerable Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," came into the hall, under the escort of Capt. James Miller, U. S. Army; Gen. Howard L. Porter and John M. Hill, and was given a most cordial greeting.

Scarcely had he taken his place when the chimes on St. Paul's Church, across the way, pealed out the strains of the anthem so dear to the heart of every true American, in honor of the distinguished guest.

The formal exercises of the day were begun at noon with prayer by Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., and the annual address of President Staniels.

Dr. Smith told how he wrote "America," and an oration was delivered by Charles H. Bartlett, of Manchester. He gave an outline of the formation of the civil government of the State of New Hampshire, upon her renouncement of allegiance to the mother country and her assumption of Statehood.

A banquet was served at the Eagle. A large and distinguished party was present. Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, was the especial guest of the day, and among others present were Mayor Robinson, of Concord; ex-Gov. John B. Smith, of Hillsboro; Capt. James Miller, U. S. Army; Col. Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton; Joshua G. Hall, Col. Daniel Hall, and Gen. Sawyer, of Dover; Gen. Howard L. Porter, John H. Oberly, John A. Hill, John Kimball and Col. E. S. Nutter, of Concord.

After an hour and a half spent in the discussion of the various features of the menu cards, which bore on one of the inner plates a likeness of the venerable author of "America," and the words of that national anthem, President Charles E. Staniels called the company to order, and after expressing his regret and the regret of the Society at the unavoidable absence of Gov. Busiel, introduced Henry Robinson, mayor of Concord, who, after welcoming the visitors to this city, spoke briefly on the subject of "What Constitutes a City."

Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith was then presented and was accorded another ovation. His remarks were confined to the hymn which has made his name known throughout the world. He said:

I have had the pleasure of seeing my little waif translated into seven different languages, but it has not been so widely spread in this regard as another hymn from my pen, "The Morning Light is Breaking," which appears in some sixteen different

tongues. It has been interesting to follow the course of my song. It has been sung and played on every conceivable instrument, but it has remained for a guide in an extensive cave at Manitou, Col., to give it expression on nature's own organ by hammering it out on stalactites and stalagmites.

I once asked Oliver Wendell Holmes what had given such currency to my little waif, and he replied: "The secret of its popularity lies in your starting the first line with the word 'my' instead of the word 'our.' The country is not ours but mine. Every one of us has an interest in it individually."

I have come here to take part in this uprising of patriotism, and the occasion is deeply gratifying to me. There is a wonderful uprising of patriotism in this country, and every tongue in the land, old and young, is singing the verses which will never grow old, and all classes are doing homage to the old flag, the flag of freedom.

An original poem by Adalaide Cilley Waldron, of Farmington, was read by Miss Mabel R. Staniels, daughter of President Staniels.

John H. Oberly was introduced and spoke of the American flag. He convinced his hearers that he was an orator.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the District of Columbia, held their last meeting, until after the heated season, at the Ebbitt House, April 10, and besides the transaction of routine business, listened to a patriotic address on the part Massachusetts took in the Revolutionary War, from Librarian A. R. Spofford. President G. Brown Goode occupied the chair. On April 19 the Sons presented the newsboys of Washington City, at the Armory of the National Rifles, with two magnificent American flags, one on behalf of the District Society and the other a gift from Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, U. S. Army. Judge Joseph K. MacCammon presided at this function, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith and Gen. Breckenridge.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island.—A meeting of the joint committee appointed by the Rhode Island Society and by the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Providence, April 12. The report of Edward Field, appointed a committee to investigate the John Waterman grave at Valley Forge, was submitted, and the committee decided to recommend that the Rhode Island Legislature be petitioned to suitably inclose and mark this grave, the only one marked of all those with which this historic ground was once covered.

At the annual meeting of these societies, held on Washington's birthday, the attention of the members was called to the fact that of all the soldiers of the Continental army who died and were buried at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-78, when the Americans perished of privation and exposure in their wretched camp, while the British army wintered comfortably in Philadelphia, the only grave marked in any manner was that of Capt. John Waterman, a Rhode Island soldier. Edward Field was appointed a committee to look into the matter. The result of his investigations, as incorporated in his report, shows the grave to be that of Capt. John Waterman, father of Thomas Waterman, a second lieutenant in the Continental Line, and son of Richard and Anne Waterman. There were three Rhode Island officers named John Waterman, and at least two of the

three had sons named Thomas. There was for a time some doubt as to which one of these was the Valley Forge soldier, but from information furnished by William H. Waterman, of New Bedford, his identity has been positively established. Capt. John Waterman was first quartermaster of the Continental battalion raised by Rhode Island under the command of Col. Isaac Angell; December 14, 1777, he was appointed assistant commissary of issues in the brigade of Gen. James M. Varnum, of Rhode Island, and as such he went into winter quarters with the Continental Army at Valley Forge. In common with many others of the Continentals, he succumbed to the privations to which the army was subjected, and died April 23 or 24, 1778, being buried within the cantonment.

The camping ground of the Continental Army at Valley Forge, or a large portion of it, has been secured by the State of Pennsylvania, and will be made into a park. A commission has been appointed to take charge of this place of historic interest, and it is hoped that the grave of the Rhode Island soldier so long neglected and forgotten, although the only grave marked on this field where so many men died, will be properly cared for and suitably inclosed by the State.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut, held their seventh annual meeting in Putnam Phalanx Hall, Hartford, May 10. President Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, presided, and there was an attendance of about sixty members from all parts of the State. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich; vice-pres., Gen. E. S. Greeley, New Haven; registrar, Frank B. Gay, Hartford; sec., Charles P. Cooley, Hartford; historian, Joseph G. Woodward, Hartford; chap., the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, New Haven; treas., John C. Hollister, New Haven.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut.—The David Humphreys Chapter met in New Haven, May 2, and elected officers as follows: President, Samuel E. Merwin; vice-pres., F. H. Hart; sec., W. E. Chandler; chap., the Rev. E. S. Lines; historian, Samuel E. Barney; member of the Executive Committee for three years, Benjamin R. English.

It was voted to have the tablet containing the names of the defenders of the city against the English invasion be unveiled at Wooster Park, July 5.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Delaware, had a real awakening, April 29, in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington. The meeting was large and the enthusiasm displayed augurs well for the future of the Society. In the absence of the president, Thomas F. Bayard, Judge Leonard E. Wales presided. Frank R. Carswell acted as secretary.

Those who have continued their interest in the organization during the three years, when there has not been a meeting, were delighted with the interest shown. More than half of those who were present were persons whose names had never been on the rolls of the Society before.

The secretary was instructed to prepare resolutions on the death of Milo W. Locke and Solomon Hersey, who died since the last meeting of the Society.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Buffalo, N. Y., met April 30, to celebrate the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the first inauguration of Washington. The Stuart portrait of Washington was presented by the Sons to the public schools, and the ceremonies took place in the High School chapel. The programme was as follows: Prayer, Rev. Wm. Burnet Wright, D. D.; Introduction, Edgar B. Jewett, Mayor; Address of Welcome, E. G. Spaulding, president of the Buffalo Chapter; presentation of the portrait, Clarence M. Bushnell, Esq.; acceptance of the portrait, Prof. Henry P. Emerson, superintendent; Benediction, Rev. Francis Lobdell, D. D.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the Hawaiian Islands.—A branch Society was organized in the office of P. C. Jones, Honolulu, Saturday, April 27. Chief Justice Judd was elected chairman of the meeting, and John Effinger secretary. Twenty-six persons were present, several of whom are members of the Society in the United States, and as there are about twenty-five other names already handed in of those who could not be present, it bids fair to be a flourishing Society from the start. Those heard from so far who are either members or eligible are as follows: Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justice Frear, Judges Whiting and Cooper, Minister L. A. Thurston. Messrs. R. B. Brenham, W. C. Parke, P. C. Jones, E. A. Jones, J. W. Jones, John Effinger, Rev. D. P. Birnie, M. F. Crandal, Dr. Cooper, Rev. S. E. Bishop, H. C. Meyers, C. M. Cooke, Prof. A. B. Lyons, Prof. C. J. Lyons, W. A. Kinney, Prof. Alexander, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Chamberlain, Jr., W. O. Atwater, D. B. Smith, Frank S. Dodge, C. S. Bradford, Arthur Johnston, C. B. Gray, H. R. Hollister, T. F. Lansing, T. C. Porter, F. F. Porter, W. C. Wilder and Sons, Col. W. F. Allen, W. H. Rice, Capt. Wm. Babcock, C. H. Judd, all of Honolulu, and H. W. Severance, of Hilo.; L. A. Torbett and S. G. Wilder, of Kahului.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The National Convention met in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, May 1, 1895. Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, president of the Society, presided.

The President: The Convention will come to order. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. C. A. Staples, of Lexington, chaplain of the Massachusetts Society.

Rev. Dr. Staples: Let us lift our hearts in prayer:

Almighty God, Sovereign of Nations and the Father of Men. As we gather here, with hearts beating together in the love of country and, we trust, the love of Thee, oh, let Thy blessing rest upon us! Inspire our minds, we pray Thee, with the delightful associations of this place, where, for generations, religion has been nourished, and patriotism. May our hearts be united in the earnest and faithful love of our country, and may we strive together to cherish and perpetuate those sentiments of liberty and of righteousness which our glorious fathers taught us. Let Thy blessing, we pray Thee, rest upon this organization. May we be, indeed, true patriots, faithful to our country's interests—faithful to the cause of righteousness and Christianity. And unto Thy name be the glory and the praise, evermore. Amen.

Mr. E. S. Barrett, of Concord, Mass.: Mr. President-General.

The President: Mr. Barrett, president of the Massachusetts Society.

Mr. Edwin S. Barrett:

Mr. President-General and Compatriots all: On behalf of the Massachusetts Society, it becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you, sir, and the delegates here assembled, the sincerest word of welcome from the Old Bay State. We welcome you to our hearts and our homes, to our historic buildings and to our battlefields, trusting and believing that you may derive some inspiration from your visit, and some further incentive to continue the patriotic and educational work of our Society. It is a fortunate circumstance that we meet to-day in this "Old South Meeting House." Rebuilt in 1730, it has the dignity of age and a wealth of historic associations. On the opposite side of Milk street Benjamin Franklin was born, and in the old church, built prior to this one and standing on this spot, he was baptized. Here was the garden originally granted to John Winthrop, the great governor, and here he died. Here, after Winthrop's death, lived Rev. John Norton, called by Cotton Mather "the chief of our burning and shining lights," and here he died. Here, in the Rev. John's Norton's family, was bred Increase Mather, to whom New England and Harvard College owe so much. At times of great excitement, when the multitude became too great for Faneuil Hall—the old hall being much smaller than the present one—the people adjourned to this church, and hence it became the animated scene of those town meetings so abominated by the British, and which Burke, to image a most unusual tempest in the English Parliament, declares it was "as hot as Faneuil Hall or the Old South Church, in Boston." The meeting in this church, on the second commemoration of the Boston Massacre, was one of intense interest. Dr. Joseph Warren, a young man of great eloquence and power, killed three months later at Bunker Hill, was to deliver the oration.

The church was crowded with people, and many British officers thronged the aisles and pulpit steps, doubtless with the view of intimidating the speaker. Suddenly, Warren appeared at the window in the rear of the pulpit and descended to his place. His oration was a masterpiece of eloquence. In this church were also held the great meetings in November and December, 1793, prior to the "Tea Party." All that day and until candlelight the vast audience sat and listened to Samuel Adams, Josiah Quincy and others, while messenger after messenger was despatched to Gov. Hutchinson at Milton to obtain from him an order to have the tea returned to England. He refused, and at the doors of this church the war-woop was raised, and the citizens, disguised as savages, led the way to Griffin's wharf, boarded the ships, and in three hours' time 342 chests of tea, valued at \$100,000 had been emptied into the sea. Everyone retired, and the town was as quiet as if nothing unusual had happened.

Here, in 1775, by order of Gen. Burgoyne, a riding school for British troops was established—pews and pulpit torn away and broken up; and when Washington made his triumphal entry into Boston in 1776, he paused, and, entering this building, looked down from the eastern gallery on the scene of desolation.

We shall be pleased to show you Faneuil Hall, known from ocean to ocean as the "Cradle of Liberty." We shall also take you to the Old State House, in State street, which stands near the spot where the Boston Massacre occurred, March 5, 1770; the Old North Church, in Salem street, where the lanterns were hung out as a signal to Paul Revere; Bunker Hill Monument, which stands as a beacon light of patriotism to all the land; the Washington Elm, at Cambridge, where General Washington took command of the American army, July 3, 1775, and other historic spots.

To-morrow we shall take you to historic Lexington and Concord, where the opening drama of the Revolution was first enacted, and where the tide of warfare was met and resisted; their expedition a failure, their line of retreat from Concord bridge to Boston harbor a pathway of fire, lined by the indignant provincials of Middlesex.

Massachusetts has reason to be proud of her history. The compact, drawn up and signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, was the beginning of constitutional government "by the people and for the people." Massachusetts founded the New England town meeting in 1633; the system of public schools, supported by taxation, in 1639; Harvard College in 1636. The initiative to the Revolution was taken at Boston, and the contest was fairly begun here.

James Otis, Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren probably foresaw independence as early as any other persons in the country, and closely following them were John Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry. Massachusetts, at a mass-meeting in Faneuil Hall in the summer of 1774, proposed a continental congress, which convened at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and its action greatly encouraged the patriots of the whole thirteen States.

Our State performed her part nobly in the Revolution, both on sea and land. Out of 395,000 enlisted men in the thirteen States, Massachusetts furnished 92,000, nearly one-fifth of her population.

Again I welcome you to Massachusetts, and with the hope and belief that these yearly meetings will prove a healthy and vitalizing stimulus to patriotism over all our fair land.

Mr. Barrett's address of welcome was received with great applause, and to which President Porter made the following reply:

General Porter :

Mr. President and Compatriots: My first and most agreeable duty here is to express, in the name of our National Society, to the members of the Massachusetts Society, our most profound acknowledgments, our deep sense of gratitude to them for their promptness in welcoming the coming guests, for their princely hospitality. The kindness which they have shown to us thus far we shall carry away with us in our memories as one of the most cherished recollections of our lives.

One of the pleasantest features connected with our National Society is the fact that our National Congress has been accustomed to meet in the different cities of the land, each year in some new section of the country, where we have been enabled to meet old friends, to make the acquaintances of new ones. It has done much to diversify and to spread the interest of the Society among the different States. Some years ago we met at Hartford. There we met in a State in which the air was redolent with patriotic recollections. It was an inspiration to all patriots to go in and sojourn for a time in that State. Then we met in the metropolis of the nation—in that grand historic room in our City Hall known as the Governor's Room, and there, during our deliberations, the portraits of Revolutionary sires seemed to look down approvingly on our work from the canvasses which decorated the walls. Then we held, not only our National Convention, but our great National Conclave, in that great and growing city by the sea, which gave to the world that marvelous, that matchless spectacle of that grand World's Columbian Exposition—(applause)—the like of which will never be seen, the like of which will never be attempted, at least in our day. And then, last year we went to the nation's capital. There we met, in that city named after our great exemplar, one who had reached the highest eminence of human distinction, whose name is the most illustrious borne by living man, whose character changed men's ideas of political greatness, whose fame was so great that it reached even the House of Parliament, and there Fox had the courage to rise and say of him, "Illustrious man, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance"—the immortal Washington. (Applause.) And now, upon this pleasant day, under these favorable auspices, we come to this great historic, thoroughly Revolutionary city. Here we meet the first foot-prints in that grand march to freedom. Here we sit, under the very shadow of Bunker Hill Monument,

almost within sight of the historic fields of Lexington and Concord, which you are looking forward with so much pleasure to visiting to-morrow.

I have been thrilled by listening to the admirable description the President of our Massachusetts Society has just given of the history of this temple in which we sit to-day. (Applause.) Why we who are not familiar with Boston speak of its public buildings, its State House, Faneuil Hall, the Old South Church. Just think of this historic building being erected more than one hundred years before Faneuil Hall! Why, when Faneuil Hall had its birth this building was in the decrepitude of age. Years after this the State House was built. Yes, it is most interesting to listen to that description, to think that British cavalry used this place as a drill hall in which to prepare their men to go forth and cut the throats of their countrymen, who were simply standing up honestly and manfully for what they believed their rights. (Applause.) Here, in this house of worship, there was the desecration of the clash of arms, and the floor of this temple of God was ruthlessly plowed by the hoof of the war steed. Thank God, all such wrongs were amply righted by our patriotic sires. (Applause.)

This Society has made so much progress throughout its existence, and particularly recently, that you may pardon me for alluding (I will do so very briefly) to some of the salient objects which have been accomplished.

This Society secured from Congress a law under which the records of service in the Revolution in the Executive Departments in Washington have been indexed, and placed in a fire-proof building in the Smithsonian Institute. That is the very basis upon which we found the membership of this Society, the thorough search made of those records, giving an assurance that the credentials are ample for every compatriot that enters this organization.

It has secured from Congress a law authorizing officers of the regular army and navy, who are members, to wear the badge of this Society on ceremonial occasions. That has a deeper significance than you may suppose. We are now forming what is equivalent to a State society in France, where the descendants of our patriotic allies live. Now, in that country, as in other countries in Europe, the laws do not authorize anyone to wear publicly any decoration or badge unless that is in some way authorized by the person's government, and we think that, under this law, this Society will be the only one entitled to wear publicly there its badge.

Some time ago we secured from the New Hampshire Legislature, the construction and public dedication of the statue of that grand old hero, General John Stark.

It was this Society which originated the beautiful custom of Flag Day, setting aside June 14, for such celebrations. (Applause.)

It obtained from the New York Legislature the passage of a law forbidding the display of foreign flags upon public buildings, unless the official representatives of a foreign power are the guests of a city or State, and the Governor, who promptly signed that law, is a member of this Order. (Applause.)

Its members promoted the construction, and took the place of honor in the dedication of the great monument to the heroes of Bennington.

In 1892 it took the most prominent part in the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the National Capitol, September 18, 1893, when William Wirt Henry, the grandson of the great Patrick Henry, was selected from this Society as the orator of the day. (Applause.)

It has stimulated interest in the American Revolution by more than 200 public celebrations of anniversaries of important events.

It has preserved, as a permanent historical monument, the headquarters of Jonathan Trumbull, old Brother Jonathan, in Connecticut. (Applause.)

It has initiated the movement to which we must give the entire credit to our Massachusetts Society, of the plan of marking the graves of the patriots of the American

Revolution with bronze and iron markers. (Applause.) You see the specimens of them. They are here on the platform.

It has advocated the passage of a law by Congress forbidding the desecration of the national flag by use for advertising purposes, and promoted the general display of the flag on public schools. Let me say that that law of Congress would have passed the Senate if it had had a few days more time last session. We shall see that it becomes a law at the next session of Congress.

It has promoted historical research by offering to each of a number of American colleges, for annual competition by the students, a large and handsome gold medal for the best essay upon "The Principals of the American Revolution," also to schools a silver medal, and a bronze medal to certain scholars. The colleges, I am glad to say, are acting in co-operation with us heartily in this matter, and thirty of the leading colleges of this country will now compete for this gold-medal prize. (Applause.)

It saved, by means of the law that has been passed in the New York Legislature, the desecration of the old historic building known as the city hall in New York.

It has built an expensive monument at Dobb's Ferry, to commemorate the spot where Washington and Rochambeau planned the Yorktown campaign.

It has presented national flags, portraits of Washington and prize medals to large numbers of schools and academies in different parts of the country.

Its members in Chicago have organized a new military organization known as the Continental Guard. It consists, up to this time, of sixty members, and, with its beautiful uniform and its drill, it is one of the most attractive features of that organization. I have the pleasure of showing you a portrait—a full-length portrait of the captain—Captain Grauss, of that organization, in its handsome continental uniform. (Applause.)

It has contributed, by the energetic efforts of its members, to the appointment of April 19 as Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, in place of the old Fast Day.

It has secured appropriations from the legislature of Maryland and private individuals for a splendid monument, in Baltimore, to the men of the American Revolution; and, after much labor, an appropriation of \$40,000 by the national government was very nearly obtained. That appropriation passed the Senate, and if there had been more time it would have passed the House. I hope that next year we may succeed in getting that appropriation, and we will then owe many thanks to the active and energetic president of the Maryland Society, Mr. Griffith. (Applause.)

It has arranged with the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn, for erecting a grand monument in Prospect Park, in that city, in honor of Maryland's famous "400" in the battle of Long Island. That monument will be erected in time to be dedicated at the anniversary of that battle in August next.

These are only some of the steps which have been taken by this Society.

During the last year has been the banner year in the history of this Society. Let me say, briefly, that we formed new societies last year in Montana and Utah, and about prepared to form one in South Dakota. We have now thirty-one societies. There have entered this Society since its organization, 5878 members. In this last year we have had 1286 recruits—(applause)—and our honored Massachusetts Society heads the list. It gained 227 of these recruits. (Applause.) Not only have we gained largely in numbers, but very largely in men of public reputation, distinction, well known throughout the Union. We have leading admirals of the navy and generals of the army, governors of States, some of our most active members of Congress and a number of United States Senators.

One word more. I have some gavels here that will interest you. They are all historic. I have just been handed one this morning for use upon this occasion to which you have been called to order to-day, which the president of the Massachusetts Society tells me was made from a tree at Groton, near the home of Col. William Prescott, who commanded in the battle of Bunker Hill. (Applause.) Many of you remember that

last year was presented by our honored Society in the District of Columbia, this gavel made from the boxwood grown at Mount Vernon, Washington's tomb. (Applause.) This (indicating another), was presented last year in Washington, by Prof. Cable, from the limb of a tree on the battlefield of Chickamauga, with a bullet embedded in it, as a token of fraternity and peace forever between the patriots of the South and the patriots of the North. (Applause.) I had the pleasure of having presented to me, only a few days ago, by compatriot Moore, formerly president of our honored Society of California, a gavel, of which the handle is made from the wood of an English vessel which was chased into Newport harbor and sunk, in 1779, by Count de L'Estang, of the French fleet, then acting as our allies. An apprentice, in diving down, found that old wood. We cannot ascertain the name of the vessel; but it is enough for us to know that it was a hostile British vessel, and that it was sunk there. (Laughter and applause.) I think I may fairly say that it would be a very unpatriotic man who would refuse to come to order at the rappings of any one of these historic gavels. (Applause.)

And now, with your permission, we will proceed with the business of the Convention.

The following officers and delegates answered to roll call:

Gen. Horace Porter, president-general; Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Thomas Ridgeley Griffiths, Edwin S. Barrett, John Whitehead, vice-presidents-general; Franklin Murphy, secretary-general; C. W. Haskins, treasurer-general; A. Howard Clark, registrar-general; Henry Hall, historian-general; Lucius C. Deming, Connecticut, past president-general.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Connecticut.—Gen. E. S. Greely, William E. Chandler, Frank J. Naramore, Charles P. Cooley, Russell Frost.

California.—John W. Moore, U. S. Navy.

Delaware.—Herbert Harris, Nathan Gould, Rev. George M. Howe.

District of Columbia.—Dr. Sardis L. Crissey, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Charles W. Coombs, Noble D. Larner, Rev. Thomas S. Childs, Bernard R. Green, Rufus Coffin.

Illinois.—Josiah L. Lombard, John D. Sargent, Francis T. Simmons, Fred. B. Perry, John D. Vandercook.

Iowa.—Damon N. Sprague, Wellington Russell.

Kentucky.—John C. Russell, John W. Beckley, William Barrett, Robert A. Blood.

Maine.—Edward A. Butler, vice-president; Dr. Henry S. Burrage, Archie L. Talbot, Col. John M. Adams, Dr. Charles E. Banks.

Maryland.—Col. William Ridgeley Griffiths, president; Samuel C. Rowland, Edgar G. Miller, R. Ross Holloway, Col. Charles T. Holloway.

Massachusetts.—Edwin Shepard Barrett, president; E. Jacob Foster, vice-president; Nathan Appleton, Charles Hicks Saunders, John Homans¹, Charles Mountsaville Green, Levi Swanton Gould, Theodore Cornelius Bates.

Michigan.—Rev. R. W. Clark.

Minnesota.—Albee Smith, E. A. Sumner, C. B. Palmer.

Missouri.—George Elliot Leighton, president; Gaius Paddock, vice-president; Josiah Fogg, John Lewis Robards.

Nebraska.—John R. Webster.

New Hampshire.—Charles E. Staniels, president; Thomas Cogswell, William W. Bailey, Otis G. Hammond.

New Jersey.—John Whitehead, president; William H. Murphy, Weston Jenkins, John J. Hubbell, Walter S. Nichols.

New York.—Walter S. Logan, John Winfield Scott, Joseph Warren Cutler, Nathan Warren, R. C. Jackson, W. W. J. Warren, Trueman G. Avery.

Ohio.—Lucius B. Wing, president; B. V. H. Schultz.

Pennsylvania.—Maj. Howard Morton, vice-president; Henry D. Sellers.

Rhode Island.—Edward Field, president; Olney Arnold, Christopher Rhodes, W. T. C. Wardwell.

Utah.—D. S. Lamson, John Homans¹, J. A. Davis.

Virginia.—Miles T. Phillips, vice-president; B. B. Miner.

Vermont.—Col. R. J. Kimball, Col. C. S. Forbes.

Wisconsin.—W. Kunland Flint.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Secretary-General is glad to report the Society in a most flourishing condition. Since our last meeting new societies have been formed in Montana, Iowa and Utah, and the growth in the older societies, which increases our membership over twelve hundred, has been greater than any other period of our history. Naturally, the material for membership is most plentiful in the Eastern States, but sons of Revolutionary ancestors have gone West in large numbers and the interest in the work of the organization is rapidly spreading throughout the whole West, and some of our Western societies are larger than those in the East. The Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota societies are especially active, and our Society in Iowa, although not yet a year old, exhibits unusual vigor.

The largest Society in our organization is Connecticut with 800 members, then follows Massachusetts with 630, showing the remarkable gain during the year of 227; then comes New York with 562, gaining through the year 162; the District of Columbia comes next with 416 members, and then follows our most important Western society, Minnesota, with 315, having gained during the year 119; Illinois comes next with 326, showing a gain of 101; New Jersey follows with 292, having gained 16; Vermont is next with 231; then Maine, 209 members, having added 56 to its membership during the past year; Ohio with 291, having gained 53, and the others follow along with somewhat smaller numbers.

The Executive Committee has had several meetings in New York at the office of the President-General; at a meeting held on May 9, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a silver medal of suitable size and design be offered for the best essayist on Revolutionary history in the principal colleges of the country, the list of colleges to be decided by the President-General, and that a gold medal be offered for the best essay among those who shall receive a silver medal.

At this meeting the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a letter announcing the intention of the Society to offer these medals, and to send the same to some of the leading colleges of the country, the list for which was afterwards approved by the President-General. In response to this letter some twenty of our leading colleges have accepted the offer of the Society, and some of the essays have already been received. It has not been practicable to offer this medal to all the colleges of the country, but it is expected that the list will be very much increased this coming

year and the results to be derived from this movement by which a large number of intelligent young men of the country are induced to give special attention to the principles fought for in the War of the American Revolution must aid greatly in enlarging and reviving a spirit of ardent patriotism.

Under the auspices of the National Society, the Century Company of New York City has published a book entitled "The Century Book for Young Americans," an introduction to which was prepared by the President-General.

At a meeting held on February 5, it was resolved that the National Society should be incorporated by an act of Congress, and the Secretary-General was requested to so inform the various State societies and request him to send him the names of some of their prominent citizens who might be named as the incorporators. In response to this request, lists have been received from nearly all the States, and the names of distinguished citizens have been furnished in such numbers as to make it quite inconvenient to use them all. The Secretary-General ventures the suggestion that the names of the national officers and the presidents of the various State societies be used for this purpose. The Historian-General has been charged with the duty of preparing the act of incorporation.

Reports of officers and lists of delegates to the congress have been received from twenty-eight Societies, and the annual reports from about the same number; the few that are missing being in the hands of delegates present at the congress who will deliver them later. The usual synopsis of these reports will be printed in the report of the proceedings of the congress.

An effort was made during the past year to enlist a sufficient interest in the publishing of a National Year Book which should contain the names of all the members of the various State societies. This, however, was not successful and the Executive Committee authorized the publishing of the Year Book for 1894, which was sent to all the members and delegates of the last congress and all the officers of every State society. The book is not complete, but its principal deficiency arises from the inability of its compiler to procure the information he desired. A second edition will doubtless be much more perfect, and it is believed that the form adopted is as satisfactory as any that could be suggested that did not give the membership.

The duties of the office of Secretary-General demand considerable time. Communications are received daily from all over the country and questions come on all sorts of subjects, patriotic and otherwise, that need attention. Your Secretary-General feels that he is not a model officer, but he has taken much time from a life busy beyond the average, to discharge as best he could the duties of his office, and has found positive pleasure in doing so. He could not have done as well as he has except for the cordial and unfailing assistance of his associates.

FRANKLIN MURPHY,

Secretary-General.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30, 1895.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Since April 30, 1889, when this National Society of Sons of the American Revolution was organized by the union of the several independent State societies, 5878 patriotic Americans have fully established by competent evidence their lineal descent from soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution, and proofs of their eligibility to membership are now filed in the archives of the Society in Washington City, there preserved as memorials of patriots of the war for independence, and of their descendants.

During the year now closed 1286 new members have been enrolled, and numerous applications are in process of perfection.

We have now thirty-one State societies. In Connecticut the membership is 800;

in Massachusetts, 630; New York, 563; the District of Columbia, 416; Minnesota, 350; Illinois, 326; New Jersey, 292; Vermont, 231; Maine, 209; and so on to the lately instituted societies in Montana, with twenty-one, and Utah with twenty members.

Among the notable additions of the year are the two great-great-grandsons of the immortal Lafayette, Gaston de Salume Lafayette, and Paul de Salume, who have become members of the Massachusetts Society. To the Maine Society has been added the Indian Chief Sopiell Salmore, aged 80, whose father, Captain Salmore Soctomah, of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, rendered valiant service in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1860, at the grand old age of 100 years. In Minnesota seven brothers have joined our ranks.

Suggestive of this vicinity is the fact that we have on the membership roll Lieutenant Warren Putnam Newcomb, U. S. Army, who is the only living lineal male descendant of Major-General Joseph Warren, and who is also a lineal descendent of the sturdy patriot and fighter, General Israel Putnam.

The requirements of our National Constitution assure the purity as well as the perpetuity of our Society. All application papers are subjected to rigid scrutiny by the State Registrars and Secretaries, and are then carefully examined and verified by the Registrar-General. No certificate of membership, no badge of the Society can be granted, until the claims to eligibility are thus fully proved.

This national supervision—a special feature of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the basis of our system—has proved invaluable to the Society in many ways. Failure to at once satisfactorily establish the verity of interesting family traditions of valiant service by grandfather or great-grandfather at Concord fight, at Valley Forge and Yorktown, has inspired careful search in dusty garrets of old homesteads, and among the musty archives of the State and nation to find the record evidence. Many of the forgotten records of the American Revolution that lay mouldering, and sometimes knocked about as useless, have thus been brought to light. No more precious American documents now exist than the military papers of the Revolution; none are now more carefully guarded from harm. They should all be preserved and the information therein made accessible to the people.

As an example of the patriotic generosity of this old Commonwealth, I may state that the contents of the ninety-six volumes of manuscript muster and pay-rolls, and other records telling of the service of the soldiers of Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War, have been carefully compiled on 600,000 index record cards, and these have been in constant daily use for the last year in answering the numerous requests of applicants for admission to the patriotic societies. These cards are ready for publication, and will, we hope, be printed during the present year.

One of the most important results accomplished by the Sons of the American Revolution was the passage of the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1892, introduced in the Senate by Redfield Proctor, president of our Vermont Society, providing for the transfer of the Government records of the Revolution to the War Department, where fifty clerks are now employed indexing the military service of every soldier. Under the additional Act of August 18, 1894, the information is now being prepared for publication by the same comprehensive index-record card system applied to the 2,500,000 enlistments of the late Civil War.

Though voluminous, the Revolutionary rolls in possession of the Government are very incomplete. The Legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and others of the thirteen original States, are earnestly asked to add to the National Rolls the information contained in their own precious rolls of militia, minute men, and other State troops. In this way within a few months all existing records concerning each soldier of the Revolution will become accessible

for ready reference, and all be published by the United States in memory of the men who made this nation.

In the early history of our Society many patriotic ladies applied for membership, and the question of their admission being discussed they were excluded from our ranks, but, "God bless the noble women," they have organized a society of their own. To-day the Daughters of the American Revolution, founded in October, 1890, by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and a few associates, numbers nearly 9000 members, and has regents in forty of the forty-four States.

Every member of our Society is proud of his descent from those heroic patriots who on the field of battle, or in Legislative halls, dared to uphold the right of liberty. Under the emblem of the minute man, with our motto, "*Libertas et Patria*," with a foundation as solid as the granite block on which the Concord statue rests, the Sons of the American Revolution are active in the work of educating all Americans to love their country and its flag. A great American patriotic university are these societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HOWARD CLARK,

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1895.

Registrar-General.

THE COMMITTEE UPON ORGANIZATION.

The Organizing Committee of the National Society, appointed a year ago; consists of Gen. A. W. Greely and Dr. George Brown Goode, of Washington; Ebenezer J. Hill, of Connecticut, and John Winfield Scott and Henry Hall, of New York City.

It was made the duty of this committee first to revive the inactive societies of Tennessee, Virginia and Delaware, which had not filed their application papers or paid their dues, and, next, to promote the planting of the Society in thirteen States and five Territories, in which our Society had never been organized.

Our Committee were exceedingly anxious to discharge the important duty entrusted to them, but were confronted at the outset by an entire lack of funds. The receipts of the National Society were so small as to be insufficient for anything except routine expenses and one or two enterprises undertaken for the prestige of the whole order. An attempt was made by our Committee to organize new societies by letter-writing alone; but, after several months of effort this plan had to be abandoned, as entirely impracticable. It is exceedingly difficult, by correspondence alone, to find a man of enthusiasm who will undertake the labor of organizing a new society; and, in addition, the organizer of a new society is not always able, however patriotic and willing he may be, to lay aside the duties of his business and incur the expense of printing, postage, and travel.

Finally, last fall, our committee held a meeting in New York City, which was attended also by the President-General, and lasted until late at night. After discussion, it was resolved to make an effort to raise a fund, large enough to employ a clerk, pay the traveling expenses of volunteer organizers, and supply embryo societies with printed matter explaining the objects and achievements of the society. Gen. Porter, Secretary-General Murphy, Mr. Hill, and various private members of the Connecticut and New York societies made contributions to this fund; but it was not until February of this year, when the New York Society voted the handsome appropriation of \$500 for organizing work, that our Committee could actually begin active operations.

The Secretary of the Committee, John Winfield Scott, then provided quarters for a clerk at his office, 214 Broadway, New York City, and for the last two months the Committee have devoted themselves earnestly to the duty entrusted to them.

It gives us pleasure to report that the three inactive societies, namely, Delaware, Virginia and Tennessee, have all been revived, and have entered upon a vigorous campaign, from which excellent results have already been obtained, and the creation of large and influential societies is likely to follow.

VIRGINIA.—Virginia has reorganized, elected officers, filed the application papers of its present members with the Registrar General, and entered upon active recruiting work. The Society proposes to plant chapters in the principal cities of Virginia. This movement, which grew out of a personal visit to Richmond by Charles W. Haskins, Treasurer-General, is in the hands of William Wirt Henry, Barton H. Wise, Dr. Joseph A. White, and other competent and influential men.

TENNESSEE.—In Tennessee, the movement is in the hands of J. A. Cartwright, a lawyer and a member of the old Society. His earnest and active labors are entitled to the thanks of the National Society.

DELAWARE.—At the request of our Committee, Mr. Edward A. Sumner, lawyer, and a member of both the Minnesota and New York Societies, has made a personal visit to Delaware and called together the members of the old Society. An enthusiastic meeting has been held, fourteen eligible men being present, and twice that number signing the call. Thomas F. Bayard has been requested to serve as acting president of the Society, and Frank R. Carswell, as acting secretary, and an active campaign has been begun, which will soon give us a fine society.

NEW SOCIETIES.—Two new State societies have been actually organized during the year. In Utah, Dr. George H. Penrose and others have enlisted the interest of some of the most prominent and influential men in the State, and are rapidly securing an excellent society. They have been formally admitted to the brotherhood of the Sons of the American Revolution.

A State society has also been organized in Montana, through the very public-spirited labors of the Rev. C. C. Bateman, chaplain of the regular army. It has been formally admitted to membership.

A State society is now being formed in Texas by Philip Lindsley, a lawyer of the city of Dallas, with the co-operation of Mr. Evans, a prominent resident of Austin, the State capital. Sufficient progress has been made to ensure complete organization within a few months. The Texans propose to form a local chapter in every large city of their great State.

In Arizona, Major H. F. Robinson, inspector of rifle practice, and in South Dakota, Chambers Kellar, of Hot Springs, have been authorized to organize State societies. Both have nearly enough members already to organize. E. E. Baldwin, a prominent and influential resident of Jackson, Miss., has also undertaken to form a State Society in Mississippi, and has already secured nearly enough members to organize.

In the State of Washington, with the full consent of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Army, founder of the Oregon-Washington Society, and after correspondence with our Committee, a separate State society is now organizing in Washington. This movement originated with E. Weldon Young, an enthusiastic member of Col. Anderson's Society, and promises to add another new society to our ranks the coming year.

The Committee are also promoting the formation of two societies among American colonists abroad. One is forming in Paris, France, under the care of Richard H. Wyeth, a member of the New York Society, who is located in Paris in the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co. The other is Honolulu, Hawaii, where the movement is under the management of W. H. Severance and others, all men of high position.

It is an interesting fact, that in these outlying regions our name of "Sons of the American Revolution" is of distinct advantage to us. An effort made in France by a society with a different name failed, in consequence of the omission of the word "American" from its name.

To summarize the work of the past year, we report that three inactive State societies have been revived and two new State societies have been created, thus adding five societies to our number during the year, and seven new societies are now in process of formation—twelve societies in all.

The Committee are now pressing on to other parts of the United States. If their labors are seconded by the leading men of the different societies, another year ought to see the Society firmly planted in nearly every State and most of the Territories of the United States. It is expected that the hearty co-operation of the New York Society in the employment of a competent clerk, who is to be used for the work of both the New York Society and the National Organization Committee, will bring about most desirable results.

HENRY HALL,
A. W. GREELEY, U. S. Army,
GEORGE BROWN GOODE, PH. D.,
E. J. HILL,
JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

The Statement of the Treasurer-General of the National Society for the year ending April 30, 1895, was :

Balance cash on hand, May 1, '94..... \$1,202 77

RECEIPTS.

Annual Dues, '95-6	\$1,268 75	
Annual Dues, previous year.....	733 00	
Certificates	718 00	
Application Blanks.....	185 05	
		\$2,904 80

EXPENDITURES.

Stationery and Printing.....	537 31	
Certificates (Am. B. N. Co.).....	486 65	
Expenses Office Registrar-General.....	654 21	
Annual Reports, '94, Printing and Mailing.....	\$463 99	
Less amount contributed by Sec'y-General....	320 00	
		143 99
Year Book, '94, Printing and Mailing.....	444 71	
Expenses, Convention '94, Stenographer.....	70 00	
Trunk Line Association.....	11 00	
		81 00
		\$2,347 87
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.....		\$ 556 93
Balance cash on hand, April 30, 1895.....		\$1,759 70

(Signed)

C. W. HASKINS,
Treasurer-General.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY,
143 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J., May 13, 1895.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIRs:—In reply to your request I enclose you a copy of the first part of the minutes of the recent Congress in Boston, containing the opening prayer, the address of welcome by the President of the Massachusetts Society and the response by General Porter. I fear I will not be able to send you anything further (verbatim) for want of time.

Reports were made by the Secretary-General, the Registrar-General, the Treasurer-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Organization. A resolution offered by Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Massachusetts, was passed

to appoint a committee to decorate the graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence by the marker adopted by the Society.

A motion offered by Mr. Scott, of New York, was also adopted that the battleship *Constitution* should be repaired and preserved as a national naval museum.

A committee was also appointed on motion of Mr. William Ridgeley Griffiths, president of the Maryland Society, on national legislation of interest to the Order.

Resolutions were adopted, offered by Mr. Henry Hall, the registrar-general, that the several State societies be requested to take steps for a general observance of Flag Day in the several cities and municipalities within their jurisdiction for 1895, and

That the National Society officers be requested to memorialize Congress in favor of the publication in book form of the records of services in the American Revolution, which are now being indexed at Washington.

There were a number of other resolutions passed concerning the special work of the Society and the debates were full of interest throughout the entire day. At the close of the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-general, Gen. Horace Porter; vice-presidents-general, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge; Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Cushman K. Davis, Edwin S. Barrett, John Whitehead; secretary-general, Franklin Murphy; treasurer-general, C. W. Haskins; registrar-general, A. Howard Clark; historian-general, Henry Hall; chaplain-general, Rt. Rev. Chas. Ed. Cheney,

A lunch was given by the Massachusetts Society at the Parker House, at noon, and an elaborate banquet was also given by the Massachusetts Society at the Vendome Hotel in the evening. The day following was spent in an excursion to the historic fields of Concord and Lexington, which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. The congress was delightful from the beginning to its close and upon the whole the most interesting, as it is likely to be the most fruitful, of any yet held by the Society.

I hope that this statement will enable you to satisfactorily fill the space you can give to this report, and am,

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN MURPHY,

Secretary-General.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The Committee on Credentials reported that 104 delegates were present, including Miles T. Phillips, of Virginia, son of a soldier who was present at the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson.

The report of Secretary-General Franklin Murphy showed that new societies have been formed in Montana and Utah during the last year, and that there has been a large increase in membership in all the States where societies exist.

Registrar-General A. Howard Clark presented his annual report. After telling of the organization of the Society, he said that during the year 1236

new members have been enrolled. There are now thirty-one State societies, with the following membership in those named: Connecticut, 800; Massachusetts, 630; New York, 563; District of Columbia, 414; Minnesota, 353; Illinois, 340; New Jersey, 292; Vermont, 232; Maine, 209; Montana, 21; Utah, 20. Among the notable additions of the year are the two descendants of Lafayette, Gaston De Salume Lafayette and Paul De Salume, who have become members of the Massachusetts Society. To the Maine Society has been added the Indian Chief Sopiell Salmore, whose father died recently at the age of 100. Another notable member is Lieutenant Warren Putnam Newcomb, U. S. Army, the only living male descendant of Major-General Joseph Warren, and also a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam. The important work done by the Society in preserving public records, securing the erection of monuments, the marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, promoting essays on Revolutionary events in the public schools, etc., was referred to.

The Historian-General reported endeavors to secure national incorporation for the Society, the incorporators to comprise all the presidents of the several State societies.

Treasurer-General Haskins reported the financial affairs of the Society in a flourishing condition. The receipts over expenditures during the year have been \$556, leaving a balance of \$1759 in the treasury.

The Committee on Organization reported that three societies which had disbanded have been reorganized and that societies are being organized in Texas, Arizona, South Dakota, Mississippi, the State of Washington, Paris, France, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Scott, of the New York Society, offered a resolution, which was passed, that it is the sense of the Society that the old *Constitution*, the historical battleship, be restored by the Government to be forever preserved, an illustration of the type of warship used, as a national naval museum at Washington, and that three members of the Society be appointed a committee to secure the necessary legislation from Congress, and that the several State societies be requested to co-operate in this work.

The following resolution, offered by Nathan Appleton, was adopted: "That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the President-General to take charge of the placing of markers or emblems of the Society on the graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, wherever they can be found."

The next annual convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo.

At 7.30 the delegates filed into the large dining-room of the Vendome. At the head table were Pres. E. C. Barrett, Gen. Porter, Gov. Greenhalge, Adj.-Gen. Dalton, Collector Warren, J. Whitehead, Rev. R. M. Clark, F. Murphy, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Gen. E. J. Forster, J. C. Russell, of Kentucky, M. L. Phillips, of Missouri, Gen. E. R. Champlin, and J. L. Lombard, of Illinois. After a most sumptuous repast, Pres. Barrett arose and after incidents and good-natured slaps at New York, Chicago and other places where the Sons of the American Revolution has been entertained, introduced Collector Warren, whose toast was the "President of the

United States." Mr. Warren said that the President and his office were always to be respected, and his scattering remarks about slanderers were warmly applauded. Some of his bright and epigrammatic remarks were: "Not birth, but action, makes the worth of Americans;" "Love of liberty o'ersteps the bounds of nationality;" "The rivalry of '76 is the only rivalry of patriotism."

With a parting admonition for honesty in national finance, he yielded to the Governor, who responded to "The Commonwealth" in a speech of happy and witty welcome. The Governor began by gracefully complimenting Mr. Warren on the unmistakable strain of sentiment embodied in his remarks upon the high office of President of the United States. He said Porter was the true wine of the wit of New York, and generously credited Mr. C. M. Depew with the wit of true Greenhaliana. The kernel of his speech was a succinct and safe guide to patriotism, when he closed by saying: "Amalgamate, unite, go together against the enemies of your commonwealths," and again, "Enter into all the duties of citizenship—caucuses, jurors, etc. That is patriotism in times of peace." He closed by saying "Patriots' Day should be every day."

Gen. Porter is a popular man. The Governor led off in three rousing cheers for him, who, after relating a few humorous anecdotes of noted Massachusetts men, struck the keynote both of his speech and of the Society when he defined the meaning of the good old, Anglo-Saxon word, "freedom." The Latin "liberty" is much, he said, but freedom is more. He illustrated by naming Japan in the Eastern struggle, that "patriotism can save any land."

Gen. Breckenridge spoke on "The Pilgrims to Boston," in a reminiscent vein. G. E. Leighton responded to the "Empire State of the West," and J. Whitehead, president of the N. J. P. A. R., responded to the last toast, "New Jersey in the Revolution," in which he showed the historical kinship between New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The following members of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution attended to the entertainment and comfort of the delegates to the convention:

Reception, Capt. Nathan Appleton, Dr. Charles M. Greene, Rufus Coffin, Dr. John Homans¹, and Rev. C. A. Staples; finance, Nathan Warren, Charles W. Parker, Dr. Francis H. D. Brown, Charles E. Adams and Edward Glines; banquet, Dr. Francis H. Brown, J. Alba Davis, William Howell Reed, Dr. Edward J. Forster, John M. Merriam; printing, Gardner A. Churchill and William B. Clarke; transportation and hotels, Herbert W. Kimball and Levi S. Gould; executive, Pres. Edwin S. Barrett, Nathan Warren and Dr. Francis H. Brown.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES held a meeting at the city of New York, on April 29, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted changing the name of the Order from Military and Naval Order of the United States to Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the constitution of the Order was accordingly

amended and the officers instructed to at once take the necessary steps to perfect the change.

This action was taken out of deference to the Naval Order of the United States, and in response to their courteous and friendly representation that some modification of name would be desirable in order to prevent any possible confusion by reason of similarity of names.

It is but just to say that at the time of the organization of the Military and Naval Order its founders were not aware of the existence of the Naval Order of the United States, there being no branch of that Order in the State of New York, where the Military and Naval Order was organized, and it becoming apparent that the request of the Naval Order was well founded, the change of name has now been frankly made in the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship which ought to prevail among all patriotic organizations.

The name now adopted expresses more clearly the objects of the Order; it is certainly distinctive, and the term "Military," by general acceptance, includes war service on both land and sea.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania Commandery.—A charter was granted at the last meeting of the Order to James Mifflin, Charles Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., Thomas Willing Balch, Edwin Swift Balch, Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Dr. William Henry Egle, James Watmough, Effingham B. Morris and Charles Este, of Pennsylvania, to institute the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Rev. Dr. Stevens and Messrs. James Mifflin and Thomas Willing Bach were appointed a Committee on Organization. The committee at once proceeded with its work, and, with the above-named companions of the Order and some other gentlemen instituted the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Order. The success of this Commandery is thus assured from the outset. The officers of the Pennsylvania Commandery are Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, commander; James Mifflin, vice-commander; and T. Willing Balch, secretary and treasurer.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, New York Commandery.—At the last meeting of the Council twelve new names were added to the roll of companions. Considering the restrictions on admissions, the growth of this Commandery has exceeded the expectations of its officers.

Mr. Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf has been elected registrar of the New York Commandery, and Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M. D., elected surgeon.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, Chapter II, Philadelphia.—An account of the charter meeting of the original society of the Colonial Dames of America, held at the house of Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, in Philadelphia, on March 28, 1895, appeared in the May number of *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*. Some errors occurred in this account in the names of the officers, managers, etc., of Chapter II, Philadelphia, who were duly elected after the ceremonies empowering the Chapter to exist were concluded. The following is the correct list :



President, Mrs. George B. McClellan ; first vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Balch ; second vice-president, Mrs. Richard McCall Cadwalader ; secretary, Mrs. George Brinton Phillips ; treasurer, Mrs. N. Chapman Mitchell. Managers : Miss Elise Willing Balch, Mrs. James Bowden, Miss Anne Sophia Penn Chew, Miss C. Guilielma Penn-Gaskell Hall, Mrs. George Woolsey Hodge and Mrs. Charles B. Penrose. Chairman of Claims Committee, Miss Elise Willing Balch ; historian, Mrs. Henry J. Hancock.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, Chapter I, New York, visited Albany, May 14, upon invitation of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn. They were met at the station by Mrs. Corning, Mrs. Marvin and a number of other prominent ladies, and were driven at once to the residence of Mrs. Pruyn, on Elk street, where at 12 o'clock a breakfast was served.

Mrs. Corning, Mrs. Selden E. Marvin, Mrs. William Rice, Miss H. L. Pruyn and Mrs. Pruyn joined the guests at breakfast.

The afternoon was devoted to seeing the historical sights in and around Albany. The ladies were driven to the old Schuyler mansion, the Forbes manor house and the old Van Rensselaer mansion across the river. Afterward the Governor received the delegation in the executive chamber.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—The annual meeting was held April 30, to celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. The meeting was held in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club, New York City. Mrs. Gracie King presided. Delegations were present from the three State Chapters.

Among those present were Mrs. H. Irvin Keyser, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mrs. J. S. Frick, Miss Emma Johnston, Mrs. Ernest Monson, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Penn, Miss Hale, Miss Boudinot, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mrs. J. J. Townsend, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Mrs. J. W. Ward, Mrs. R. Duval, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman, Miss Effie Borrowe, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Montgomery Bailey, Miss Julia Wells, Miss Mary Trumbull Morse, Mrs. Walter Oakley, and Mrs. Gardiner.

The report of the historian showed that the literary efforts of the members have been very commendable. Family papers that would not have been trusted to strangers have been carefully looked over. A number of interesting essays have been written on these papers. Mrs. Henry J. Hancock has published a very interesting history of the Penn family, and Miss Mary Trumbull Morse one on a family of one of the Salem witches. Some valuable papers on the descendants of Alexander Hamilton have recently been placed in the hands of the Society. The library, which is constantly increasing, is soon to have a permanent home.

After the meeting a luncheon was served for the visiting members and distinguished guests. Among the latter were Mrs. Henry Potter, Mrs. John Hone, Miss Colmit, and Mrs. Irving Kent.

THE COLONIAL ORDER, New York Chapter, held a stated meeting on Monday evening, April 22, in the City of New York, which was well attended by the members of the Chapter. The Rev. Dr. De Costa read a paper on the claims of Sebastian Cabot as the discoverer of the American Continent, which was listened to with much interest by the Chapter. After the reading of the paper, a collation was served.



"Colonial Order" is the corporate name of the State chapters of the "Colonial Order of the Acorn," the latter, the full corporate title of the Grand Chapter only, being suggestive of the planting of the acorn from which has grown the wide-spreading tree, the United States of America. The Order since its incorporation last year, has been steadily and quietly filling up. Its membership, which is limited to two hundred in each Chapter, is confined to the male line of colonial families, *i. e.*, families descended from an ancestor who lived in one of the thirteen North American colonies prior to July 4, 1776. Its objects are stated to be "to cherish and perpetuate American traditions and associations and to promote patriotism and loyalty to our National Institutions." There are various organizations claiming to be established for similar purposes, but the Colonial Order is distinctive in not emphasizing or bringing into prominence as a *raison d'être*, any civil or military service of the progenitors of its members and in not confining its activity to commemorating the military history of our country. The motto of the Order is "Respice Prospice," and it is evident from this that its members are not expected to look only backward to the past and particularly not for personal glorification, but rather to learn what the past can teach in dealing with the realities and problems of the present and future. How best "to promote patriotism, and loyalty to our National Institutions" is a crucial question which will require time and deliberation to solve, and the Colonial Order has a wise restriction that "while the fundamental principles of the Order shall always be recognized, no topic connected with political party divisions or appertaining to ecclesiastical denominations distinctly as such, shall be discussed at any meeting."

The Father of our Country gave timely warning to beware of foreign influence. Time has shown the wisdom of his advice. The dangers which he prophetically anticipated are upon us. The ever-increasing tide of foreign immigration has, year by year, flowed into this country, until the present alarming proportions of the foreign element threaten to overwhelm all that is distinctly American in our political institutions. Our country has become the cesspool where criminals and disturbers of the public peace are emptied from Europe. Anarchists, communists and boycotters scatter their pernicious doctrines broadcast among our people. Americans should endeavor to stem, as best they can, this flood of foreign ideas and practices.

It is their part to conserve and set forth the true principles of law, liberty and order transmitted to them by their forefathers, so that law will not be prostituted to shield violence, liberty to allow license and order to be subverted by anarchy. They may well be proud of descent from the founders of this great and powerful nation, but they should prove that they are worthy of them and best commemorate their virtues by emulating their patriotic activity and devotion.

But aside from the exercise of a conservative influence in preventing or correcting degeneration in our political system, much also can be done in the way of historic research. The American patriotic organizations all devote themselves, more or less, to collecting records of the past, but as they are mostly commemorative of some particular war and composed of the descendants of those connected therewith, any researches not relating to warfare are extraneous to their avowed purposes. The Colonial Order of the Acorn is one of the few societies not thus restricted. It has a wider and comparatively unoccupied field to operate in, the Colonial Dames being their principal co-laborers, with the difference of not requiring, as a condition of membership, colonial descent in the direct paternal line.

Associations based on civil, military, ecclesiastical or other classification, are commonly styled "Orders" or "Fraternities" in contradistinction to societies differently constituted. The term "Order" is therefore applicable to the "Loyal Legion," the new "Military and Naval Order" and the "Colonial Order," each being dependent for membership on the limited class implied by their several names.

The following are the officers of the New York Chapter of the Colonial Order, viz.: Fordham Morris, chancellor; Beverly Chew, vice-chancellor; Henry Axtell Prince, recorder; John Bleecker Miller, treasurer; William Augustus Pierrepont, usher; Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Sackett Moore Barclay, Edward Livingston Ludlow, Robert T. Varnum, Henry Schieffelin Clark and William Gordon Ver Planck, councillors.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The general officers attended a regular meeting of the General Council of the Society, held in the flag room of the City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, May 13 and May 14, in the Council chambers of the City Hall. The general officers were entertained at a banquet given by the Maryland Society at the Hotel Rennert, on May 13, over which McHenry Howard presided and at a luncheon May 14.

The Hotel Rennert was the headquarters of the Society, and the Society colors were displayed while the council was in session.

The Maryland branch was represented by Deputy-Governor-General Joseph L. Brent and Registrar-General George Norbury Mackenzie; Massachusetts, by Historian-General Francis E. Abbott; District of Columbia, by Deputy-Governor-General Francis Roe, rear-admiral United States

Navy; New Jersey, by Deputy-Governor-General Malcolm McDonald; New York, by Governor-General Fred. J. de Peyster and Secretary-General Howland Pell; Pennsylvania, by Chaplain-General the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens.

Fifteen charter members of Ohio, represented by Deputy-Governor-General M. M. Shoemaker, were admitted to the Society, and also the Vermont branch of the Society, consisting of fourteen members, represented by Deputy-Governor-General Col. Ed. A. Chittenden.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Ohio, held its first business meeting April 19, at the residence of Mr. M. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati. There were present: Judge Hunt, Prof. Norton, Dr. Dandridge, Dr. Mussey, E. L. Rawson, Perin Langdon, J. B. Clement and M. M. Shoemaker, and formed a temporary organization. Mr. Shoemaker was elected deputy-governor-general; Judge Hunt, governor; Prof. Norton, registrar; Mr. E. L. Rawson, secretary, and Dr. Rhode, chaplain. The following were appointed a committee on membership: Messrs. S. M. Felton, E. L. Rawson, T. H. Norton and Perin Langdon, Dr. Rhodes, Dr. Dandridge and Mr. A. H. Pugh. The committee to attend the general convention, in Baltimore, is composed of M. M. Shoemaker, Ralph Peters, S. M. Felton, Judge Hunt and E. L. Rawson.

The first movement towards the formation of an Ohio chapter took place in Cincinnati, December 31, 1894, and there are at present some twenty-five prospective members, and applications are coming in every day, so that there is every reason to believe that the Ohio Chapter will be in all respects a great and most interesting success, in every way worthy of the State. At the close of the meeting a handsome dinner was served, and even colonial animosities were forgotten temporarily by these sons of war-like sires under the fascination of Mr. Shoemaker's perfect hospitality.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in New Jersey, held its first meeting since it was chartered by the Legislature, at Davis' parlors, Newark, May 11. Gen. E. Burd Grubb presided and delivered a brief address outlining the aims and objects of the Society. The act incorporating the organization was read. The act provides for the organization of any association of not less than fifteen male citizens of this State, united to perpetuate the colonial history of New Jersey from the period of its settlement to the commencement of hostilities at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, in the War of the Revolution, and further to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval and civil positions of trust and responsibility, by their acts and counsel assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the colony of New Jersey, and of the other American colonies.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Governor, Gen. E. Burd Grubb; deputy-governor, Gen. William S. Stryker; lieutenant-governor, Walter Chandler; secretary, George Ellsworth Koues; treasurer, William M. Deen; registrar, Rev. Dr. F. Langdon Humphreys; historian, Howard Coghill; chaplain, Rev. A. G. Vermilye; chancellor, C. Stanley Sims.

Chancellor Sims reviewed the advancement of the Society since the

first annual meeting a year ago, and predicted a brilliant future. The meeting was of an informal character and was followed by luncheon.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Massachusetts, met in Boston, April 30, to commemorate the anniversary of the arrival of the Massachusetts fleet at Louisbourg, in 1745. A paper, entitled, "Why Was Louisbourg Twice Besieged?" was read by S. A. Bent, who reviewed the history of the campaign against the provinces, its purposes and its results.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Pennsylvania, held an informal reception and banquet at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, May 8, to commemorate the siege of Louisbourg in 1745.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN CONNECTICUT held its third annual court at the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, May 1, the 258th anniversary of the first general court of Connecticut Colony when war was declared on the Pequots, which resulted in the first victory and was the first and last territory ever held by conquest by the colony.

This Society, the fifth in order as to time of organization, may now be considered well equipped for the active carrying out of the objects of the General Society, which, while neither purely genealogical nor wholly historical in purpose, seems destined to unite in one all subjects connected with the early settlement of this country prior to the Revolution.

The Society is not simply an association of those who have descended from colonial ancestors of distinction, but has an equally prime prerequisite—that of honorable career and high social standing as involving not only agreeably present association, but its lineal transmission, and, naturally, attracts the best material only to its membership.

Careful study of its constitution will show little if any necessity for its revision, as adequate provision is made to meet emergencies—religion and politics being excluded from its consideration in this as in the sister societies.

The principle of rotation in office sought to be established by its first governor, Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, in pressing his resignation, though unwillingly considered by the Committee on Nomination, was only carried out unanimously by the Society, because enforced by information of very specific demands of his medical advisors. The principle, while not committing every one to the policy, will doubtless remain an unwritten law in the Society of great effect hereafter. This can have but a salutary effect with talent of such rare quality and abundance to call upon as one may see in glancing over its membership roll.

At the court, James Junius Goodwin, Esq., the Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the enforced absence of the governor, Professor Daniel C. Eaton. There was a large attendance. The usual reports were read and accepted, there being 105 active members, an ample treasury and no deaths or resignations since last court. Certificates of membership in the State Society, beautifully executed, were presented to each member.

As showing the completeness of the Society's appointments, there were exhibited the exquisite silken flags, the Colonial War flag of the State

Society, and the National Standard, gifts from several gentlemen of Hartford. The books of the Society, as evidence of the purpose of permanence, were all exhibited, viz.: The records of the Treasurer, Historian, Registrar; the book for "Memorabilia," and the book for "Official Documents;" the local Secretaries' records, etc. These were substantially and sumptuously bound, and each one bore the impression in gold of the great seal of the Society.

It seems not too much to say that in its appointments as well as by the rigid scrutiny of candidates for membership the Connecticut Society intends to maintain a rank second to none of its sister societies. The following ticket was elected for the ensuing year :

Officers: Governor, James Junius Goodwin; deputy-governor, Frederick John Kingsbury; lieutenant-governor, Prof. Theodore Saulisbury Woolsey; chaplain, the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D.; secretary, Charles Samuel Ward; treasurer, Charles Hotchkiss Trowbridge; registrar, Frank Butler Gay; historian, Morris Woodruff Seymour. Gentlemen of the council to serve until 1898, Eli Whitney, Jr., Jacob Lyman Greene, and Arthur Reed Kimball.

After adjournment of the court time was allowed for members to dress for dinner, which was served at the new Prospect Casino, on Farmington avenue.

It would be difficult in this country, outside of such an organization, to see men of such pure race-type as were there assembled, each member the descendant of ancestors worthy in their day to leave their mark on the page of history, each member in this, his day, considered worthy by his peers, and entitled to sit among them.

After dinner, speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. George L. Walker, on the "Capture of Louisbourg;" Frederick J. Kingsbury, the Rev. Dr. Twitchell and Charles E. Gross.

The following sentiment extracted from a telegram received from Professor Daniel C. Eaton during the dinner, may well be preserved and adopted as the motto of the Society, *Societas pia majorum veneratione condita in æternum floreat.*

CHARLES SAMUEL WARD,
Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI, New York State Society, met at Delmonico's, New York, May 13. The occasion marked the 112th anniversary of the founding of the Society. John Cochrane presided.



It was resolved that the members of the Society should hold their annual dinner as usual on July 4. A resolution was offered by Mr. Olyphant, expressing the displeasure of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati at the adoption of the name of the Society by the Daughters of the Cincinnati. He said no society had a right to take the name of Cincinnati, but others saw no harm in women

calling their society by that name, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Then the members went to look upon things other than resolutions, which had been laid upon a large table.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The following open letter has been sent to the press of Kentucky:



Dear Sir—I take the liberty to address you upon a subject which I feel sure will enlist your attention and be responded to with patriotism.

Upon the rolls of the Pension Department in Washington there still remain the names of a number of the soldiers of the war of 1812, one of whom has reached the grand old age of 106 years, while quite a number are over 100; these are but the remnant of a large body of men who were called to arms for a second time to fight for freedom, a large number bearing the scars of the Revolution.

These old gentlemen, many years ago, in their desire to perpetuate the memory of the deeds of that army, formed an association which is now known as the "Society of the War of 1812," and, as their ranks grew thin, they admitted the lineal descendants of deceased members, that their work might not cease. They have left this precious legacy to their sons to tell the story of victory, by yearly celebrations of momentous events, the preservations of records, manuscripts, rolls and the collection of relics relating to that war, and to educate the rising generation as to his duty to his country, and that this work might bear fruit in the pride and patriotism of the young citizen.

The Society in Maryland was formed in 1842, and in Pennsylvania in 1854, and later in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has been continuous to the present time. Of course these societies are now almost entirely controlled by the descendants who have entered upon the work placed in their hands with a patriotic zeal worthy of the great cause which brought them together.

Last June, in that venerable pile, "Independence Hall," where Liberty was born, those Societies located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts and Connecticut met and formed a National Society for the purpose of further carrying out the designs of the originators of these societies.

It has fallen to me, as an officer of this General Society, to adopt certain measures for a hearty co-operation of all the descendants in the United States, and with this in view my first efforts have been directed to the grand old State of Kentucky, for where in the whole country will be found a braver or more devoted band to the cause of Freedom than her sons? Only a brief perusal of the pages of history shows us that in the struggle in Great Northwest in that war the soldiers of Kentucky occupy an exalted position.

In the union of the State societies a position which no other can occupy awaits the descendants of the soldiers of Kentucky.

It is not our purpose to keep alive the memories of "grim-visaged war," but in these hours of peace, struggle for place and fortune, to place before the citizens of this country, who have no time for history, the deeds of the men who made possible all things here below and to whom we owe the blessings we now enjoy and to pay a tribute to the memory of our fathers who laid the foundation of the greatest nation in the world.

I, therefore, appeal to you to assist us in this work with the aid of your valuable and patriotic journal in adding to our long list the names of Kentucky men who are descendants of the soldiers of 1812. I solicit an article in your column on this subject

which will arouse an interest in the matter that they may be brought together in a State organization and finally as a part of the General Society. I shall be only too glad to correspond with them, individually or collectively, that this object may be brought about. Respectfully yours,

ALBERT KIMBERLY HADEL, M. D.,
Registrar-General.

The *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., in printing Dr. Hadel's letter, said:

As Dr. Hadel points out, Kentucky furnished a particularly brilliant band of patriots to the armies which fought against Great Britain in what has been called "the second war of Independence," especially in the Northwest, where some of the stubbornest and bloodiest work between 1812 and 1815 was done.

Everyone familiar with the history of Kentucky knows that in answer to the call of Congress for a militia force of 100,000 men, 5500 of which should have been supplied in this State, as many as 7000 Kentuckian volunteers turned out. Gen. John Payne was in command of this gallant force, and among the commanding officers of regiments were Colonels Scott, Lewis, Allen and Wells. But while the Kentucky contingent was on its way to Detroit to support Gen. Hull, who had in the meantime disgracefully surrendered, Gen. James Taylor, of Kentucky, was already covering himself with glory, though serving under a superior who was afterwards condemned by court-martial to be shot for cowardice. Gen. Taylor, whose residence was in Campbell county, died in 1848, leaving four children, of whom, or of whose offspring, some at least should be found willing to take part in this national movement for commemorating the deeds of the State's early forefathers.

It was in this war, too, that Gen. Green, Clay and Col. Dudley, with their impetuous Kentuckians, distinguished themselves at Fort Meigs. The gallant old Governor of the State, Isaac Shelby, himself took the field under Gen. Harrison, and among the names of his staff are such familiar and historical ones as Adair, Berry and Crittenden. But it is perhaps in connection with Jackson's victorious operations at New Orleans that the special fame of the "Kentucky Rifles" of those days stands highest. It was there that, under Col. Davis, the volunteers from this State first won for it the war-like reputation which it has never ceased to enjoy.

Dr. Hadel's appeal ought to receive a warm answer from hundreds of homes throughout the length and breadth of the old Commonwealth, where the memory of the more recent civil strife has not blotted out that of an earlier quarrel, when freemen stood "between our loved land and war's desolation" and when Tippecanoe Harrison himself said of Kentuckian soldiers: "They appear to think that valor alone can accomplish everything."

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in Massachusetts.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Society was held on the evening of March 25, at the Boston Athletic Association Building in Boston, Mass., commemorative of the eighty-first anniversary of the action between the U. S. S. *Hornet* and H. M. S. *Penguin*.

The president of the Society, Franklin T. Beatty, M. D., used the historic gavel presented to the Society at its last annual meeting in January, made out of wood from the famous old frigate *Constitution*. An enjoyable feature of the meeting was a biographical sketch of the U. S. S. *Constitution*, prepared and presented by Amos Binney, treasurer of the Society. Several naval commissions in the War of 1812, signed and issued by President

Madison, were exhibited, and autograph letters of several of the early commanders of the *Constitution*, including Bainbridge, Hull and Chauncey, were also exhibited.

Remarks of interest relating to the War of 1812 were made by President Beatty, Capt. W. L. Willey, C. W. Galloupe, J. H. A. Pearson, S. S. Gage, and C. F. Bacon-Philbrook, secretary of the Society.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That, believing that the final resting-place of the U. S. S. *Constitution* ('Old Ironsides') should be the port where she was built and where she was fitted out for every one of the cruises in which her undying record was won, the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts thanks Joseph H. O'Neil for his able efforts in this direction and trusts that the work so well begun may be continued."

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The New York society claims to have been originally organized in 1826. It was reorganized in 1892. It has recently limited its future membership to descendants of officers only, adopted an insignia different from the other "1812" societies, and pursued generally an independent course.

The largest of the State societies is that of Pennsylvania.

At a convention held in Philadelphia in April, 1894, all the different State societies of this name, with the exception of the New York society, united in one organization with the name, General Society of the War of 1812.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Indiana Commandery, held its annual meeting at Fort Wayne, May 10. At 4.30 in the afternoon a special train from Indianapolis brought the visiting delegates, their ladies and the Indianapolis military band. Capt. George L. Bradbury was in charge of the train. Gov. Matthews and party, who were with the delegation, were received with military honors and a parade. The Fort Wayne Rifles, the Wayne True Blues and the Zollinger battery escorted Gov. Matthews to the hotel, headed by the First Regiment band.



The ladies of the party were escorted in carriages about the city for an hour, and were then received at the Fort Wayne Club by Mrs. S. R. Alden, wife of the president of the club, assisted by Mrs. D. N. Foster, Misses Anna Bond, Pearl Foster, Winnie Dougall, of the reception committee, and others.

The meeting of the legion was held in the library of the Fort Wayne Club and was presided over by Gen. Lew Wallace, the State Commander. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville; senior vice commander, Capt. George L. Bradbury, Indianapolis; junior vice commander, Col. D. N. Foster, Fort Wayne; recorder, Capt. W. W. Dougherty, Indianapolis; treasurer,

Capt. Horace McKay, Indianapolis; registrar, Lieut. Marcus L. Brown, Indianapolis; chancellor, Capt. Fortner, Indianapolis; chaplain, Rev. M. L. Haines, Indianapolis; council, Maj. J. R. Ross, Col. Charles N. Kahlo, Capt. John E. Clellan, Lieut. Ensminger and Capt. David E. Beame.

At this meeting resolutions commemorative of the life and work of the late Gen. Mahlon Manson were passed.

After the meeting the members of the legion were escorted to the Randall Hotel. Here the Century Commercial Club and the guests at the banquet tendered the visitors an informal reception till 9 o'clock. A delightful concert, furnished by the Indianapolis Military Band, was given in front of the Randall during the progress of the reception and the banquet.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the spacious dining-room at the Randall were thrown open and 200 guests took seats at the tables. The banquet hall was profusely decorated with cut flowers and ferns. Gen. Lew Wallace officiated as toastmaster and introduced the responses by a few well-timed sentences. "Our City" was responded to by Col. C. B. Oakley, mayor of Fort Wayne. The toast, "Our State," was responded to by Gov. Matthews, who said: "Here have waved the lilies of France and the flag of Great Britain, but both have given way to the stars and stripes. What was the joy of the occasion when, 100 years ago, a salute from fifteen guns announced that the United States flag had been raised in Fort Wayne and that the United States asserted authority over their region."

Col. Miller, of the Anthony Wayne Post, of Fort Wayne, responded to the toast, "The Grand Army of the Republic." "The Loyal Legion" was responded to by Mayor Ostrander, of Richmond. When volunteer toasts were offered, Col. R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, and ex-Gov. Will Cumback, of Greensburg, made speeches.

After the banquet the members of the Order repaired to the rooms of the Fort Wayne Club, where many citizens and ladies gave them a hearty greeting, and speeches were made by Judge Alden, Gov. Matthews and Gen. Wallace.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery, held its annual meeting and banquet, May 8, at Delmonico's, New York. It was a very large and enthusiastic gathering. After the dinner the members listened to an interesting paper from Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge on the "Battle of Atlanta." In the election there was only one contest—of recorder. The candidates were the present incumbent, Maj. Odell, and the treasurer, A. Noel Blakeman. Mr. Blakeman was elected by a vote of 175 to 120. Maj.-Gen. John Newton, who died last week, was on the list for member of the council, but Gen. Egbert L. Viele was substituted and elected. The election resulted as follows: Commander, Gen. Horace Porter; senior vice, Maj. J. Langdon Ward; junior vice, Medical Director Edward S. Bogart, U. S. Navy; recorder, Acting Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. Navy; registrar, Capt. Luis F. Emilio; treasurer, Acting Vol. Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, U. S. Navy; chancellor, Maj. L. Curtis Brackett, U. S. Volunteers; chaplain, Post

Chaplain Michael J. Cramer, late U. S. Army; the council, Col. Charles C. Suydam, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Nicholas W. Day, Gen. J. Fred. Pierson, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Frank H. Phipps, U. S. Army. Speeches were made by Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Archbishop Ireland and others.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at its meeting on Wednesday, expressed emphatic dissent from the current criticisms upon old soldiers—not by formal resolutions, but by its hearty response to speeches by Gen. Fairchild and Archbishop Ireland, proclaiming sentiments of army fellowship. No one but the soldier understands; none but the soldier's heart can respond to the emotions that are awakened by the comradeship of military life, and especially of the comradeship of the battlefield. They mistake greatly who imagine that this sentiment is limited by distinctions of rank and education. The tie that binds the old soldier to his officer, the officer to his men, is oftentimes closer than that which unites members of the same family. There are supreme moments in each one's life when the fibres of the soul vibrate under the touch of impressions that never die. The memories of such impressions are sacred; they belong to experiences with which no one may deal lightly. It is in the hour of personal danger, of personal sacrifice, that the fire of patriotic zeal burns with the most fervid heat, and it is for this reason that the experiences of war so lift a nation beyond and above itself. The Japanese are having this experience now, as we had it thirty years ago. It is chiefly because they are responsive to the sentiment of nationality; because they are "jingoës," and the Chinese are not, that we witness such results as are recorded in the East. The nation that cannot be aroused by the spirit of war upon proper occasions, is in its decadence, and those who sneer at war, who scoff at military sentiment, who flout the old soldier, are the enemies of their country, whether they know it or not.

Unquestionably, there are too many who stand ready to take advantage of our better sentiments for their own benefit, but they do not all wear the army blue, and they are not in undue proportion among old soldiers. Gen. Fairchild, in his capacity as an ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and the commander-in-chief of the Military Order, declares his willingness to compare the old soldiers with any other body of men of equal number in the United States. The bogus and the mercenary veteran no more represents the spirit of the army than did Judas that of the apostles. Sailors and soldiers of the genuine type have their faults; no one understands this better than we. Greed of gain is not among them. Carelessness of consequences when under excitement is characteristic of their type, and this may mislead them into faults offensive to pharisaical propriety. But they are not the faults most destructive to the generous impulses from which the soul draws its life.

The veteran may lag superfluous on the stage the foundations of which are laid in his self-forgiveness and his sacrifices; he may, when the memories of the past possess him, linger somewhat too fondly and too tediously on the *were*s and *might-have-beens*; before those dimmed eyes may rise visions of days departed, and of comradeships that seem like those Ulysses and Dante sought among the shades, but let us not forget that he represents the ideas and the sentiments that have, in all time, and in every clime, moved the hearts of the manliest, and set in motion those mighty forces that make nations great.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, District of Columbia Commandery, held a meeting May 1 in Willard Hall, Washington. It was the last meeting of the Legion until the first Wednesday in November next. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Gen. Albert Ordway, commander; Col. George A. Woodward, senior vice-commander; Capt. Frederick V. McNair, junior vice-commander; Maj. William P.

Huxford, recorder ; Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, registrar ; Maj. Marcus S. Hopkins, treasurer ; Capt. Crosby P. Miller, chancellor ; Chaplain James H. Bradford, chaplain. There were about one hundred and fifty members present, and the ticket was elected unanimously.

After the business of the Legion was finished the meeting resolved into a farewell social meeting, and the old soldiers mingled together over a bounteous supper. The usual war songs were sung, and Maj. Powell, of the Government Survey, told a story of the battle of Shiloh. He recited in detail the incidents which occurred prior to the battle, and explained why the fight was not the surprise to him that it was to many officers who were in the battle. He gave a graphic description of the shot which carried off his arm upon that day, and how he rode through a hot line of fire from the enemy immediately after he lost his arm, remarking that there were probably not less than one thousand shots fired at him, none of which touched him or his horse. Capt. Thomas Wilson recited a verse of six lines, which embraced the history of the entire War of the Rebellion, and which was received with much approval, and Gen. Cecil Clay sang a solo.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Wisconsin Commandery, held its annual election and May banquet at the commandery rooms, May 1, Milwaukee. The business meeting and election was called to order by Commander George H. Sutherland. The report of Recorder A. Ross Houston showed that there were a number of new members elected during the year, but that by reason of losses by removal and death the membership remains 215, the same as a year ago. Col. Henry B. Harshaw, of Oshkosh, was elected commander, and the other officers elected are : Senior vice-commander, Capt. Frank A. Anson ; junior vice-commander, Capt. W. S. Stanley ; recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston ; registrar, Chandler P. Chapman ; treasurer, Maj. Moses Harris ; chancellor, Capt. J. B. Johnson ; chaplain, Capt. J. W. Sanderson.

The death of Surgeon Charles Otilie, of La Crosse, which occurred April 30, was announced.

After the meeting a banquet was held in the hall, at which sixty-five comrades were present. The programme was informal, owing to the absence of Maj. Ruger, of Janesville, who was down for a paper on "Soldiers as Citizens." Ex-Gov. George W. Peck, who occupied a seat on the left hand of Commander Harshaw, was called on for an informal reminiscence. He told of a trip across Texas, after the close of the war, with his regiment, the Fourth Cavalry. He said that he was appointed provost marshal of the regiment at Shreveport, La., in the summer of 1865.

"On our journey across Texas," he said, "we were trying to convince the inhabitants that we were not thieves. How well we succeeded, the election returns since have proved. We marched through Texas, taking everything in sight. When we came near San Antonio, I had the only white collar in the regiment, and the most gorgeous uniform that could be got on time at Vicksburg. The man who furnished it has never been paid. I ought to say that the commanding officer swore in seven languages, and was a pretty hard customer. When we came within three miles of San Antonio, he told me to go ahead and open up the town for the regiment. I went ahead with my 200 men,

but when I came to the plaza I found it full of oxen and ox carts. I went back to the commander and told him that the plaza was full. He said: 'You look as if you were,' and insisted on my going ahead and clearing the plaza. We went back and prodded the oxen with our sabres, and cleared it; but the oxen and their carts charged out on the road on which our regiment was advancing. When I came to the commander, he asked why I came that way. I told him that I couldn't help it, that I couldn't talk Spanish, and that I wanted to put down the Rebellion. After the plaza was cleared and we got into San Antonio, my white collar was wilted and my gorgeous uniform torn, so that I didn't make the impression on the people that I expected to. The commander said one day: 'You've been provost marshal two months now, and the only way you have distinguished yourself has been in making toddy.' I told him that was the manner in which I wanted to be distinguished; but I was not provost marshal any longer. I went to the Rio Grande with my regiment and spent a year there, and came home after the Wisconsin people had forgotten all about the regiment. But to this day I have wondered whether my charge of the light brigade of oxen on the San Antonio plaza would ever be written about by a historian.

Gen. F. C. Winkler made an address, in which he extolled the merits of the rail fence as an aid to the army in the war, and speculated as to what would have happened if barbed-wire fences had been in use in those days, concluding that it would have been harder to put down the Rebellion in that case. He proposed a toast to the rail fence, which was responded to with alacrity.

There were a number of other impromptu addresses, by Col. E. A. Calkins, Judge Cleveland and Gov. Upham. Capt. F. H. Magdeburg read a poem called "The Man Who Carried the Gun," referring to the part taken by the privates in the war; and Atty.-Gen. Mylrea, who was present as a guest.

The next meeting of the Loyal Legion will be held the first Wednesday in October.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Ohio Commandery, held its annual meeting and banquet in Cincinnati, May 1. It was a notable and interesting event and there was a general turnout of the Commandery. The business meeting was at the headquarters of the Order, and the banquet at the Grand Hotel. Among the old members present were Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Judge Don A. Pardee, Maj. Leslie, Maj. William Grant, Maj. Durkee, Col. W. P. Orr. There were about 150 guests. Ex-Gov. Gen. J. D. Cox, commander, presided at the banquet. Among those who spoke to toasts were John A. Bingham, "Abraham Lincoln;" ex-Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, "The Union Soldier Who Made His Home in the South After the War;" Gov. Foraker, "The Monroe Doctrine;" Judge M. L. Buchwalter, "The Development of the Citizen and Soldier by the War." In speaking to the toast "The Union Soldier Who Made His Home in the South," ex-Gov. H. C. Warmouth, of Louisiana, said:

It is pretty hard for a man to say the right thing at all times, and it is especially difficult to make a speech to fit a Loyal Legion banquet and a Confederate community in which he lives. You can speak here of how you thrashed the enemy at Gettysburg, at Vicksburg and at Shiloh. How you made the "Johnnies" get up and get out of Atlanta, and how Thomas and Scofield whipped the rebels at Franklin and at Nash-

ville, but it doesn't do so well for us who live at the South, for these men whom you call the enemy, the "Johnnies and the rebels," are our neighbors, our everyday associates and our friends.

We are more in the habit of hearing from them how they licked us at Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff and at Belmont. That would not sound so well to you, nor did it to us at first, but we have in a measure grown used to it, and we don't mind it now. Besides, our friends and neighbors seem to enjoy their stories so much that it would be a pity to mar their fun.

About this time every year our Southern brethren have their reunions and their dinners, at which they make speeches. The press is filled with details, the toasts and their addresses. When we read the eloquent addresses of William Preston Johnson, Judge Fenner, Randall Gibson, Judge Rodgers and B. F. Jonas, in which the hallowed cause of the South is upheld and the gallantry and prowess of the Confederate soldier is described and eulogized; when we have heard their speeches every year, and for thirty years, we are forced to admit that there were two sides to the question on which we were arrayed against each other.

Knowing these splendid fellows as we do, witnessing the solemnity and awful earnestness they affect, and carried away with their fervid eloquence, we sometimes begin to doubt whether we are not on the wrong side after all. You may not believe it, but our Confederate brethren are a mighty winning lot of fellows. Then they have a wonderful advantage over us. They always have the sympathy of their hearers, whoever they may be. The fellow who loves and wins is more apt to inspire jealousy and antagonism, but the fellow who really loved and lost arouses all of the tenderest sympathies of our hearts.

The heroes we are accustomed to see are the heroes of the Confederacy. Beauregard, Gibson, Hood and Longstreet were our everyday acquaintances, were our companions and friends. I say were, for many of them have gone to their long homes, beloved and regretted by us all. In the same clubs, worshipping in the same churches, engaged in the same enterprises and work, bound by ties of the most intimate and sacred character, you could hardly suppose we had ever met in the clash of arms.

The monuments commemorative of the war and to the heroes of it are not those who led you for four years. Where Grant sits upon his old war horse in Chicago, Robert E. Lee stands erect and proud on the highest pedestal in New Orleans. The emotions that swell the bosom of the Union soldier standing by the hallowed tomb of Grant, throbs in the heart of the Confederate soldier as he looks upon that of Lee.

The Grand Army of the Republic turns out in the habiliments of the Order, carrying the United States flag and stands with bared head, while Jefferson Davis and Randall Gibson tell how Albert Sidney Johnston whipped us at Shiloh, declaring but for his untimely taking off the South would have triumphed. There we were spoken of as the enemy, and we looked like prisoners taken in battle being paraded as in a Roman triumph. It is a strange situation and produces strange emotions. You here in Ohio surrounded with a great patriotic people, whose love for the Union and the Union soldier is more enthusiastic to-day possibly than it was thirty years ago, can hardly understand the position of "the Union soldier who made his home in the South."

The statues and monuments in eleven States having a population of more than fifteen millions of people are commemorative of the triumphs and heroes of the Confederacy. The reunions and celebrations of the springtime and the orations and poems read at them are all to the heroes and the cause you did not fight for. Not one single statue or monument to the Union cause stands in eleven States of this Union outside of the national cemeteries. But in every city of importance, in every public building, library or public hall, we see only Lee, Jackson, Jefferson Davis and their compatriots draped with the flag of the Confederacy. The history of the United States which is put into the hands of our little children at the public schools tells how Johnston whipped

the Yankees at Bull Run, and how Gen. Beauregard "bottled up Ben Butler at Bermuda Hundred." According to this history the Confederates always fought with less men, and were handicapped with great disadvantages. When success perched upon their banners it was a great victory over greatly superior numbers; but when defeat came, it was because of the overpowering forces which advanced slowly upon the brave and intrepid Confederates, who thought it best under the circumstances to retire for a short time and recuperate. Everything done by the Confederates during the war is spoken of in the first person, and everything done by the Union armies in the third person.

The disinterested traveler arriving in New York on the 30th day of May would ask why and for what is this grand parade? Who are those old veterans with stick and crutch trying to keep step to the music of the band? What is the name of that distinguished-looking old man, whose crutch and whose legless stump I see? When told they are Gen. Sickles and his veterans of the Army of the Potomac, he claps his hands and joins in the acclaim and cheers him and them on to their goal.

When he is driven to Riverside Park, and beholds that wondrous pile erected by patriotic men and women, he is told that it is a grateful tribute to the steady nerve and unflinching faith of that persistent General who put down the Rebellion and restored the Union. Traveling throughout the Northern States he beholds monuments and statues in every public square commemorative of the Union cause and its leaders. Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McPherson, Farragut and Logan are familiar to him in every city, town and hamlet.

Having visited all the capital cities of the Northern States, he turns his face to the South. He no sooner crosses the Potomac or the Ohio than he is confronted by a different class of monuments. There is a different pose of the men. The uniforms they wear are of a different cut and color. Their epaulets and insignia are put on differently, and there arises the feeling that he has passed into another nation, whose people have a different cause to worship, different songs to sing, and love and cry over different heroes than the country he has so lately passed through. The bands play "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag," instead of "Marching Through Georgia."

Where he heard in New York and Cincinnati the names of Lincoln, Grant and Farragut, and saw the tears come to the eyes of the old veterans, he hears those of Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson and Hood, and fancies that he sees more copious tears run down their old cheeks. He hears that the cause they fought for was noble, just and patriotic, and that but for a few accidents which could not well have been avoided, the sacred cause of the South would have triumphed. We shall not wonder that he shakes his head and expresses doubts as to the perpetuity of a government whose people are so at variance in their sentiments, whose heroes are so different, and whose songs glorify so diverse a patriotism. But he will find after a little longer study of the people in both sections, that the great republic cannot be squared by any of the examples of the old world.

The great republic is unique in many things. It has existed over one hundred years, had the most bloody civil war known to history, and came out of it without a despotism and with the people with more liberty than before. The United States has received untold millions of people from all over the world. They have come with different languages, with all of their prejudices and traditions, of every religion and of all races, and have been poured into the great caldron of our civilization and melted into our nationality. We have absorbed them, worked them over, breathed into them the breath of our life and made them a part of us. No other nation on the earth could have done it, but the American people have absorbed and made a part of the nation's glory the Confederate veterans, the Confederate monuments, the Confederate songs, orations and poems.

They are as much a part of us and our institutions now as are the heroes and the

battles of the Revolution of 1776. Why, we have put their sons into our national schools at West Point and Annapolis. We have made them our representatives at foreign courts. We have put them on the Supreme Bench and in the Cabinet of the President. A large majority of the committees of the last Congress were Confederate soldiers. We trust them everywhere and in every place, and I would not be surprised to see during my life time one of them at the very head of the government itself.

A hundred thousand Union soldiers accepted their discharges in 1865 and made their homes in the South.

In every State, in every Southern city, county and town you will find Union soldiers. They stand among the first men of the communities in which they live, generally beloved and respected by their Confederate neighbors and associates. It took many years for them to establish themselves and make themselves and their principles acceptable, but they have done it. As one of them, I do not complain of my Confederate brethren for the lively conflict they waged to prevent the inevitable acceptance of the principles for which we fought.

In 1865 the South lay broken and beaten at the feet of the Union troops. The work of its regeneration was to begin. From within was it to start rehabilitation. Naturally those of Confederate sentiment wanted to rebuild on the old foundations. The Union men of the South and the Union soldiers wanted another foundation on which to build the new governmental structure. A clash of sentiment at once occurred. The loyal people of the Union became aroused as they had never been before, and determined that we should have a government in all its details like that we had fought for and won.

Here began the work of "the Union soldier who made his home in the South." He was naturally looked to for counsel, support and leadership. His military service had made him brave, determined and aggressive. He rallied the Union men. The Union soldier organized the friends of the Union, reconstructed the constitution of the States, ratified the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, restored their representation in Congress, and laid the foundations for the perpetual union of the States so broad, deep and everlasting that no party, no man, no people can ever disturb or raze them. They had a hard fight. It was a long one, a fierce and bloody one. I say with truth and justice, that may not everywhere be accepted, that to the heroic Union soldiers who made their homes in the South the nation is indebted for an earlier pacification of the country, for a more ready acceptance of the principles for which you fought, than could have been obtained without them.

Their work was well done, and as time goes on, and when party rancor and party ambition shall subside, history will do full justice to "the Union soldier who made his home in the South."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Iowa Commandery, held a stated meeting May 14, at the Kirkwood House, Des Moines. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Gatch read the paper for the evening, entitled, "General O. M. Mitchell and His Brilliant March Into the Heart of the Southern Confederacy."

At the annual meeting April 9 the following officers of the Commandery were elected: Commander, H. H. Rood; senior vice-commander, E. B. Soper; junior vice-commander, G. L. Godfrey; recorder, S. H. M. Byers; registrar, F. S. Whiting; treasurer, Albert Head; chancellor, C. W. Fracker; chaplain, A. L. Frisbie.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, held its annual meeting, May 9, at Kinsley's, Chicago. The principal paper of the evening was read by Col. James A. Connolly, entitled,

"Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry." The following officers were elected: Commander, Col. Aldace F. Walker; senior vice-commander, Col. Arba N. Waterman; junior vice-commander, Maj. George S. Roper; recorder, Col. Charles W. Davis; registrar, Capt. Roswell H. Mason; treasurer, Capt. John C. Neely; chancellor, Col. William B. Keeler; chaplain, the Rev. Arthur Edwards; members of the council, Mr. George C. Ball, Lieut. Charles T. Boal, Lieut. Harrison Kelley, Col. Charles S. McEntee, and Lieut. John McLaren.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Colorado Commandery, held its annual meeting, May 8, at the Windsor Hotel, Denver, and the following officers were elected: Commander, Capt. H. M. Orahood; senior vice-commander, Col. E. T. Wells; junior vice-commander, Lieut. J. R. Saville; treasurer, Lieut. J. D. Smalls; registrar, Capt. Lewis A. Kent; chancellor, Lieut. Joseph Davis; chaplain, Maj. J. A. Lennon; council, Col. Wesley Brainerd, Capt. J. S. Titcomb, Col. H. C. Merriam, Lieut. E. F. Bishop, Capt. Matt Adams.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Kansas Commandery, held its annual meeting May 1. The attendance was large. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Commander, Col. J. H. Gillpatrick, of Leavenworth; senior vice-commander, Maj. T. J. Haskell, of Fort Leavenworth; junior vice-commander, Cyrus Townsend, of Leavenworth; recorder, Capt. Eben Swift, of Fort Leavenworth; treasurer, Dr. J. S. Wever, of Leavenworth; registrar, Capt. B. Rockwell, of Fort Leavenworth; chancellor, Col. J. M. Steele, of Fort Leavenworth; chaplain, Chaplain George Robinson, of Fort Leavenworth; council, Col. John Conover, of Kansas City; Gen. H. S. Hall, of Lawrence; Capt. J. A. McGonigie, of Leavenworth; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Andrews, and Maj. W. B. Shockley.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery.—At the monthly meeting, April 9, in St. Paul, Dr. Chester C. Higbee read a paper entitled, "Personal Recollections of a Line Officer." The speaker in an interesting manner traced the course of the regiment with which he was connected—the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers—from the time of its formation, in September, 1861, throughout the war. The regiment served in Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Mississippi in 1862, and at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Jackson and the Sheridan expedition in 1863 and the early part of 1864. Historically, the most interesting part of the paper was that relative to the estimation in which Gen. Francis P. Blair was held by his men while in command of the Seventeenth division, to which Capt. Higby's regiment belonged. As an officer of the line, Capt. Higbee came closely into relations with the private soldiers, and he stated that throughout the division the men were dissatisfied with Gen. Blair's command. This feeling was so strong in one instance that a private soldier fired at the General in open daylight, and when arrested for his act he frankly told Gen. Blair that he had intended to kill him. Dr. Higbee attributed this feeling, in the case of his division, to the fact that they had been commanded previously by Gen.

MacPherson, and had become so attached to him that they would have been dissatisfied with any other commander.

When Dr. Higbee had finished reading, Gen. J. H. Baker, in a brief talk corroborated the statements relative to Gen. Blair's standing with the soldiers, relating an incident at St. Louis in which three regiments of German volunteers laid down their arms and refused to serve, owing to an order placing Gen. Blair in command over them. Nor did they again take up arms until the order had been countermanded and they had been given a leader better suited to their tastes. Both the speakers, however, asserted that Gen. Blair was a thorough soldier, an earnest patriot and a masterly organizer of forces. It was held that the feeling against him which appeared on several occasions was due to either local prejudices or unfortunate circumstances.

The annual meeting and dinner was held, May 14, at St. Paul, at the Ryan Hotel. The following officers were elected: Commander, Capt. Henry A. Castle, St. Paul; senior vice-commander, Capt. David McK. Gilmore, Minneapolis; junior vice-commanders, Maj. Albert C. Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn.; recorder, Brevet Maj. George Q. White, U. S. Army, retired, St. Paul; registrar, Capt. George G. Barnum, Duluth; Treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer, St. Paul; chancellor, Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan, St. Paul; chaplain, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Robert N. Adams, D. D., Minneapolis; council, Lieut. E. O. Zimmerman, St. Paul, Capt. W. H. Harries, Caledonia, Minn., Capt. W. W. Rich, Minneapolis, Capt. William B. Leach, Minneapolis, Lieut. George H. Morgan, Minneapolis.

After the election, which was made unanimous, there being but one slate reported by the nominating committee, the new officers were installed with the simple ceremonies of the Order, and the company proceeded to the parlors of the hotel, where a reception was accorded to Bishop Whipple.

Capt. Castle presided at the banquet. The most notable speech was delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, to the toast "Patriotism." Capt. William Duncan read a paper entitled "Through the Carolinas with Sherman." E. B. Dahlgren, L. A. Grant, Rukard Hurd, Col. Mason and Prof. Folwell were the other speakers at the dinner.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Pennsylvania Commandery, held its annual meeting at the Union League, Philadelphia, May 1, many prominent military and naval men being present. Dr. Persifor Frazer read a lengthy paper on the "Lincoln Gunboats on the Mississippi," and Col. R. Dale Benson made a report on the progress of the "War Library" fund. He stated that about \$66,000 had been subscribed, and expressed the hope that within the year the corner-stone of the new building will be laid. The site has been acquired, the property on which the building is to be erected having a frontage on the west side of Broad street, below Vine, Philadelphia, of ninety-eight feet.

Recorder Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson made a report on membership and finances. There are now about 1100 members.

The annual election resulted in the choice of Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg as commander; Commander James M. Forsythe, U. S. Navy, senior

vice-commander; Capt. John P. Green, junior vice-commander; Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder; Col. H. Earnest Goodman, registrar; Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober, treasurer; Brevet Brig.-Gen. William L. James, chancellor; Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., chaplain; Col. David L. Magruder, U. S. Army; Medical Inspector George H. Cooke, U. S. Navy; Pay Director Henry M. Dennison, U. S. Navy, Captain W. W. Frazier, Jr., and First Assist.-Engineer William C. Williamson, council.

At the conclusion of the meeting luncheon was served. Prominent among those present were Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. J. C. Fullerton, Col. Hough, Col. Sawtelle, Maj. Sanger, Gen. Hawley, Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, Rev. James N. Blanchard, D. D., Gen. Charles L. Leiper, Capt. Farquhar, U. S. Navy; Gen. J. W. Schall, and Capt. R. S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Commandery.—The annual meeting was held May 15, in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The chief business transacted was the election of officers, the following having been recommended by the Nominating Committee: Commander, W. R. Hooper; senior vice-commander, Samuel B. M. Young; junior vice-commander, Henry Titus Skelding; recorder, W. R. Smedberg; registrar, Horace Wilson; treasurer, C. Mason Kinne; chancellor, L. S. Butler; chaplain, John Singer Wallace; members of council, John Charles Currier, Ernst A. Denicke, George Stone, W. T. Y. Schenck, A. H. Babcock.

General R. H. Warfield had previously been regularly nominated for commander, but afterwards Major W. R. Hooper entered the field as a competitor. The contest between the friends of the rival candidates has been waged for some time. The nominations were declared closed and no speeches were made, though a number had been expected.

It was soon evident that Major Hooper had by far the stronger following, and when the vote was finally counted that he had been elected by 110 votes against 22 for General Warfield.

Recorder W. R. Smedberg reported that of the 1127 members that had joined the California Commandery since its organization, 669 yet remained. The remainder had either been transferred or died.

Much discussion arose as to the best means of making nominations for officers in future. It was finally decided that a committee of five should be appointed, to ascertain the methods of election in other commanderies.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Nebraska Commandery, met at the Mercer, Omaha, May 1, and elected these officers: H. E. Palmer, commander; J. H. McClay, of Lincoln, senior-vice commander; J. R. Manchester, junior vice-commander; T. Clarkson, recorder, in place of Maj. Ludington, who refused the office on account of ill-health; F. B. Lawrence, registrar; William Wallace, treasurer, and C. H. Frederick, chancellor. J. S. Hoover, C. A. Abbott, J. T. Thompson, George H. Palmer, and T. Swobe, were elected to the council.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Maine Commandery,

held its annual meeting and dinner at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, May 9. The following officers were elected: Commander, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Isaac S. Bangs, U. S. Volunteers; senior vice-commander, Paymaster William H. Anderson, U. S. Navy; junior vice-commander, Col. Samuel H. Allen, U. S. Volunteers; recorder, Brevet Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. Volunteers; registrar, Brevet Maj. Holman S. Melcher, U. S. Volunteers; treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. Volunteers; chancellor, First Lieut. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers; chaplain, Chaplain John Smith Sewall, U. S. Volunteers; council, Lieut. Wainwright Cushing, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. Samuel L. Miller, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Maj. William H. Green, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. George F. French, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Hebron Mayhew, U. S. Volunteers.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Colorado Commandery.—The headquarters of this Commandery are now established at No. 94 Kittredge Building, Denver, and will be open every day. The location is convenient. It commands a magnificent view of the city and mountains, and is in every way very attractive.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Michigan Commandery, held its annual meeting and dinner at the Russell House, Detroit, May 9, and elected the following: Commander, George W. Chandler; senior vice-commander, W. B. McCreary, of Flint; junior vice-commander, Charles Dupont; recorder, J. T. Sterling; registrar, Charles Larned Williams; chancellor, James Ryan; treasurer, O. C. Allen; chaplain, Rev. L. A. Arthur; council, James Vernor, chairman; L. H. Chamberlain; C. V. R. Pond, E. B. Welton, Farnham Lyon, Saginaw. Two hundred members occupied seats at the banquet tables. At 10.45 p. m. Commander John G. Parkhurst opened the oratorical ball with a few informal words of welcome. Gen. Parkhurst, who is the retiring leading officer of the Commandery, thanked the members for their kindness. The following were the toasts responded to formally: "The Man Who Carried the Musket"—T. W. Palmer. "Our Veterans: Can They Hear the Bugle Call?"—Don M. Dickinson. "The Arbiter and the Soldier"—President Angell. "Michigan"—"We know what Michigan men are, and both armies know—Abraham Lincoln"—Col. H. M. Duffield. "The Sweethearts of '61-'65 and the Grandmothers of '95"—Judge R. E. Frazer. "Old Glory"—Rev. J. M. Patterson.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery, held its annual meeting for the election of officers, May 8, at Delmonico's, and the members sat down to the last dinner of the season. It had been expected there would be a report from the committee of the Order that is investigating the charges against ex-commissioner, Companion William S. Andrews. Recorder Odell stated that the labors of the committee were not nearly ended. Major Odell is chairman of the committee and said further that twenty-five witnesses had been examined, but asked for a further stay of one month, which was granted. The charge comes about through the testimony of a witness before the Lexow Committee, who alleged that Mr.

Andrews accepted a bribe of \$500 while he was a Commissioner of Excise. In the election there was only one contest—of recorder. The candidates were the present incumbent, Major Odell, and the treasurer, A. Noel Blakeman. Mr. Blakeman was elected by a vote of 175 to 120. The name of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, who died just before this meeting, was on the list for member of the council, but Egbert L. Viele was substituted and elected. The election resulted as follows: Commander, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Horace Porter, late U. S. Army; senior vice-commander, Major J. Langdon Ward, U. S. Volunteers; junior vice-commander, Medical Director Edward S. Bogert, U. S. Navy; recorder, Acting Assisting Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. Navy; registrar, Capt. Luis F. Emilio, U. S. Volunteers; treasurer, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, late U. S. Navy; chancellor, Brevet Major L. Curtis Brackett, U. S. Volunteers; chaplain, Post Chaplain Michael J. Cramer, late U. S. Army. The council: Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Suydam, U. S. Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele, U. S. Volunteers (first lieutenant, U. S. Army); Brevet Brig.-Gen. Nicholas W. Day, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U. S. Volunteers; Major Frank H. Phipps, U. S. Army. There was a large attendance. After the dinner the members listened to an interesting paper from Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge on "The Battle of Atlanta." General Lucius Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the Order, attacked Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring for the stand he has taken regarding G. A. R. veterans. He said: "The characterization of the soldiers and sailors as 'pension bummers' was not only uncalled-for, but unwarranted, and is not approved by the people of those days or the people of the present day." Colonel Waring's name was not mentioned, but when this allusion was made in General Fairchild's speech the entire audience burst into loud applause. Archbishop Ireland was also a speaker, and others who made speeches were Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine, Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Major William L. Diller, General Horace Porter and Major Grenville. General Porter was elected commander.

THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS will hold its first semi-annual meeting in New York, May 22. The Entertainment Committee met, May 8, to perfect arrangements for making the semi-annual meeting an attractive one to the members.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Ohio, commemorated the anniversary of the first battle of the American Revolution with prayer and song at the Church of Our Saviour, on Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati. Heretofore it has been customary with the Society to celebrate the occasion with a dinner, but after some deliberation by the members it was decided to depart from the usual order somewhat and celebrate the day with religious service.

As Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes is chaplain of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the church of which he is pastor was selected wherein to hold the services. The special announcement during the week had the effect of bringing out a very large number of Sons of the Revolution, who completely filled the sacred edifice.

The programme was specially prepared for the occasion. The front cover bore a likeness of the flag of the Sons of the Revolution in colors, and on the back cover was an engraving of the "Minute Man of '76," a statue modeled by Francois Chopin, of Paris, France. This statue the Ohio Society desires to purchase and place on the site of Fort Washington.

Rev. Rhodes was assisted by Rev. Calvin D. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, Ohio. The exercises were begun shortly after 7.30 o'clock and followed the usual Sons of the Revolution ritual, after which Rev. Rhodes delivered a sermon. He took his text from St. John, viii, 33: "We be Abraham's children."

He started out by speaking of the responsibility of a great inheritance. He said:

There is a conceit which believes that one's importance is increased by parading the vices and worthlessness of our forefathers. The carpenter's Son was met by the proud boast of the Jews that they could learn nothing good or valuable from Galilee or Jesus. "We have Abraham for our father," said they, "and the covenant that God made with him was also with his children." The answer of Jesus is that the only way to trace descent from illustrious and heroic forefathers is not by blood and name, but by inheritance of the character and virtues of those from whom we claim descent. Said Jesus to the Jews, "If ye were Abraham's children ye would do the works of Abraham."

We who are proud of our illustrious forefathers must bear in mind that the establishment of our lineal descent from them does not make us in any real or noble sense their children unless we can find in ourselves also the inherited virtues and adornment of their characters. To bear their names and not their character is infamy. The most pitiable object in human life is a mean, contemptible, narrow soul, out of which every heroic and lovely quality has fled, crying out for man's regard because his father was great and noble.

Our theme to-night is the responsibility of our great inheritance. If we be children of the Revolutionary heroes, we must do the works of the Revolutionary heroes. We must understand that patriotism is not mere sentiment, but a most exacting and laborious duty. As the faith of Abraham calling him from his home and lands to work for the Lord is contrasted with the faith of the latter Pharisees, and showed how false they were to their ancestry, so the patriotism of 1776 dwarfs our lazy and selfish patriotism.

The story of the sufferings of men at Valley Forge and of women at home tilling the soil and weaving cloth, lays bare the heroic souls of our forefathers and shows the cost of our liberties. What virtue earned, virtue must maintain. When we look at our magnificent country, if our hearts swell with the splendor of her dominions and power, yet we may be appalled with the dangers that confront her. The rise of cities has brought dangers and problems as mighty as Harris' or Clinton's redcoats. How shameful is our listless cowardice and slavery to the boss and the briber. Meekly we submit to despotism more contemptible than Nero's and more venal than the Ottoman's. We glow with pleasure over Lexington, where "the embattled farmer stood and fired the shot heard round the world," but we cannot find enough patriotism in ourselves to attend our duties at the primary meetings.

We are losing our dignity and our reverence. The students of our modern Americanism must deeply deplore the spirit of irreverence which drags our high officers down with malignant whispers and accusations. That a minister of the Gospel should openly proclaim that our ruler, our chief, is a drunkard, is not alone an indignity against the man assailed, but an insult to every true American. If the fact were unhappily true, it should have been covered up, as was Noah's condition by his sons. But it is not only that we are losing respect for our delegated sovereignty, but that we are mingling

together all things great and small, treating them all alike as insignificant and empty, and throwing suspicion and doubt on all high motives and purposes.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Ohio.—The last regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held June 7. The Board will issue a year-book containing the names and records of all the members up to and including the election on the date mentioned. Every effort is being made by the members of the society to secure the Statue of the Minute Man.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Tennessee, have offered the usual prize medals to the pupils of the public schools of the State for the best original essay on "Tennessee's Part in the Revolution." The officers of the Society are W. P. Washburn, president, and Henry Hudson, secretary. The Committee on Essays is composed of Rev. John H. Frazee, D. D., Josiah Holbrook and J. Van Deventer.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Texas, filed a charter April 19 at Austin. Its domicile will be in Bexar county. The incorporators are H. M. Autrey, C. L. Harwood, W. P. Finley and Redford Sharpe.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Albany Chapter held in the Tweddle Building April 19, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered filed :

Resolved, That the Albany Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York congratulate the Massachusetts Society upon having such a glorious event as the Battle of Lexington to celebrate.

Resolved, That this Chapter, though unable to be present or to send representatives, sends greeting to its sister society and assurances of patriotic interest in the events of the day.

Resolved, That each and all of us stand to-day in spirit upon the historic spot consecrated by the blood of heroes, who fought and died that the country might be free.

Done in the city of Albany, April 19, 1895.

HARMON PUMPELLY READ,

CHARLES H. MILLS, Secretary.

President of the Local Chapter.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The new and beautiful apartments in the Waldorf, New York City, set apart as clubrooms for the Sons of the Revolution, were formally opened on Wednesday evening, May 1. The Society now has a membership of nearly 5000 in twenty-eight States. In the New York State branch are 1600 members. Hereafter the banquets of the Society will be held at the Waldorf, where also are the offices of the Secretary. The offices of the treasurer, Arthur W. Hatch, are still at 96 Broadway.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in West Virginia, held their annual meeting at Fairmont, April 5. The officers were re-elected, viz.: President, Judge J. Marshall Hagans, Morgantown; vice-president, Dr. John Dailey, Piedmont; secretary, Col. Henry Hammond, Clarksburg; treasurer, William C. McGrew, Morgantown; registrar and historian, Prof. John George Gittings.

The President, in his report, recommended that the Society should mark properly the various historic places in the State.

The Society then passed a resolution that they would erect a fitting tablet or memorial, properly inscribed, on the site of Fort Henry, at Wheeling, on the next anniversary of the last battle, and that public services, under the direction of the Society, shall be held the day of dedication. A committee to secure a tablet and arrange for the dedication was appointed.

The banquet was held in the Hotel Watson. To the toast, "The Monongahela Valley During the Revolution," Prof. John George Gittings responded in a carefully prepared paper. "The Law and the Revolution" was assigned to John Bassell, who responded in an able paper.

Charles W. Brockunier spoke on "Fort Henry and Its Defenders." He alluded to the first influx of settlers to the Monongahela and Ohio rivers and the opening up of lands for settlement in Kentucky in the spring of 1774 as having awakened a feeling of hostility among the tribes on the border and that the dread of a war had led to the building of a stockade fort at Wheeling in the summer of that year. It was occupied by Lord Dinsmore and 1200 of his troops on September 30, 1774, while on his way against the Shawanese tribes. It was first called Fort Fincastle and was changed to Fort Henry at the opening of the Revolutionary War.

He sketched briefly the leading incidents of the three sieges, first in 1777, when a number of the garrison were ambushed and killed; the second, in 1781, which was not specially eventful; the last, in September, 1782, when the fort was invested by a force consisting of a British captain and forty regular soldiers and two hundred and sixty Indian warriors, who were handsomely repulsed by the little garrison after a siege of nearly three days, and when the celebrated exploit of carrying the powder was performed by Elizabeth Zane. He also gave short sketches of Col. David Shepherd, Col. Ebenezer Zane, reading his military report of the siege made to Gen. Irvine, commanding the department, Lewis Wetzel, Maj. Sam McColloch and the other worthy defenders of the frontier. "Virginia Militiamen of 1775-83" was responded to by Prof. Samuel D. Brown.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Iowa, held their sixth annual meeting in Davenport, April 19. It was attended by representatives to the number of fifty from several cities of the State. Several new members were added, bringing the membership to over eighty, and in the evening a banquet was given at his house by Rt. Rev. Bishop William Stevens Perry, president of the Iowa State Society from the date of its formation, which was attended by all members.

The banquet took place in the library, the tables being ingeniously arranged in the form of a letter-T in order to make the most of the room afforded, and with their candelabra and decorations of flowers and American flags presented a most attractive appearance. The room was natively draped with the National colors, and the ensemble was patriotic in the extreme.

While an orchestra played in the adjacent parlor the company enjoyed an inviting menu.

After the service of the last course the hum of conversation ceased, as Bishop Perry rose to introduce the toastmaster, S. F. Smith. Mr. Smith

officiated in his happiest vein. The President's address was delivered by Bishop Perry, and pertained to "the day we celebrate." It was the anniversary of Lexington and Concord, also of the proclamation of peace eight years thereafter. It was the anniversary of the surrender by Sir Edmund Andros of the castle in Boston harbor to the doughty New Englanders risen in rebellion against him. In Baltimore, too, the day had witnessed the baptism of the flag in blood as the men marched toward the capitol to defend the imperiled liberties of the people. The Governor of Massachusetts had seen fit to rechristen the day as Patriot's Day, It was deserving of the name.

The siege of Louisbourg, 150 years ago, was the subject to which Rev. William Salter, D. D., of Burlington, addressed himself. Dr. Salter traces relationship with Sir William Pepperrell, commander of the colonial forces in that memorable pre-revolutionary struggle, and his discourse was eloquent and philosophical. He traced the history of the more prominent of the men engaged at Louisbourg, read their names on the Declaration of Independence and on the roll of honor of the war thirty years later, and found food for reflection and encouragement in the fact that the enemies of that day—the French—were friends in the struggle of thirty years after.

George M. Curtis paid an eloquent tribute to the American flag—an incentive to patriotism. Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt paid his respects also to the women of the Revolution, and Clifford Dudley Ham, of Dubuque, detailed the purposes of the organization of Sons of the Revolution. At the close of his interesting talk, Dr. Staples was called out and told some stories that called for laughter. Thomas W. Parker, of Dubuque, Dr. S. N. Watson, of Iowa City, P. S. Webster, of Dubuque, Rev. C. B. Mee, of Independence, and J. K. Deming, of Dubuque, were also called forth in order to respond to impromptu toasts. The Association ode, composed by the venerable author of "America" a year ago, was sung in closing, and after a little more time spent socially the guests took their departure.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Missouri.—A meeting of the Board of managers was held April 29 in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis. Bishop D. D. Tuttle presided, and a number of new members were elected. Matters of a routine nature were discussed, after which Mr. Henry Cadle, of Bethany, Mo., the secretary of the Missouri Society, who has just returned from the annual convention of the general society, related his experience while in attendance thereof.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Illinois, sat down to a banquet at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, April 30.. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Society, the celebration of the anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington. Speeches were made by Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., on "Evolution of the American Soldier"; by J. Frank Kelly on "Our Future and Its Responsibilities"; Frank Rhee Seelye, "A Few Profiles of Colonial Life"; and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Toledo, on "Love of Country, the basis of True Character." Previous to the banquet a business meeting was held, at which the Society was pledged to co-operate with the other branches of the Sons of the Revolution in support of a bill now pending in Congress to prevent debasement of

the American flag by advertisers. The bill now before the Illinois Legislature providing that the American flag shall float over school-houses during school hours was commended. The Legislature was further requested to authorize the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to present medals to pupils in public schools for the best essays on the American Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Illinois.—The directors resolved, April 24, to recommend concerted action among the national societies regarding the erection of the monument to Gen. Montgomery, at Quebec.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in annual meeting.—The delegates met at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., April 19, 1895, at 11.30 A. M., and were called to order by Col. William L. Chase, president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, who opened the proceedings with the following address of welcome:

It becomes my pleasant duty, in behalf of the Sons of the Revolution of this Commonwealth, to extend to the delegates to this Convention a hearty welcome to Massachusetts. You know our motto, "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*" Now that the victorious right hand has sheathed the sword, it is extended to you, one and all, in hearty good fellowship. Welcome to Massachusetts. And welcome to Boston, whose motto still is our prayer: "*Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis,*" and if God is to us as he was to our Fathers, then indeed the lines will be fallen to us in pleasant places. I have the honor to present the honorable president of the General Society, Gov. Carroll. (Applause.)

OPENING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JOHN LEE CARROLL, EX-GOV. OF MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—I am sure that the delegates to this meeting have heard with the sincerest pleasure the cordial welcome which has been extended to us by our Massachusetts friends, and appreciate at their proper value the kindly words which have just been addressed to us by the President of the Massachusetts Society. In fact, we must feel that this is a proud day for us, to stand upon this spot which has been so aptly designated the "Cradle of American Liberty," and to hear from the descendants of those brave men who were engaged in the first conflicts of those early days that after the lapse of one hundred and twenty years the memory of that gigantic conflict is still fresh and green and that from one end to the other of this broad land the spirit of brotherhood was never higher or stronger than it is to-day in the hearts of the Sons of the Revolution.

Gentlemen, I think we may well be proud of the progress and spirit of our Society, and before this meeting closes there will be laid before you the record of the number of States that are admitted to-day and have been already admitted and also the members of societies. I think I may safely say that you will admit with me that there are several good and solid reasons for the success which we are proud of to-day. In the first place, gentlemen, we owe a great deal to the Committee on the organization of new societies for their activity, their industry and their zeal, and they have already received the unanimous thanks of this Society, and to-day we feel that they are entitled to our continued confidence. But there is still another reason for our success. The community well knows, every community that knows anything about us, that no man can be enrolled as a member of this Society unless the record of his descent from Revolutionary ancestors is made absolutely clear. (Applause.) The public know and feel that whatever differences there may be on other points, there is no wavering or uncertainty about this, and that our price is enlisted, one and all of us, in vouching for the correctness of the record of every man who is associated with us as a Son of the Revolution. (Applause.) Why,

gentlemen, it is the corner stone of our edifice. Once break that down, and the whole fabric will be crumbled to the ground. Now, may I ask, does not this inspire a feeling of confidence among those who wish to join our body, that, coming in among us, they feel sure that they stand on equal ground with the same blood that flows in their own veins? And now, another point for one moment. I do not believe that in any branch or chapter of our Society in any portion of this country, there has ever been a single individual man who has ever even been suspected of using or turning to his own personal ends any advantage of his position or what he may obtain as a member of the Sons of the Revolution. (Applause.) It is well known that politics, religion, sectional feeling, jealousies of all kinds, are absolutely excluded from our deliberations (applause), and the one strong feeling of brotherhood, fraternal brotherhood, extends throughout the length and the breadth of the land. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, with these high sentiments inscribed upon our flag, may I not add, have we not a right to ask the aid and assistance of every man who reveres the memories of our Revolution to come and support us in the work which we are now doing? And now, as we go along and carry out the purposes of this meeting, which we now propose to do, I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have an absolute faith that there is not a man among us who will be willing to lower for one moment, in the slightest degree, the high standards of which we are so justly proud and which have been the cause of our undoubted success. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I take the liberty of organizing this meeting, which we will do, by suggesting and proposing that the Reverend Chaplain of the Massachusetts Society favor us with a prayer.

Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, D. D. (chaplain of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution):

Let us pray. Almighty God, the King of kings and Lord of lords, who from Thy Throne dost behold and govern all the nations of the world. We bless Thee for Thy mercy in giving us this good land in which we dwell. We adore Thee as the God whom our Fathers trusted and by whose goodness we have been preserved from manifold and great perils even unto this present time. Inspire our souls, we beseech Thee, with grateful love. Fill us with the abundance of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may be humble and watchful in prosperity, patient and steadfast in adversity, and always enjoy the blessed confidence of that people whose God is the Lord. Call to our remembrance all Thy great mercies of old and give us grace always to seek that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and avoid those sins which are the reproach of any people. Let Thy loving kindness and mercy be over and around us at this present time. Direct us in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor and further us with Thy continued help that in this and in all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The roll of delegates: John Lee Carroll, president general; G. D. W. Vroom, vice-president-general; James Mortimer Montgomery, general secretary; William Hall Harris, assistant general secretary; R. M. Cadwalader, general treasurer.

CALIFORNIA.

Holdridge Ozro Collins.

CONNECTICUT.

Louis J. Allen,

Jesus Wakeman,

Satterlee Swartout,

Robert Peel Wakeman,

Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall,

Wm. Freeman French, M. D.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Captain Daniel Morgan Taylor, U. S. Army,	Thomas Blagden,	Frank W. Hackett,
Cazenove G. Lee,	Henry May.	

ILLINOIS.

Thomas Floyd-Jones,	Arthur Leffingwell,	Samuel Clifford Payson,
	Homer Wise.	

IOWA.

Henry Cadle.

KENTUCKY.

James Duane Livingston,	Wilbur R. Smith.
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MARYLAND.

Thomas William Hall,	Henry Oliver Thompson,	William Bowley Wilson,
Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D.,	Ogden A. Kirkland.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

William L. Chase,	Clement K. Fay,	Leonard K. Stoops,
Francis Ellingwood Abbott,	Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., LL. D.,	
	Henry Dexter Warren.	

MINNESOTA.

Rukard Hurd,	Luther S. Cushing,	Hazen J. Burton.
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MISSOURI.

Henry Cadle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. Henry E. Hovey,	T. E. O. Marvin,	Stephen Decatur,
	Harry Bouton Cilley.	

NEW JERSEY.

Richard Fowler Stevens,	A. O. Garretson,	Malcolm Macdonald,
Frank Obadiah Briggs,	Hugh Henderson Hamill,	Edward Robert Walker,
Foster Conarro Griffith,	Barker Gummeri.	

NEW YORK.

John Hone,	Robert Lenox Belknap,	Robert Olyphant,
William Carpenter,	W. G. Dominick,	T. E. V. Smith,
Gouverneur Mather Smith,	Frederick Augustus Guild,	Col. George B. Sanford,
M. D.,		U. S. Army.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bosworth Clifton Beckwith,	Marshall De Lancey Haywood,
	George Bradburn Curtis.

OHIO.

Ralph Peters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Captain Richard Strader Collum, U. S. Marine Corps.		
James Edward Carpenter,	Charles Henry Jones,	Josiah Granville Leach,
Grant Weideman,	Ethan Allen Weaver.	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

George W. Olney,	Talbot Olyphant.
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TENNESSEE.

Henry Hudson.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hon. John M. Hagans,

Charles W. Brockunier,

William F. Peterson,

Samuel H. Brockunier.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

ADMISSION OF NEW SOCIETIES.

The President: Now, the next business in order will be the admission of new societies, so that they can take part in the proceedings of the meeting. The Secretary will read the names of the different societies.

Mr. Hone (New York): I will say that since our last annual meeting nine States, including West Virginia, which was organized on March 19, 1894—am I right? Well, omit that. That came about the time of our annual meeting. It was organized, I think, after our last annual meeting. That will make it one short, although it came about the time of the annual meeting. Leaving that out, there are eight States in which we have organized since the last meeting. I take them as I have them here:

Virginia, which is not represented here to-day. In my office, yesterday, I had two gentlemen—Judge Deming, who was organizing, and Mr. Capelle, of Richmond. Their applications have been received here. They have been approved by the General Secretary in time, and they have simply had to have a meeting to organize, which they will do any moment.

Texas. Applications were returned to them approved, and they have since organized. The applications were returned on February 27, 1895.

Washington. Applications were returned about February 19, or possibly a little later than that.

Kentucky. January 26, organized. Kentucky is represented here to-day.

Tennessee. Articles of incorporation were received on November 28, 1894. Tennessee is represented here.

Montana. Applications were made and approved, and they have since organized—on October 23, 1894, I think. Montana is not too far to send a delegate.

South Carolina was organized last fall. It has delegates here, or the delegation is represented here to-day.

Alabama was organized on April 16, 1894.

If I may include West Virginia, which was about a year ago, it makes nine States; without West Virginia, it is eight. That is pretty fair progress.

The President: Up to what date?

Mr. Hone (New York): April 19. I think it shows, sir, that even in States where the other Society is supposed to have a very large foothold, we have come in perfectly fresh, and we find no difficulty. We find a little preliminary difficulty, which would come to anybody making a new undertaking in any direction; but the moment that the object of the Society is understood and the organization begins, it just goes right straight along, as Mr. Cadle will tell you. Also, Illinois has gone right straight along. I

feel very hopeful, sir, and I think we will have more States within a few months. (Applause.)

The President: The chair will appoint the following committee on credentials, to examine the credentials of the gentlemen who are appointed as delegates from the new societies: Arthur Leffingwell, of Illinois; Henry O. Thompson, of Maryland, and Thomas Blagden, of the District of Columbia Society. If these gentlemen will retire and examine the credentials of the societies, they can be admitted at once on motion, so that they can take part in the proceedings.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The President: The next business in order, gentlemen, is the report of the general officers. It comes first in the report of the Secretary, the General Secretary.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary): The report has been printed, so it is hardly necessary to read it. It is now being distributed. But I will state that there is a correction to be made in the total membership. The State of Massachusetts has a membership to-day of 302, instead of 291, as printed, making a total membership of 4203. This shows a gain of 998 for the year. Number of insignia issued to date is 1855, against 1504 last year, showing a gain of over 350. As I say, the report is printed, and it is not necessary to read it.

The President: What is the total membership?

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary): The total membership to-day is 4203, against 3205 last year.

The President: The Secretary will read the report, as it comes before the meeting to be accepted.

Mr. Montgomery, general secretary, read the report.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,

56 Wall Street,

NEW YORK, April 16, 1895.

The last Report of the General Society was submitted at its meeting held April 19, 1894, at Annapolis, Maryland.

During the past year most satisfactory progress has been made, not only in the enlargement of the General Society by the formation of additional State organizations, but in the earnest and patriotic spirit which has everywhere been manifested, and in the steadfast determination to hold high the standard of eligibility to membership.

The importance of a publication by the government of the Archives of the Revolution has long been manifest, and it is gratifying to report that Congress has taken action in the matter, from which it is hoped valuable results will speedily be attained.

The Committee on Organization of New Societies, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Hone, has accomplished most valuable work, the number of State societies added to the roll being considerable, and their organization having been perfected upon the most careful basis. The following State societies have been organized, or in process of formation, since the last meeting of the General Society: Florida, West Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Texas and Alabama.

The reports of the different State societies show the progress which has been made by them in various lines, including the successful offer of prize medals for essays by

scholars in the public schools upon subjects calculated to stimulate research and interest in matters relating to the Revolution, its causes and results.

The State societies have increased their membership, which to-day stands as follows:

STATE.	Number of Members on roll, April 19, 1894	Since admitted.	Loss by death since April 19, '94.	Loss by Resignation etc., since April 19, 1894.	Total Membership April 1, 1895
Alabama	12	13	—	—	25
California	20	26	—	—	46
Colorado	38	17	—	—	55
Connecticut	38	23	3	—	58
District of Columbia	185	39	2	5	217
Florida	—	—	—	—	19
Georgia	110	8	2	1	115
Illinois	22	80	—	—	102
Iowa	37	42	1	—	78
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	15
Maryland	93	19	3	1	108
Massachusetts	224	71	1	3	291
Minnesota	39	27	1	—	65
Missouri	55	104	—	—	159
New Hampshire	9	9	—	—	18
New Jersey	90	14	—	—	104
New York	1380	235	18	23	1574
North Carolina	22	6	1	—	27
Ohio	83	47	3	—	127
Pennsylvania	739	158	8	—	889
South Carolina	—	42	—	—	42
Tennessee	—	21	—	—	21
Texas	—	—	—	—	12
West Virginia	9	6	—	—	15
Washington	—	—	—	—	10
TOTAL	3205	1007	43	33	4192

Total number of insignia issued to date, 1895.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

General Secretary.

The President: Gentlemen, a motion is in order now to accept the report of the General Secretary.

Mr. Haywood (North Carolina): I move the report be received.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL REGISTRAR.

The President: The next is the report of the Registrar.

Mr. Harris (assistant general secretary): Mr. President, the report which has been sent in from the General Registrar is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL REGISTRAR, 1300 Locust Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1895.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, ESQ.,

General Secretary Sons of the Revolution.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that there are on file in this office, the Duplicate Applications of Membership of the following State societies :

New York,	California,	North Carolina,
Pennsylvania,	Ohio,	New Hampshire,
Maryland,	Illinois,	Texas.
New Jersey,	Minnesota,	

A personal examination of all the Duplicates on file, warrants the expression of my opinion, that every constitutional requirement of military, naval or civil service of a hereditary ancestor has been complied with, and that the State societies have exercised the utmost care in the admission of members. In this connection, I would especially commend the Maryland Society Duplicates for their fullness of details and authentication of claims.

The preservation and arrangement for ready reference of these valuable documents is an important consideration. At present they are arranged in portfolios, and I would again renew my recommendation, that they be bound, by States, and properly indexed.

I have the honor to be

Yours very truly,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN,
General Registrar.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The President : The next business in order, gentlemen, is the report on the amendments to the constitution that were authorized last year.

Mr. Harris (assistant general secretary) : Mr. President, in obedience to the direction of the Society at its meeting held in April, 1894, the Assistant General Secretary sent to the Secretary of each existing State society, under date of July 13, 1894, a letter calling his attention to the action had by the Society, inclosing a copy of the proposed amendment and asking that he would have action taken by the State society and report to the General Society in time for this meeting. All the societies have not reported, but a very large majority of them have done so, and they have, without any exception, reported that their respective societies were unanimously in favor of the proposed amendments to the constitution creating the offices of second general vice-president, general registrar and general historian. I have the package of certificates here, sir, but I suppose it is scarcely necessary to read them.

REPORTS OF STATE SOCIETIES.

The President : The next business in order is the reports of the State societies, which are simply to be read by their title and referred to the Secretary for printing.

Mr. Harris (assistant general secretary) : The reports, sir, which have been received are sixteen in number. Taking them at haphazard as to their sequence, they are from the States of Tennessee, Connecticut, New York, Missouri, Minnesota, Georgia, Illinois, the District of Columbia, Ohio,

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Dakota, which is not a complete report and the organization has not been approved, Iowa, Colorado and North Carolina.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

The President: Gentlemen, the Secretary will now read a letter from the Montana Society in reference to forming chapters in the different States.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary), reading:

GREAT FALLS, 4-13-1895.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

General Secretary Sons of the Revolution.

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly advise whether the organization of divisions of branches of the State Sons of the Revolution would meet the approval of the General Society? There is no law in the constitution forbidding this, but we desire to take no action not satisfactory to it. Our city is nearly in the centre of the State, but our sister city, Butte, is some 200 miles south of us, and as mileage on railroad is five cents per mile this means about \$20 fare per capita, to say nothing of other expenses, to attend any meeting of a social or business character outside of the annual meeting February 22. Butte City and vicinity have a large number of good men who are eligible to membership, and it is my judgment that they could organize a division that would greatly increase the membership of the State society. They would be able to meet in social concourse, give banquets, celebrate any day of historical interest, etc., and thus feel that they were a part of the Society and thereby build up a membership and increase interest in the work. When you consider that our State has 146,080 square miles, and is larger than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania combined, you will appreciate the difficulty of otherwise extending the work over the whole State. If this plan has been adopted in any other State we should be pleased to learn the plan of organization. Of course it is understood that such branch if allowed would be subordinate to and part of the State society. I should be gratified to hear from you.

Respectfully,

CHARLES H. BENTON,

President Montana Society.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania): Mr. Chairman, it might be well for me to mention what has occurred in Pennsylvania in connection with this matter of this letter. Our constitution does not permit of the organization of chapters. We simply have our State society. The same desire manifested itself in Pennsylvania, of having in different parts of the State some organization. In Pittsburgh, for instance, the men said, "We cannot come to your banquet or your annual meeting, and we would like to have some sort of an organization." It was the same way in Wilkesbarre. So we have said to them there, "We cannot authorize any chapters to be formed, as a State society, but you can gather together in Pittsburgh and in the surrounding counties there, if you want to, and form a little organization among those members of the Society in Pennsylvania, the General Society, and then organize amongst yourselves what you please." And so in two or three places, I think in three parts of the State, they have done that. It is not recognized officially by the State society. They simply

have a gathering among themselves, etc., and meet for special purposes, but they are members of the State society. I think, under our constitution, that is the only thing that can be done. If the Montana Society does not understand that, possibly it can do that there. It is practically a chapter, but not so called.

Mr. Jones (Pennsylvania): These gentlemen understand this matter perfectly. They seem to have a greater regard for the constitution than we seem to have. They have said they have no rights, but simply out of deference to the General Society they ask our views as to whether they can assemble in this way. In my judgment, there is only one way of disposing of it. They understand it themselves better than we do, apparently, because they have said, "We know we cannot organize them, but still, if we do act in this informal way, we would like to know whether the General Society has any objection." Now, it seems to me, I would like to amend that motion by saying that it is a matter which is left entirely to the State societies, subject to the provisions of the constitution.

The President: Well, gentlemen, that is the motion that is moved and seconded, that the Secretary inform these societies that the appointment of chapters in the States is a matter for their own management, subject, of course, to the provisions of the general constitution. Those in favor of the adoption of the motion will say aye; those opposed no. It is a vote, and the motion is adopted.

Mr. Cadle (Missouri): Mr. President, this matter of local chapters is a matter of some importance to us in Missouri, and I hope that the Society will not pass a vote hastily and with the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the Secretary merely send to the State societies a copy of the constitution and tell them to read it. That is passing it over rather superficially, and I think that it is due to the State societies where they desire these chapters, to acquaint them and give them all the information possible. We have found in Missouri that the organization of local chapters has been very beneficial to our State society, as an auxiliary to it, and without any authority from the General Society taking in view the good of the General Society and our State society, we took it upon ourselves without any authority, we assumed the matter, so to speak, to give permission to certain gentlemen in our State to organize a local chapter. We, at our last business meeting, authorized any twelve gentlemen in the State of Missouri, who were members of our State organization, that desired to have a local chapter, to organize the same, with a president, vice-president, a secretary and a board of six members to belong to the local chapter. We require that the applicant must be a member of good standing of the Missouri Society or any other society of the Sons of the Revolution, furnishing a certificate from some proper State secretary. We have in Kansas City, where our local chapter is located, gentlemen who are members of the Massachusetts Society, I think possibly some from Pennsylvania, though I am not positive about that. At any rate, they belong to three or four different societies and on their furnishing a certificate from the State secretary our local chapter there has admitted them. From twelve members, organ-

ized three months ago, they have grown to twenty-five, with a prospect of another twenty-five in the next two months. So I say that it has proven very beneficial in our State and I think that in any of the large States where they have a territory which is from two to three hundred miles square, the cities located in opposite directions, it will be very beneficial to them to allow them to organize these local chapters. I think that some instruction ought to be given to State societies that wherever any twelve gentlemen, members in good standing of the Sons of the Revolution, desire to organize a local chapter, they be granted permission, subject, of course, to their laws, their by-laws, to the supervision of the State society.

The President: The Chair understands that the sense of the meeting has been taken on that, that it is a matter for the State societies to have a right to determine, subject, of course, to the general constitution.

Minutes of meeting appended.

Messrs. Leffingwell, Blagden and Thompson, being appointed a Committee on Credentials by the Chair, met and organized by calling Mr. Leffingwell to the chair, and appointing Mr. Thompson, secretary.

Messrs. Olney and Olyphant appeared as delegates from the State of South Carolina and asked for the admission of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of South Carolina to the General Society.

The President: Those in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee for the membership of those States that were named will say aye; those opposed no. The ayes have it and the motion is adopted, and the States of—what are the States?

Mr. Hone (New York): The States of Tennessee (Mr. Hudson), South Carolina (Mr. Olyphant), Kentucky (Mr. Livingston)—West Virginia, was taken out by amendment—and Mr. Smith, of Kentucky.

The President: Well, gentlemen, the committee on credentials reports that the delegates from Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Montana, Texas and Washington have been recommended for admission, and the motion has been made and seconded for their admission. Those in favor of the adoption of the motion will say aye; those opposed no. The ayes have it, the motion is adopted, and the gentlemen, delegates from these States, are admitted as members of this Association. The Chair congratulates these new States upon their admission in the General Society. (Applause.)

THE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL CHAPTERS.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania): Mr. President, referring to our resolution passed as to chapters in the different States and to the remarks of General Cadle, I made an inquiry of the Colonel whether, in forming these chapters, it was required in his State that the men in the chapters should be members of the State society and he said that it was, that it was necessary, that they must be members of the State society, in other words, that the State society passed upon the credentials of these men and received the fees. It is quite important that that fact should be known to the gentlemen from the other States, so that they may follow in the same line with the chapters.

The President : It is entirely within their jurisdiction. The whole subject comes under their management.

Mr. Leach : Yes ; but it is quite important that the State societies should retain control of the election of men and pass upon the applications.

The President : I fancy that they understand that, that they have a right to do that.

Mr. Haywood (North Carolina) : Mr. President, would it not be well to have a committee appointed to draft a plan of organization for such societies throughout the United States, to insure uniformity ? I move that a committee be appointed to draft a plan of organization for all such auxiliary branches, or chapters.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Hagans (West Virginia) : This is a very grave change, an organic change, a change of your organic law and of the principles that have underlaid the formation of this Society since its organization. Now, there is a great strength in uniformity—very great strength in uniformity, and unless all the societies of all the States adopt this plan, the probabilities are that it will not work well ; a great many of those branches will fail, in all probability ; they will be weak, they will be financially weak, they will become scattered, some will make reports and some will not make reports. In making a change of this kind, it occurs to me that it ought to be after very grave consideration—grave consideration. The probabilities are that the better plan would be, in my opinion, for the appointment of a committee by this body to take into consideration the whole subject and report at the next meeting. Now, if some States have the power of appointing chapters and some have not, if some do and some do not, the result will be that this Society, which has been harmonious and compact, and has worked with great strength and force, and has kept its blood pure all the while, may find this the beginning, the entering wedge, of a descent and continued throughout in your organization. It occurs to me that a committee should be had upon this subject, to take the whole matter into consideration and formulate one new first plan, that shall apply to all States and the manner of the representation of these local chapters in the State societies, and the matter of whatever liability or responsibility there may be in reference to them and the General Society.

Mr. Olyphant (South Carolina) : Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the constitution of the General Society covers the whole matter. We have passed a resolution that embodied the whole case. We can recognize but one State society, and I apprehend there is no intention of there ever being formed in any State but one State society ; but, on account of the distance from the different localities in the several States, this Society has said that each State could allow its members to form local chapters ; it has said that it did not object to it. May I hear the resolution read ? A gentleman says that I am not correct.

The President : The Chair will state the resolution as he understood it. The resolution which was adopted by the Society a few months ago, was

that this was a subject which was left to the consideration of the State societies, subject always to the general constitution of the Society.

Mr. Olyphant (South Carolina): I understand that.

The President: The general constitution covers the ground.

Mr. Olyphant (South Carolina): It is evident that I did not express myself clearly. Therefore, this General Convention has said that the matter should be left to each State society. Now, each State society can take it up. It is only a matter of detail among those. It doesn't amount to anything in the General Society, and therefore I see no use in a committee. If New York wants to form some chapters, I don't see what business it is of Pennsylvania whether she does it or not, as long as every man has got to be a member of the New York State Society, and you cannot get away from that. No one can elect members of the State society except the State. They cannot delegate the power under the constitution to any other local body.

The President: All subject to the constitution of the General Society. Does the gentleman insist upon his motion?

Mr. Olyphant (South Carolina): There was no motion, sir.

The President: It was not seconded.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Belknap (New York): Mr. President.

APRIL 19, 1895.

TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred the communication of March 13, 1894, to the General Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, beg leave to report:

That the omission from the clause of the constitution of the General Society with reference to the qualification of members of any specific dates, confines the limitation of services rendered during the War of the Revolution. In the case of the constitution of the New York Society, the limitation is rendered more specific by reason of the insertion of the dates, the 19th day of April, 1775, to the 19th day of April, 1783, which are the dates generally accepted as covering the period of the Revolutionary War.

While there are undoubted instances of patriotism connected with the congress of many of the colonies or States having, before the 19th day of April, 1775, expressed themselves both by word and action in a manner hostile to the Government of Great Britain, and who were prevented by death, prior to the 19th day of April, 1775, from taking an active part in the subsequent Revolutionary struggle, yet your committee are constrained to the conclusion that it is practically impossible at this day to decide as to what would have constituted, in the opinion of the British authorities, treason to that government, in advance of the actual commencement of hostilities on the 19th of April, 1775.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the General Society declare that the words "War of the Revolution" in the constitution of the General Society be understood to cover that period from the 19th day of April, 1775, to the 19th day of April, 1783.

With reference to the other matter referred to your committee, viz: the resolution of the District of Columbia Society, requesting that the Constitution of the General Society be so amended as to permit the honorary membership in this (the District of Columbia) Society of the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Ambassador of France:—

Your committee are of the opinion that, inasmuch as the fundamental principle of membership is descent, it would create, in their judgment, a dangerous precedent to permit an honorary membership independent of descent, even were it at the present time restricted to the distinguished officials named in the resolution.

Your committee therefore recommends that the communication of the District of Columbia Society be laid upon the table.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP,

Chairman of Committee.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report. The question now recurs upon the adoption of that report. It is a special committee, to whom was referred this subject a year ago. Is the meeting ready for the question?

The question was called for.

The President: Those in favor of the adoption of the motion——

Mr. Belknap (New York): I move that the report be adopted.

The motion was seconded.

The President: Those in favor of the adoption of the motion will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it; the motion is adopted. Are there any other special committees?

FLAG DAY.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania): Mr. President, there is no other committee to report that I know of. I would like to call the attention of the congress to a matter. About two years ago, a movement was begun in Philadelphia which had the support of our Society—that is, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution—with the view of having June 14 known as Flag Day in our annals, and the American flag displayed on that day from every home in our land. As all the members here know, it was on June 14, 1777, that the American flag—our present American flag—was adopted. That movement has had our hearty support—the Pennsylvania Society; and last year we sent out circular letters, I think, to the other State societies. The movement has grown very much. But the day will not become what we would like to have it, unless all our societies take this matter in hand, and in advance—a month or six weeks in advance of each 14th day of June—some steps are taken in the various States to call the attention of the public to it. We have our editors do it, and take very many means of bringing it before the people. It was very widely celebrated, I think, the first year—a year ago last June 14; but possibly not so widely celebrated last time. Now, I hope that all the members of the various societies who are here will carry this home with them, and through their societies take some steps that will help to have that day known as Flag Day, and the American flag displayed from every house. I ought to say, Mr. President, that it is quite important for our Society to take this matter up, inasmuch as a year ago—no, within the past year—a kindred society of another name has claimed the credit of initiating the movement. The initiation of the movement belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Hagans (West Virginia): I understood the gentleman who has just taken his seat that it was the intention for the members of this body to carry home to their State societies the idea of celebrating the day of the anniversary of the adoption of our present flag. I want to say to him that the State society of West Virginia, at its annual meeting, passed a resolution that every member of the Society should on that day fling the banner to the breeze. He may ring bells and fire guns and shout for freedom, but in addition to those things we passed a strong resolution to the effect that on every 14th of June the gentlemen traveling in West Virginia should be able to pick out some sire of '76 by the banner flung to the breeze in front of his house.

Mr. Hone (New York): Mr. President, if there is no other business before the meeting, sir, I move we adjourn.

The President: There is some further business. The reports of special committees are in order.

STATUE OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

Mr. Allen (Connecticut): Mr. President, I would like to offer a motion that the General Society urge that Congress pass a bill that was introduced in the last Congress to erect a statue of John Paul Jones. It does not involve any expense at all. The Society has interested them in it, and it has been prepared for the next Congress, and undoubtedly will be introduced in the next Congress. I don't believe that they even know where he was buried, and I think it is a neglect that this Society ought to wipe out.

Mr. Carpenter (New York): I second the motion.

The President: Will the gentleman state his motion a little more fully? Will the gentleman kindly put his motion in writing?

PUBLICATION OF A YEAR-BOOK.

Mr. Livingston (Kentucky): Mr. President, while the gentleman is preparing that motion, I would like to introduce a resolution:

That it is the sense of the General Society Sons of the Revolution, that they publish a year-book which shall contain within it the names of those members who are members of the various State societies of the Sons of the Revolution, showing their descent and their right to membership in this Society.

In offering this resolution, I would like to state that in a number of societies, and particularly in Virginia and Kentucky, it is almost impossible for us to obtain any accurate information regarding those men who fought in the Revolution. Now, sir, such information is in the hands of the General Society; it is in the hands of various State societies. Little societies cannot afford to go to Washington and send a man there to look up these things, but if it were in a handbook anyone could turn to it. Relatives of men who are members of the New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and Massachusetts Societies, who happen to be residing in other States, could find their ancestry quite complete and quite correct. It would be the means of increasing our Society. Many members who have gone away from the homes of our childhood and boyhood, youth, and gone into the West or the South, have left behind them all traces but recollections, simply recollections,

and have no authorities as to their ancestries. Now, sir, I say to you that if this General Society should publish such a book it would be the means of strengthening our State societies and increasing the General Society, and accomplishing far greater good than each State society can do by publishing its own annual year-book. For that reason, sir, I have the honor to present to you this on behalf of the delegates.

Mr. Hurd (Minnesota): Minnesota seconds that.

Mr. Livingston (Kentucky): It is very simple, sir; it is that it is the sense of this General Society.

Mr. Hurd (Minnesota): The Minnesota Society wished to introduce this last year, and I came prepared with that same resolution, and I desire to second that now. Here are several thousand names that have been gathered at great trouble, and some of them at a considerable expense, and it would be a most valuable record, especially to the Western societies, where it is extremely difficult to obtain books. The Minnesota Society has, I think, all the books that have been published by the different States, but those books are rare and hard to obtain.

Mr. Carpenter (New York): Mr. President, I think that that is all very well; but I think the General Society is hardly financially strong enough to do it yet. It may come within a year or two, but we have not the money.

Mr. Hurd (Minnesota): It is simply a question of the General Society taking the matter up and notifying the State societies what it is going to cost, and see. It will have to be done by the General Society.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania): It will cost \$4000 to print such a book. It will be as large as Boyd's Directory of New York.

Mr. Livingston (Kentucky): Only to meet the objection of my friend Carpenter from New York, by suggesting that the different State societies will take enough copies of these books to pay the expenses of the publication; and, further than that, it will probably be at least a year before this book could be brought out. My resolution, sir, is now:

That the General Registrar be instructed to prepare and publish a book which shall contain the names and records of the members of all the State societies, together with an alphabetical list of all Revolutionary ancestors of their members and the statement of their service.

That, in short, is the resolution.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania): In the absence, Mr. President, of the General Registrar, who is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, and knowing something about the labor involved in getting up such a book, I want to say here that it would require almost the undivided time of our Registrar from now until the next time we meet—until a year from now—to prepare that book. If such a book were to be prepared, it would have to be referred to a committee, it seems to me; or the Registrar might be instructed to expend the money to employ a clerk to do the work during that year. Unless that was done, it could not be done.

Mr. Belknap (New York): Mr. President, the matter covered by this proposition is a very important one—one which will be of very great service,

I doubt not, to the Society. As I understand the resolution, it is that the matter be referred to the Registrar, and he is authorized to prepare such a book.

The President: We direct him.

Mr. Belknap (New York): We direct him to prepare such a book. Now, sir, so far, of course, practically this book, when it is published, must be published at the expense of the General Society, and the members of the State societies would be expected to take it as their general year-book of the societies. I think it would be a pity to pass the resolution in the form in which it was placed, for the reason that New York has already in preparation its year-book. I have been directed to prepare it and publish it within a few months. They are not, therefore, likely to be in a position to be able to take up their share of this general book. There are a great many questions of detail in connection with a work of that kind which will require very great care, systematized work, and it ought to be arranged in such a way as not to be a financial burden on the Society. I would like to offer as an amendment to this resolution:

That the matter be referred to a special committee, of which the Registrar shall be one, in order to report at the next meeting of the General Society—to report at the next meeting of the General Society their recommendations as to the method and size to be adopted in the publications of this General Society.

This covers quite a large range, as you see, my thought being that, before we start out on making a publication, we should decide on some uniform line, in order that all publications, whether yearly proceedings of the General Society, and, if possible, the general proceedings, or publications of the State society, should, as far as possible, be made a uniform series, so that they can be bound together and preserved conveniently for the future.

The President: The gentleman from New York, Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary) speaking from the floor: In support of that resolution, I hope the General Society will take some action. The General Secretary, I think, goes to all State societies for the evidence, and it will be a great piece of work, I know. It won't be finished at least for a year, and the final determination can be passed upon next year. As to the paying for it, I do not think the bills will come in before next year. It will take at least a year to prepare this book.

The President: Does the gentleman from New York make an amendment?

Mr. Livingston (Kentucky): I hope the gentleman will withdraw the amendment. It is a matter of considerable importance, and yet his amendment is simply a resolution from the State society, or, that is to say, a reference to the New York year-book. Now, we all look to New York and its year-book as a model, and we poor struggling societies have not the time or the ability to get up such a good book. Now, his New York book will probably be published long before this book meets the public gaze at all. I don't see that his amendment would interfere or help the original

motion in any way at all. Our idea is simply to get these materials together and publish them in a proper form. It will obviate the expense of the different State societies getting out their own year-books, and the decreased expense to each State society of not publishing a year-book will largely go to maintain the General Society year-book. I therefore urge my motion.

Mr. Hackett (District of Columbia) : I cannot help coinciding with the gentleman from New York as to the wisdom of referring this to a committee. Any gentleman who has had any experience in dealing with names and data must know that it requires not only an immense deal of work, but the most careful method ; and it seems to me, while this work is very desirable, in fact is necessary, that its operation cannot be safely entered upon except through the medium of a committee, who will digest the matter thoroughly and who will be ready in a year from now to proceed upon it. It is a very important work. It would be historical and would last for years. While I fully sympathize with my friend from the West and understand the need, I do think upon consideration that he will agree that this should proceed in the manner indicated by the gentleman from New York.

The President : The amendment will be read.

Mr. Belknap (New York) : My resolution was to report a method of publication, a form of publication—and I mean by that the way in which the whole thing should be determined. There are two or three ways in which it can be put into effect. There is the method which has been pursued by the New York Society, which is cumbersome and unduly large. There is another method, by means of index, and that is capable of one or two different forms. There is another question, with regard to size. Those of us who have any recollection of publications of this Society at the present time, know that we have books that high and that high and that high (indicating) ; we have books this wide and that wide and that wide (indicating). It seems to me that before we start out on a commencement of a series of publications by this General Society, it is the part of wisdom and good judgment to have the matter threshed over as to what size of book, what form of publication, it is desirable for us to take and then stick to it. Let us have as we have in the Order of the Cincinnati, where every publication of every State society is made of a uniform line, and I have a series of volumes about that long bound up. They are all uniform, everything, in shape. Now, why shouldn't this start the same way ? If, however, this matter is referred to the General Registrar at the present moment, and he is ordered to publish a book, why, it will be his general idea, and while it may be very excellent, yet it is quite possible that the general spirit may not be in full accord with all the necessities of the case.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary, speaking from the floor) : I will state that the General Registrar, a member of the Pennsylvania Society, has had experience with this work, from what we have seen of it, and he will do it, and he will do it as he has always done it. I don't see what difficulty there can be. He has never had any dispute on work of that sort.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania) : Mr. President, the Registrar of the General

Society is an officer of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and I happen to know that in that Society he is so employed that he could not perform this work. He was required to resign his position as the Registrar of our own Society because it interfered with his work in the Historical Society.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary) : He can oversee it and employ someone.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania) : If he is authorized by a resolution to incur the expense, then that is all right. If he is, he can direct it. But to do that work himself, he cannot do it. He would lose his position in the Historical Society if he did.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary) : He ought not to be expected to.

Mr. Floyd-Jones (Illinois) : The Illinois Society is now getting up a book which will probably be issued next month, and it really covers the ground that we are trying to get at now. I will read a form of each member.

LEFFINGWELL, ARTHUR.

Chicago, Illinois.

Gr. Gr. Grandson of Captain Christopher Leffingwell, Sandwich, Connecticut; member of the General Assembly, Sandwich, 1770; in command of Sandwich business men, alarm of Arnold's attack, September, 1781; one of the projectors and financial backers of Ticonderoga expedition. References:—American Archives, 4th Series, Vol. 2; Conn. Archives, Men of the Rev., page 629; Conn. Historical Society, Vol. 1; Montpelier, Vermont, Historical Society Report.

Every member of the Illinois Society has got to have a reference, and that reference shows in our book. Now, if it goes through in every State society, if a book of that kind is issued, including all of the members of every State society, it would be a great benefit to the Western societies. We would like to have it. We are going to have our own book, and all we have to do is to pass our book over to the General Registrar and he can get the whole Illinois list; no trouble there.

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania) : Well, now, Mr. President, there is trouble there. It would be a most unfortunate book if each State society should make up her own record and they should appear there in a different way. Some State societies have not made up their record, giving references. If one society is there with references and another society not with references, the book would not be uniform, and would not be creditable to us. It ought to be either one thing or the other, and all reports should be alike.

The question was called for.

The President : The question is on the amendment submitted by the gentleman from New York, which comes up first. The amendment will be read.

The stenographer read the amendment which Mr. Belknap, of New York, had offered, as follows :

That the matter be referred to a special committee, of which the Registrar shall be one, in order to report at the next meeting of the General Society their recommendations as to the method and size to be adopted in the publication of this General Society.

Mr. Belknap (New York) : And also the estimated cost of the proposed publication.

The President: Well, gentlemen, you have heard the amendment? Are you ready for the question?

A Delegate: Do we not vote by States?

The President: The Secretary will call the roll, then. The Chairman of each delegation will announce the vote of his State as the State is called. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Harris (assistant general secretary): The Chairman of the delegation will please answer distinctly in order that the stenographer may record the vote properly.

The vote resulted as follows:

Yes—California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and West Virginia—14.

No—Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee—5.

Absent or not voting—Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Washington—5.

Mr. Harris (assistant general secretary): The vote, sir, as recorded, is 14 ayes, 5 noes.

The President: Gentlemen, the report of the Secretary is that fourteen States have voted aye and five no. The ayes have it, therefore the resolution is amended; the amendment is adopted.

Mr. Livingston (Kentucky): I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Mr. Carpenter (New York): Second the motion.

The President: The question now is on the adoption of the resolution as amended. Will that be taken by States?

Delegates: No.

The President: Those in favor of the resolution as amended will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it, and the motion is adopted as amended.

STATUE OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

The President: The resolution of Connecticut is next in order, submitted by Mr. Allen. The Secretary will read it, please.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary):

Resolved, That the General Society Sons of the Revolution, urge upon the next Congress the passage of a bill appropriating a suitable amount to erect at the National Capital a statue of John Paul Jones.

Proposed by Louis J. Allen, and seconded by Mr. Carpenter.

The President: How does the gentleman propose that it is to be urged upon Congress?

Mr. Leach (Pennsylvania): I suppose the resolution of this Society.

The President: Will the gentleman state how it is to be urged upon Congress?

Mr. Allen (Connecticut): Well, I think it would be well to appoint a committee to send in a resolution and go there itself and get it passed. The bill will undoubtedly be introduced in the next Congress. I think it only wants us to be interested in it to get it passed.

The President: If the gentleman will add that as a part of his resolution—that the Chair appoint a committee of a few persons.

Mr. Allen (Connecticut): That a committee of five be appointed.

Mr. Livingston (Kentucky): The gentleman says it will be introduced into the next Congress. If you will send down into Kentucky we will have a man.

The President: Well, gentlemen, you have heard the resolution as suggested by the gentleman from Connecticut—that the Chair appoint a committee of five gentlemen to urge upon the next Congress the appropriation of a sum of money to erect a monument to Paul Jones. Those in favor of the adoption of that resolution will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it; the resolution is adopted. The Chair will appoint this committee at a later period.

PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

Mr. Collins (California): Mr. President, if in order, the California Society have instructed me to bring before this meeting the matter of the memorial to Congress looking towards the publication of the National Archives relating to the war of the Revolution. It is possible, very probable, that most of the gentlemen present have seen the memorial which was prepared by the California Society last year, a copy of which was sent to each State society with a circular letter. Not to detain your attention too long, I will read from the circular letter a portion of what it was requested, or what it was suggested, by the California Society should be the action of the several State societies:

We suggest that official action upon the memorial or the general substance thereof be had by each society and the results of such action be forwarded to the General Society with a request that the General Society, as the representative of the United States societies, cause the same to be presented to Congress at a suitable time.

I am informed that several State societies adopted the memorial prepared by the California Society, some of them in substance, and some of them in the language of the original memorial. I am aware that, at the last session of Congress, action was had looking towards the publication of these original records; but that action simply ordered that all of these archives should be placed in the charge of the State Department, I believe, no appropriation having been passed or having been made for their publication. In furtherance of this view, I desire to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President, to take into consideration the feasibility of urging upon Congress the enactment of such a law as will secure the publication of all the archives of the United States Government, relating to the war of the Revolution, and that said Committees have full power to act in the premises.

I introduce this resolution on behalf of the California Society.

Mr. Cadle (Missouri): Mr. President, I would like to ask the gentleman from California if Congress has not already passed that bill. I have some correspondence with Col. Ainsworth, chief of the Bureau of War

Records, at Washington, and he informs me that Congress did pass such a bill, and that the records of the State Department, Treasury Department, have all been placed in his hands, and that he is now preparing that record.

Mr. Collins (California): I will state that Congress has not passed the resolution, nor has Congress made any appropriation for the publication of those records. Congress did pass a law at the last session directing that all of the archives in the Treasury Department of the Interior and in the Post-office Department be turned over to the charge of the State Department, and that is being done now. Congress passed no appropriation, nor did it make any provision for the publication of these archives. The resolution which I have introduced looks toward the passage of a sufficient appropriation to secure the publication of these archives in a manner similar to the publication of the records of the war of the Rebellion, now amounting to seventy-eight or eighty volumes.

The President: The resolution will be read by the Secretary, so that the body may understand it.

Mr. Montgomery (general secretary):

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The President: Is the meeting ready for the question? Those in favor of the adoption of that resolution will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it; the motion is adopted.

Mr. Collins (California): Mr. President, it is customary, I know, to appoint the mover of a resolution as chairman of the committee. I desire that I shall not be placed upon that committee, because the work can be done very much more expeditiously and better by gentlemen who live near the city of Washington.

The President: What else is there?

ELIGIBILITY THROUGH COLLATERALS.

Mr. Hurd (Minnesota): I offer a resolution:

Resolved, That the General Society directs the attention of State societies whose constitutions contain eligibility through collaterals, that the same is in conflict with the constitution of the General Society.

Mr. Jones (Pennsylvania): I second that motion.

The President: Is the meeting ready for the question?

The question was called for.

The President: Those in favor of the adoption of this resolution will say aye; those opposed no. The ayes have it; the resolution is adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurd (Minnesota): I would like, Mr. President, to have that vote taken by States, so that it will go on record.

The President: It has been a unanimous vote.

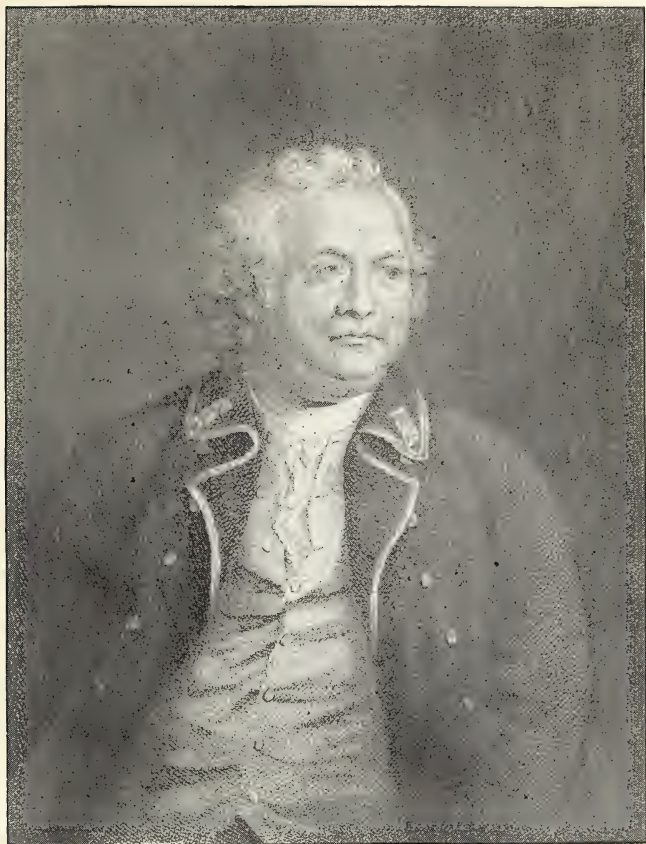
Mr. Hurd (Minnesota): I withdraw it.

we are immediately to remove your men
the Barrack to make room for the hoshon

Israel Putnam

To Colo Hampton

or any other person
that are quartered in the Barracks



MAJOR-GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in Salem, Mass., January 7, 1718.

Died in Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790.

A farmer; Captain in General Lyman's Army at Lake George, 1775; Major, 1757; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1759; with General Amherst's Expedition to Canada; with General Lyman's Expedition to West Indies, 1762; with General Braddock's Army, 1764; Colonel, 1765; Brigadier of Connecticut Troops at Cambridge, 1775; ranking officer on the field of Bunker Hill; Major-General Continental Army, 1775.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

STEVENSON.—In regard to Stevenson's query in your April number, p. 817, a clue may be found in the fact that Joseph Stevenson was commissioned first lieutenant and George Stevenson second lieutenant, in the Eighth company, Cumberland County Militia, July 31, 1777. Both commissions renewed in same company, May 14, 1778. *Vide* pp. 394 and 420, volume XIV, Pennsylvania Archives second series. George Stevenson given as private, p. 374.

Allegheny, Pa.

OLIVER ORMSBY PAGE.

KENNEDY.—I am desirous of obtaining information about the parentage or ancestry of Dr. Robert Kennedy, a physician of York, Pa., who lived there during the last century. He was of Scotch birth or parentage and left to his descendants the coat of arms of the Kennedys of Scotland. But little else is known of him. He had a son Dr. Samuel Kennedy and a granddaughter Mary, who married George Dawson of Western Pennsylvania. In Appleton's and other encyclopædias there is mentioned a Rev. Samuel Kennedy who came from Scotland and settled in Basking Ridge, N. J., 1751. His daughter Mary married a Jennings and some of the descendants of the latter state that there is a tradition in the Jennings branch that this Rev. Samuel was a son of the Earl of Cassillis. The arms of the house of Cassillis, now Ailsa, are identical with those borne by Dr. Robert Kennedy, of York. Does anyone know if there be any connection between the York and Basking Ridge families?

MACLEOD.—In your April number, p. 818, there is an inquiry as to the Laird of Rasay. MacLeod of Rasay was the title of a sub-chief of Clan MacLeod, and had his seat at the place of that name in Invernessshire. In 1587 Malcolm MacLeod was Laird of Raasay, and was the next in succession to the chieftainship of the MacLeods of Lewis, called the *Siol Torcuil* or children of Torquil. Another branch was the MacLeods of Dunvegan, Skye, who were styled *Siol Tormod*. Both descended from Leod. The Dunvegan MacLeods are now represented by Capt. Normon Magnus MacLeod, twenty-third chief, who succeeded in February last. MacIans, MacLauchlans, or Skene's works should give information as to the MacLeods of Rasay. This branch had a different tartan from the others. I will be glad to help your correspondent in Gaelic genealogy. W. E. W. MacKinlay, Secretary Scottish Thistle Club, Ottawa, Assistant Historian of the Clan MacKinlay. (S. R. and Soc. 1812, Pa.)

GIBSON.—Information desired of the Gibson family, of Chester county, Pa., especially descendants of Patrick, a soldier of the Revolution, who had a sister Margaret who *m.* Atherton. Patrick had two sons: John, a soldier of the War of 1812, *m.* Elizabeth Yates, and George.

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Mrs. Hinkle's authority for her statement (in February HISTORICAL REGISTER, p. 584) that the British flag (by which is generally understood the scarlet Union Jack) was not adopted until 1801. What flag did the British ships display in 1776, and what flag did the troops carry then? G. G.

THE BRITISH FLAG.—My authority for the statement in the February HISTORICAL REGISTER that the British flag was not adopted until 1801, was Johnson's Encyclopædia. I quote: The supreme royal standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was hoisted for the first time on the Tower of London January 1, 1801. It is a square flag or banner on which are emblazoned the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland, the field of the first and fourth quarters being red, the second yellow, and the third blue. This flag is displayed over the residence of the Sovereign or other members of the royal family, as well as on certain fortresses and stations throughout the empire on state occasions or royal anniversaries, and is hoisted at the masthead of any vessel on which a member of the royal family is embarked. The second or admiralty flag . . . came in use in the reign of Henry VIII. The third flag in the British navy is the National or Union flag. Originally it bore the cross of St. George combined with that of St. Andrew, but on the legislative union with Scotland in 1707, a new design was adopted, to which the red cross of St. Patrick was added at the union with Ireland in 1800 . . . I think this answers all the questions.

Cincinnati.

KATE D. HINKLE.

SPANGLER—SWOPE—DIEL.—I am engaged in writing the annals of the Spangler families of York county, Pa., and beg leave to make inquiry of the names and residences of the descendants of the following persons: Col. Michael Swope who commanded a York county, Pa., regiment, in the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in 1776. About 1787 he and his wife Eva and children left York, Pa., for the South or West. Helena, wife of John Rein, Hannah, wife of Michael Neller, Sarah Spangler and Joseph Spangler, children of Thomas Spangler, who went South or West. Anthony, Daniel, Frederick and David Spangler whose descendants are supposed to reside in South Carolina. George and Christina Diel, or Diehl, who moved from York county, Pa., to Virginia in 1760, and some of the descendants are said to reside in Pendleton county, W. Va. Magdalena, wife of John Ditti, who left York county, Pa., in 1800 for the South or West. Peter and Judith Erb, Jacob and Catherine Wiest and Christian and Anna Mary Wiest, who migrated to Maryland or the West about 1810. Frederick, Magdalena, Hannah, John and Elizabeth Bickle, children of Francis and Juliana Bickle, who left York about 1790 for the South or West.

York, Pa.

E. W. SPANGLER.

JACKSON—BARBER.—In your December number, p. 396, Mr. Henry S. Jackson states the fact of his estate in Newton, Mass., having been continuously owned and occupied by his family since 1643, and asks if a like condition prevails in any other family in America. From the inclosed slip, *New York Times*, April 9, it would appear that the Barber homestead of

Windsor, Conn., antedates that of the Jackson three years, and has always been owned in the same family :

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—The Barber homestead, at Windsor, one of the oldest houses in the country, was burned this morning. The house was built in 1640 by Thomas Barber, who settled in Windsor in 1635, and the property has always been owned in the same family.

DYER.—Information is desired concerning the birthplace and ancestry of James Dyer, who lived in Henry county, Virginia, about the beginning of the present century. He is supposed to have been born in Maryland.

HERKIMER.—It is gratifying to know that through the influence of Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, and other friends in the Senate and Assembly, at Albany, N. Y., a bill has been reported favorably by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and advanced to third reading, appropriating \$3000 for a monument to Gen. Herkimer in the town of Danube. The dust of this distinguished hero of the Revolutionary War, now lies in the family burial ground of the Herkimers, a few rods east of the historic old mansion where he died. About fifty years ago, Warren Herkimer, a grand-nephew, placed a plain marble slab over the grave, but this grave of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer should be marked by a monument worthy to commemorate his services and death. The spot selected for the monument is within a few feet of the West Shore Railroad, not far from the New York Central, where thousands of people pass daily, unaware of the historic ground in sight. The large old house, one of the best of its day, was erected in 1764, is in fair preservation, considering its age. It was built of Holland brick, three stories high, massively timbered with woodwork, handsomely carved, and, in its time, merited the title of mansion. A few old houses of pre-Revolutionary date, yet remain in the Mohawk valley, and most of them are in full view of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. In early times the Mohawk river was a great thoroughfare, in connection with the two roads which ran close along its banks on either side. The matter of these old landmarks has been brought to the attention of the President of the New York Central Railroad, and, when these points are noticed, the railroad will be more interesting to passengers going through this section of country.

Utica, N. Y.

CHARLES W. DARLING.

IRVINE.—David Irvine who married Miss Otley was living in Campbell county, Va., in 1765. They may have been married before he left Pennsylvania. Where can I learn something about them and their ancestors?

BULLOCK.—James Bullock married Miss Wingfield and lived in Hanover county, Va., in 1760. Information wanted of them and their ancestors.

SIMPSON.—Col. Richard Simpson married Miss Kinchelo and lived near Alexandria, Va., in 1750. Information wanted of them and their ancestors.

STOCKTON.—Information desired about Robert Stockton and his wife, Isabel, and their ancestors. They appear on the tax lists in 1732 in the

township of West Nottingham, Chester county, Pa., which was probably in Maryland at that date. Their wills are filed at Lancaster, Pa., under the years 1747-1748, are both buried in the graveyard surrounding the Old Pequea Church, in the eastern part of Lancaster county. Their executors were Thomas Halliday, Andrew Moore, William Carr and Archibald Edmundson. Their children were Thomas, David, Robert, George and John. Sons-in-law, William Keith, Samuel Simmons and John Young.

BRANSON.—Information desired as to the ancestry of William Branson—"a rich merchant of Philadelphia"—about 1740. His wife was Elizabeth Flower, daughter of Henry Flower.

TYNG.—In answer to an inquiry in the April number, p. 818, William and Edward Tyng, two brothers, came to New England about 1630. William, who spent his life at Braintree, Mass., left no posterity. Edward *m.* his first wife in England, named Sears, a woman of remarkable piety. She *d.* in Boston soon after her arrival. He removed to Dunstable where he *m.* his second wife, Mary — (of what family originally is not known). By her, he had all his children. She survived him some years. Their children were Jonathan, *b.* 1642; Edward *m.* Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Thaddeus Clarke, of Falsmouth, Portland; Eunice *m.* Rev. Samuel Willard, vice-president of Harvard College; Rebecca (?) *m.* Gov. Joseph Dudley; Hannah *m.* Habijah Savage; a fourth daughter, *m.* — Searle. Jonathan, the son of the first Edward, *b.* in 1642, was an ancestor of John Tyng, first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Middlesex, *d.* 4-18-1797, aged about ninety-four years, and lies in a tomb erected in the garden at Tyngsborough. Query—Where is, or was, Tyngsborough?

LEWIS.—In the April number, p. 818, a correspondent asks for information regarding Margaret Lynn, who married a Mr. Lewis and settled in Augusta county, Va. A year ago there lived in St. Charles, Mo., a very aged lady, Mrs. Mary A. Watson, who was a daughter of Charles Lewis, of Augusta county, Va., and granddaughter of the Margaret Lynn, of whom your correspondent inquires. In speaking of her family, Mrs. Watson has often mentioned her grandmother. As she remembers it, Margaret Lynn was born in Scotland; the daughter of a Scotch Laird. She died in Virginia about 1820, at the advanced age of 102 years. During the last years of her life she occupied a cottage to herself on her grandson's estate, where she was carefully cared for by her slaves. She was particularly fond of telling her reminiscences of George Washington with whom she was well acquainted, and various incidents of the Revolutionary War. An idea of hers, which she regarded almost as a duty, was to call the young children of the family to her directly after their breakfast, and have them say their lessons. Leaning on her gold-headed staff, which she always carried, and sharply watching for mistakes, the old grandmother formed a picture which the children have never forgotten. These little incidents, while of no particular value, may prove interesting to your correspondent.

St. Louis, Mo.

LESLIE WATSON.

HARRISON.—Herewith are two letters, one from my great-grandfather Maj. Richard Harrison, and the other from my great-granduncle, Lieut. Thomas Prince. I noticed in the first number of your magazine a "query" concerning the South Carolina Harrisons, especially James. Perhaps the "notes" will afford the desired information.

Marietta, Ga., March 28, 1895.

RICHARD HARRISON EARLE.

CAMP GULFPORT VT. HARRY 25 M. 1782.

MY DEAR NANCY! When I write to you I write to every one who expects to hear from me, viz—my brother Jimmie &c., your Dadda, Mamma, &c. All have my best wishes—but none can raise the anxiety I feel for you. It is scarcely possible to pour the agonies of my mind (if it were worth the while), struggling with two of the greatest events that are in nature at the same time—the fate of my Nancy and my Country. O my God, I trust them with thee—do with them for the best!

The day seems nearly at hand that will render North Carolina perfectly happy or completely miserable. Our General is a great and good man, his army numerous and apparently confident of victory. The British soldiers, it seems, have continued and demanded to be marched back. Great things have been done in South Carolina by Marion and Sumner. We daily expect to hear of the surrender of Arnold. General Greene has published in camp that Count D'Estaing has taken 5 British ships of the line; 3 frigates and 45 transports with troops for America.

If we succeed against Lord Cornwallis we expect to be discharged tomorrow for as that time the continental troops will eat all the provisions this country and South Carolina afford. As for myself and Harry (I) not much need be feared. Harry is a good soldier and will be a credit to his family, I don't doubt. It may be that we shall not fight this or 3 days yet, and perhaps not at all, as there is a way for Cornwallis to get off; but I am sure of this—Greene will not give ground again.

Give my love to Sister Betsy and Mrs. Hampton (&c.). Let me hear as soon as possible how it is with you. This is the very day that I hope will be good to a woman capable of enjoying what our father hopes to deserve and earn—the sweets of Liberty and Grace.

I am, dearest Nancy

Yours Forever,

(Signed)

RICHARD HARRISON.

MRS. ANNE HARRISON.

Granville county, No. Carolina.

The following is also on the same sheet as the foregoing, written diagonally across the paper:

DEAR SISTER! Thomas Williamson has just arrived from camp. Soon after he left the army on Thursday the firing began—first of the pickets, then the artillery for 10 minutes, then the musketry for 3 hours. A complete victory over the enemy is the report. All the surgeons are ordered from the hospital to the field of battle. Eternal God confirm the glorious tidings!

If you don't believe I shall keep the plough till Monday evening. God be with you all.

(Signed)

HENRY PATTERSON.

MR. HARRISON.

NOTE to Foregoing Letters.—Richard Harrison the writer of the foregoing letter, was born March 28, 1752. He was a son of John Harrison and Sarah (Daniel) Harrison. John Harrison was of the "James River" family, of Berkeley, or "Harrison's Landing," Charles City county, Va., of whom

the most noted representatives were and are Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the two Presidents Harrison. Sarah Daniel, wife of John Harrison, was of the Vivian-Daniel family, of Middlesex county, Va. Richard Harrison was a major of North Carolina Infantry at the battle of Guilford Court House. He also commanded a regiment at the battle of Cowpens, S. C.

Anne, to whom the letter was written, wife of Richard Harrison, was a daughter of Rev. Henry Pattillo, who indorses on the letter and addresses it to "Mr. [James] Harrison." Mr. Pattillo was born in Scotland and migrated to Virginia in 1748. The tradition is that the ancestors of the family were French Huguenots, who emigrated to Scotland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The name is Spanish or Italian. Mr. Pattillo studied theology under Dr. Davies, subsequently president of Princeton College, and after his (Pattillo's) ordination became prominent in the Presbyterian Church in Virginia and North Carolina, contributing largely to its growth in those two States. He was a member of the North Carolina Committees of Safety and of the North Carolina Provincial Congress, serving on many important committees. He was chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, which reported in favor of instructing the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress to sign the Declaration of Independence.

(a) James Harrison ("my brother Jimmy") was the third son of John and Sarah (Daniel) Harrison. Richard was fourth; Isham fifth. Isham took his name from the Isham family of Virginia, from whom he was descended. James Harrison was born June 20, 1748. He married Elizabeth Hampton, sister of Cols. Wade and Henry Hampton(b) of the Revolutionary War. Wade and Henry Hampton were sons of Anthony Hampton and Elizabeth (Bissell) Hampton, who, with an infant son of James and Elizabeth Harrison, were massacred in South Carolina by Indians.

(c) Probably mother of James Harrison's wife.

WASHINGTON'S IMMERSION (see pp. 570 and 822).—The question is asked, What authority for the statement that Washington was baptized by Rev. Stephen Gano? and for answer that there was such a tradition in the Gano family, which is a *mistake*. The evidence in the Gano family is as positive as in most any historical event. They have positive evidence that Rev. John Gano baptized George Washington. He was Washington's chaplain. He died within a few miles of this place. Dr. Stephen Gano is now living and is eighty-eight years old; my wife is his daughter. His father and aunt have often told him of the fact, and various others. Rev. Stephen Gano was the next to oldest son of Rev. John Gano, and was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. His oldest son Daniel was a captain in the war of 1776, and a captain in the regular army long after the war, and was sent to Frankfort with 100 men at time of Aaron Burr and Blannerhasset disturbance. He laid out Frankfort and laid out the road from Frankfort to Cincinnati. He lived until long after the present Dr. Stephen Gano was grown. He has two sons living here, the oldest eighty and the youngest about sixty-five. Capt. Daniel Gano was with his father and

Washington, being a captain of Artillery, as his pension papers show, and knew all about the fact of his father baptizing Gen. Washington. I give this evidence merely to correct the statement that he was baptized by Rev. Stephen Gano. The writer is a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Georgetown, Ky.

S. C. LONG.

JORDAN.—Information wanted concerning William, Anna and John Jordan, of Amboy and Cranbury, N. J., 1770-1800.

COLONIAL RELICS.—An Antique Loan Exhibit, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was opened at Annapolis in March. Many rare and valuable relics of colonial times were shown. The portrait gallery contained many noted characters and famous men in history: Governor Sharpe, from White Hall, who was governor from 1751 up through the troublous times of the stamp-act riots; Nicholas Brewer, who gathered the boats together for the eventful crossing of the Delaware, when Washington captured the Hessians; Charles Robinson, born about 1750, a lineal descendant of Sir John Hawkins, who commanded the rear squadron of the British fleet in the fight with the Spanish Armada in 1588; Edward Lloyd, born 1779, and representative in Congress, governor and United States senator; Thomas McLean, LL. D., born in Delaware in 1734; Mrs. James McCubbin (Miss Martha Rolle), a noted beauty, who danced with Washington in the ball at the State House in honor of the successful termination of the Revolution; a portrait of Washington, supposed to be by Trumbull; the silver communion set, gold lined, presented to St. Anne's parish by King William of England in 1695—four pieces—made by Francis Graham; Mrs. Harry J. Hopkins displayed twelve pieces of china, of beautiful shape and design, 170 years old, that has been in her family for six generations, coming through the Greens, of Delaware; two swords, presented to Maj.-Gen. Charles L. Smith by the city of Philadelphia; one set with pearls and diamonds, and valued at \$3000, shown by Mrs. Marshall Oliver; sword of Col. J. Randall, 1781, by Mrs. Lee Randall; dagger, brought from London by John Hyde in 1680, shown by Mrs. Aug. Prosterl; ancient books, among them a Bible presented to St. Anne's Parish in 1707 by Maj.-Gen. John Hammond; china from the Chase mansion, over 100 pieces.

CUMMINGS (see page 714).—If a communication is addressed to Benjamin Eyre Valentine, Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., respecting the same, much information could be obtained, as Mr. Valentine's great-grandfather, Col. Benjamin George Eyre, *m.* January 30, 1773, Mary Cheesman, a sister of Forman Cheesman, who *m.* Ann, the daughter of John and Margaret Cummings. Forman Cheesman was associated with Col. Eyre in the ship-building business, at Kensington, Philadelphia, immediately after the American Revolution, and when Col. Eyre *d.* July 11, 1789, Mr. Cheesman succeeded him in the business, but removed to New York City. Forman Cheesman built the frigate *President*, the fastest vessel in the American navy, and supposed to be the fastest in the world. She was under the command of Commodore Stephen Decatur, and went aground off New York on January 14, 1815, and was taken by the British after a

sharp engagement, on January 18, 1815. The *President* was carried to Bermuda, and subsequently sent to England as a show. The children of Forman and Ann Cheesman were Dr. John Cummings Cheesman, of New York; Margaret, who *m.* Judge Sweet, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Ann Eliza, who *m.* Lesley Munro, a nephew of the celebrated grammarian of that name. Forman Cheesman was a brother of the brave Captain Jacob Cheesman, of the New York troops, who, on December 31, 1775, was killed with General Richard Montgomery at the storming of Quebec.

Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN EYRE.

READ.—In reply to the query in the April number of the REGISTER, concerning the ancestry of Col. John Read of Maryland and Delaware, father of George Read, the Signer, and of Col. James and Commodore Thomas Read, I offer the following data:

This form of spelling the family name (*Read*) has been used by his branch of the family ever since the Elizabethan period; previously it had been *Rede*. My kinsmen of the branches remaining in England retained the *a*, but returned to the final *e*. As our form is attached to the original petition to the King of Great Britian, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and many other State papers, we have retained it. Col. John Read was born in Dublin, January 15, 1688; the son of Henry Read, born in London, baptized June 11, 1662; the grandson of Sir Charles Read, born at one of the Read manors, Dunstew, Oxon., baptized April 22, 1622; the great-grandson of Richard Read, the Cavalier, born at Barton Court, Berks, baptized August 16, 1579, who was the brother of the second Sir Thomas Read, lord of many manors, and the son of the first Sir Thomas Read of Barton Court, who was the son of Thomas Rede, fourth in descent from Edward Rede, M. P., for Berks, 1430-1431 and 1461-1462, and for Oxon., 1450.

This will all be clearly set forth in the history of the family, which is now being prepared by the undersigned and his kinsman, the Rev. Compton Reade, rector of Kencheste, Hereford, England,

I am much interested in the brief allusion to the Great Seal of the State of Delaware in the "History of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.*

In this connection the following extract from the chapter on Col. John Read in the above-mentioned work may be of interest:

*Capt. Bellas states therein as follows: The motto of the Delaware State, "Liberty and Independence," was not added to the Great Seal of the State until more than twenty years after the above-cited date (1800), as may be readily seen by inspection of the seals of that period, although Peter Robinson, formerly secretary of State, says in a letter, dated July 4, 1816, that it was first used in that year. It would appear, however, in either case and in absence of proof to the contrary, that the Delaware Cincinnati Society has the honor of being the *originator of the State's motto*, having borne it with the insignia of the Order on their banner in the procession that took place in Wilmington, on February 22, 1800, in commemoration of General Washington's death. See Appendix K, Hist. Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, by Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. Army, 1895.

It is a curious coincidence that the garb or wheat sheaf† appears in the arms of both Delaware and Pennsylvania, two of the States with which the Reads have been largely associated; and also in the arms of Philadelphia and Albany, the cities with which the Reads have likewise been connected. The State of Wyoming, moreover, has taken the ancient motto of the family, viz., *Cedant arma togæ*.

WHITE.—Rev. Nicholas White, *b.* Middleton, Rutland co., Vt., June 8, 1786, *m.* Artimisia Cooley, *b.* Westford, Chittenden co. Vt., March 20, 1788. On September 6, 1804, had Polly, *m.* Charles P. Clarke, Ora, *m.* — Clift, and others. What was his father's name, and what relation to Peregrine White of the *Mayflower*?

CLARK.—Thomas Clark, *b.* 1752; private, Captain Samuel Ward's company; colonel, James M. Varnum's regiment, Rhode Island; served April, 1775, to December, 1776, Revolutionary War. What was his father's name, and was he related to Abraham Clark the Signer?

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—Information desired by the undersigned respecting the following:

Names of the officers and privates of the Second Associated Battalion of Pennsylvania State Militia, commanded by Col. Benjamin George Eyre, of Philada., in 1782.

Names of the officers and members of the Association known as the "Whig Association," which was formed in 1781 to prevent intercourse with Tories.

2620 W. Susquehanna ave., Phila.

FRANKLIN EYRE.

CLAYTON.—Wanted information of John Clayton, a settler of Monmouth county, East Jersey, in 1664. His wife was Elizabeth Taunt. Who were her parents?

CLOWES.—Wanted, the place and date of birth and some account of parentage and life of John Clowes, coroner of Sussex county, 1731, and Justice of the Supreme Court (appointed Nov. 2, 1764) of the three lower counties (New Castle, Kent and Sussex), annexed to the Province of Pennsylvania. He died about 1769. Also of Peter Clowes, coroner of Sussex county, 1741-44, and sheriff, 1749.

CORCORAN-RIGGS.—Having access to the autobiography of the late Mr. W. W. Corcoran, I would like to correct certain errors, which I notice in the article entitled "President Madison's Retreat," appearing in the May number.

The father of W. W. Corcoran was "Thomas" and not "Joshua," as stated.

In 1839, W. W. Corcoran, then in the brokerage business, removed to the old Bank of the Metropolis building, on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets. In 1840 he took into partnership George W. Riggs and continued the business under the firm of "Corcoran and Riggs." In 1845, "Corcoran and Riggs" purchased the old United States Bank, corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue.

† The arms borne by Col. John Read were those carried by the family from time immemorial, viz., *Gules*, a satire between four garbs, *or*.

On July 1, 1848, Mr. George W. Riggs retired from the firm, and his younger brother, Elisha, was taken in as a junior partner:

On April 1, 1854, Mr. Corcoran withdrew from the firm, and the business was continued by Mr. George W. Riggs, under the firm of "Riggs & Co.," in which name it was still in operation. Therefore the banking-house of Riggs & Co. was not established by Elisha Riggs.

I doubt that the neighborhood of Brookeville, Md., was ever the residence of W. W. Corcoran's father, as stated in the article, as no mention is made of that fact in the sketch of Thomas Corcoran's life.

THOMAS N. WOOD,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenant U. S. Marines.

BRECKINRIDGE.—Information is desired concerning the ancestry and other matters pertaining to the life of James Breckinridge, who settled in Culbertson's Row, Franklin county, Penna., prior to 1750. Communicate with this periodical or John G. Orr, Harrisburg, Penna.

NAYLOR.—Information of the ancestors in Pennsylvania of William Naylor, who emigrated to Hampshire county, West Virginia, in 1812—brother-in-law of Thomas Wilson, member of Congress from Erie district, in 1816. Any descendants of Thomas Wilson will please communicate with Mrs. Ann S. Green, of Culpeper, Va., who is a granddaughter of this William Naylor, above mentioned.

MAGRUDER.—Information desired relative to the ancestry of John Bowie Magruder, who removed to Virginia, from Montgomery county, Md., about 1780. He was an only son, had three sisters, and married Sarah Jones, daughter of Ed. Jones, of Frederick county, Maryland.

WILSON.—Particulars *in re* George Wilson, of Westmoreland county, Pa., of Revolutionary fame; his antecedents in Virginia, and his descendants in Fayette county, Pa., Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and Illinois. He named the township, Springhill (now New Geneva, Fayette county, Pa.), from his native place in Virginia. Alexander Wilson, a descendant, *b.* 1794; *m.* in 1818 a Miss Crosby, and removed to Bellfontain, Ohio, and in 1864 to Illinois. He had brothers, Thomas and Robert. Alexander Wilson, of Morgantown, West Virginia, who married about 1810, Margaret Falconer, or Faulkner, somewhere in Prince George's county, Md., was also probably of this family. Is it especially desirable to obtain a record of this marriage. The late U. S. Senator James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, Ia., was of this last-named family.

ROBINSON.—Who was Andrew Robinson, said to be living in the Province of Pennsylvania early in 1700? Was he not the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who signed himself Andrew *Robeson*?

BOOK NEWS.

OWING to the increasing demand developed by the forming of societies of descendants of soldiers of the Revolutionary War all over the Union, there is a constant inquiry for books and papers relating to that period, and especially for lists of soldiers of the war. Among the standard books of reference on this subject for many years has been Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War,"* and it is with pleasure that we announce the recent appearance of a third edition of this work. In part, originally, it was printed as a guide to obtaining a Revolutionary War pension, by Mr. Saffell, agent for Revolutionary claims, but since all such pensioners have passed away the book, after many years, has again come into use because of its other contents. It contains the rosters of many of the New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia regiments in the service in different years, and notes on the services of many officers, besides lists of American prisoners and much correspondence of distinguished officers of the war, showing the different locations and movements of the army; also lists of officers who received pensions and land warrants. It is a book of great value to those seeking to establish a claim to membership in a patriotic-hereditary society, as well as to writers on American historical matters.

THE Directors of the "Old South Studies in History," Old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass., ask the attention of students of American history to the "Old South Leaflets." These leaflets are reprints of important original American historical papers, accompanied by useful historical and bibliographical notes. They are edited by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, and consist, on an average, of sixteen pages, and are sold at the low price of five cents a copy. "The Old South Work," founded by Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Boston, and still sustained by provision of her will, is a work for the education of the people in American history. The aim is to bring valuable historical documents, often not easily accessible, within easy reach of everybody. It is hoped that they may meet the needs of the societies of men and women now being organized in so many places for historical studies. There are at present fifty-five leaflets in the series, and others rapidly follow.

UNLESS considerably more money shall be received before July, this is the last year of Henry F. Waters' "Genealogical Gleanings in England," published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." Subscriptions of any amount may be sent to John W. Dean, Editor, 18 Somerset street, Boston.

AMONG the most valuable records relating to the early history of Virginia, and therefore of America, are the "Minutes of the London Company," extending from 1619 to the dissolution of the company in 1624. These Minutes give a complete account of the proceedings and transactions

* "Records of the Revolutionary War," etc., etc., by W. T. R. Saffell. Third edition, 1894. For sale by Charles C. Saffell, 224 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

of the Quarter Courts with reference to the colony, and form a most important part of its history. Only two complete copies of these Minutes are known to be in existence. One is preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington; the other is now in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society. Abstracts of about two-thirds of these Minutes, made by the late Conway Robinson, Esq., were some years ago published by the Virginia Historical Society under the title of "Abstracts of Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London," in two volumes. The advisability of publishing the Minutes entire has recently been considered by the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society. As the cost of the publication is at present beyond the means of the Society, it was decided to publish the Minutes if a sufficient number of subscribers, at \$1.50, to the volume to be issued could be secured in order to ensure the Society against loss. Address Philip A. Bruce, Corresponding Secretary, 707 East Franklin street, Richmond, Va.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA wish to have extracts made from the "Journal of the Commissioners of Plantations and Trade" and of a portion of its correspondence now deposited in the Public Record Office, London, the official depository of British Archives. To do this it will be necessary to raise by subscription about \$2000 a year for five years, and for this object subscriptions for any amount will be gladly received, and such subscriptions can be terminated at any time the subscriber may see fit, and are not binding on his estate. The "Board of Commissioners of Plantations and Trade" was first established in 1660, and continued its work down to the close of the American Revolution. To this body everything of importance affecting the relations of the colonies and the mother country was referred, and its action, in many cases, was final. It will thus be seen that it is impossible to gain an intelligent understanding of the history of our colonial period without consulting this vast collection. Partial extracts from it have been made by order of the States of New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina, so far as they relate to their own colonial history, and are printed in their archives. Mr. Bancroft also obtained some extracts of a more general character to aid him in writing his history. No attempt, however, has yet been made to copy the Journals, so far as they relate to the colonies, which the late Noel Sainsbury, for many years the chief officer of the Public Record Office, considered the most valuable portion of the series, as they form an index to the whole. These are the invaluable documents which it is now proposed to copy, together with such other papers in the collection as relate to Pennsylvania and Delaware.

As the "Journals of the Board of Plantations and Trade" relate to all the colonies and to the West Indies, and no copy of them exists on this side of the Atlantic, the one the Pennsylvania Historical Society proposes to make cannot fail to attract the attention of students from all parts of the country.

If such an enterprise can be successfully carried out, it will prove one of the most important undertakings which has been attempted for years in the department of American history. Address Charles J. Stillé, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF JUDGE JOEL BARLOW SUTHERLAND, the first president of the Society of the War of 1812, with portrait, is an interesting contribution to biographical history, written by Brig.-Gen. Charles Sutherland, a son of Judge Sutherland.

A VALUABLE contribution to our "tombstone evidence" for genealogists is the 100-page book of "Inscriptions from the Old Cemetery in Groveland, Mass." (formerly East Bradford), illustrated, copied and published by Dr. Louis A. Woodbury, Groveland, Mass. Price, \$1.00.

THE discourse delivered by the Rev. Joseph Webb, First Church of Christ, Fairfield, Conn., on the death of "The Pious and Worthy Magistrate, Major Nathan Gold," March 4, 1694, and a sermon by Rev. Frank S. Child, on the same text and theme, in the same church two centuries later, have been privately printed by L. C. Childs & Son, Utica, N. Y.

THE SONGS OF FRANCE, FROM NAPOLEON I. TO LOUIS PHILIPPE, written by Pierre Jean de Béranger, under the title "Les Chansons de Béranger," have been translated by Margaret Tatnall Canby and Virginia Roberts Bowers, with introductory text, and published by George W. Jacobs & Co., 103 S. Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.

THE DIARY OF ANNA GREEN WINSLOW, a Boston school-girl of 1771, edited by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, was a happy thought of Mrs. Earle, who handled the material furnished by the diary in her usual graceful and thoughtful and painstaking manner, and brightened the text with miniatures of people mentioned and pictures of historic value of subjects touched, and in her Foreword tells and preserves much of interest about the schoolmiss, Anna, and her people—"good stock in all lines of descent."

THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, of Wilkes-barre, Pa., has recently issued in book form the Acts of Congress for the Defense of the Wyoming Valley, 1776-78, and the petitions of the sufferers by the massacre for congressional aid, with the affidavits of the survivors of the massacre in 1839, and other kindred literature of the massacre.

THE HISTORY OF THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI has been compiled by Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, Philadelphia. It will be published by authority of the Delaware Historical Society, and will contain a history of the Delaware Cincinnati from its organization in 1783 to the present time; a brief history of the Delaware Line in the Revolution; Rolls of Regimental Officers at different periods, with sketches of personal and military services of each, and Orations by members of the Society. Illustrated with numerous rare portraits and autographs of original members, also buildings and articles of historic interest.

THE library of biographies of distinguished military heroes of America, which the Appletons have been publishing for a year or two, has been written by men whom they suppose to be the best able and equipped for the task, and who exhausted every source of information, private and

official, to make their works complete and accurate. Generally, these biographies have been pronounced truthful, comprehensive and intelligent records of facts, and valuable contributions to our literature. The latest of their "Great Commanders" series is the biography of Gen. "Phil" Sheridan, by the late Gen. Davies.* It says he was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. Probably this assertion of so carefully a compiled biography of Gen. Sheridan ought to set at rest the place of his birth. But does it? The entire press of the United States and all the nearest living relatives of Sheridan took part in a debate in February, 1888, on the place of his birth. This was when he was mentioned as a candidate for nomination as President of the United States. Like Homer, he had many places of nativity assigned to him. Massachusetts, New York and Ohio claimed him. In 1848 he was registered at West Point Military Academy as born in Ohio. Collom's "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy" assigned Sheridan to Ohio. Year after year the *Army Register* said Sheridan was "born in Ohio;" and, finally, in an interview with his mother, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, February 16, 1888, printed in the *New York Herald*, she said: "He was born in Somerset, Ohio, on the 6th day of March, 1831. We had lived in Somerset a little over a year before Phil was born, coming here the latter part of 1829." Yet, to all this evidence is the off-set supplied by Sheridan himself in his autobiography, which Gen. Davies followed. Referring to his parents, he said: "Before leaving Ireland they had two children, and on the 6th of March, 1831, the year after their arrival in this country, I was born in Albany, New York." And in an autograph letter to Gen. Badeau, when the latter was preparing a magazine article, giving a sketch of Sheridan's career, he declared he was born in Ohio, and subsequently referred to this statement as being correct. On the other hand, in interviews with uncles and cousins of Sheridan, printed in the *New York Herald*, February, 1888, they stated with much positiveness of detail, reminiscences and references, that he was born in the parish of Killinkere, County Cavan, Ireland, although they were well aware that if such was the fact Gen. Sheridan could not be President of the United States. O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" also gives Sheridan's birthplace as County Cavan, Ireland.

ONE of the handsomest of the patriotic society publications is the "Year-Book (1895) of the Society of Colonial Wars," from the press of James Pott & Co., New York City. It contains the lists of all the members and officers of each of the State societies, and the ancestors and their services through whom they derive membership. It is illustrated with portraits, the flag in colors, seals and insignia of the Society.

"THE ANNUAL REGISTER (1895) of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution," has been received. It is very full of information about the members and their Revolutionary sires.

* "General Sheridan." By Gen. Henry E. Davies. With portrait and maps. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1895.



AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

Vol. 2

JULY, 1895.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25.*



Pursuant to a formal invitation from the National Congress through President Monroe to visit the United States, General Lafayette, after declining to be transported in a line of battle ship, left Paris July 11, and took passage privately in the American merchant ship *Cadmus*, Captain Allyn, at Havre, Tuesday, July 13, 1824. He was accompanied only by his son, George Washington

Lafayette, and his secretary, M. Auguste Levasseur, and Bastien, a valet. Their only fellow-passengers were Mr. King, July 13. of Augusta, Ga., and three other young Americans whose names have not been recorded. The voyage across was uneventful.

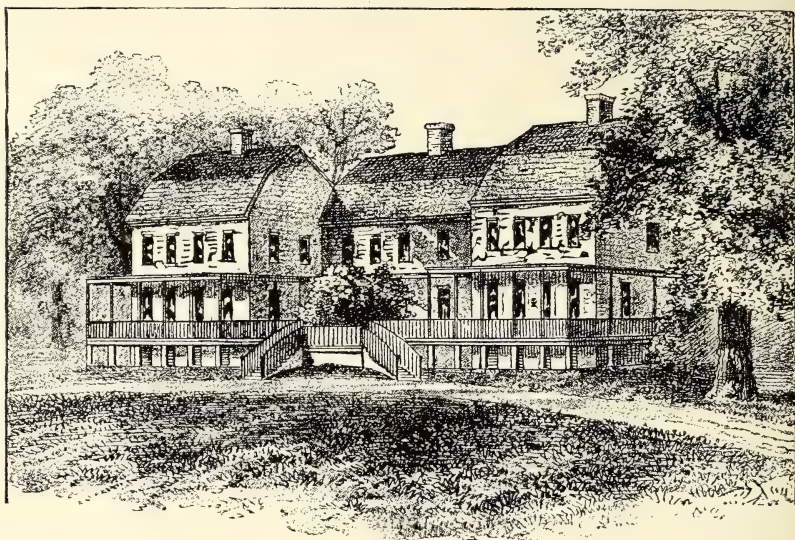
Early in the morning of Aug. 15. August 15, the *Cadmus* sighted Staten Island and a pilot came aboard. The ship was soon surrounded by little boats and shortly information of Lafayette's arrival off Quarantine was conveyed to Fort Lafayette, whose guns conveyed the news to the city. A deputation from the city, with which was the son of Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins, came up on a steamboat,



GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE.

* Beginning with this number we will give an illustrated account of the entire tour of General Lafayette in the United States in 1824-25, compiled from contemporaneous accounts and reminiscences sent to us by members of the patriotic-hereditary societies all along the routes traveled by "the Nation's Guest." We will be pleased to receive from our readers interesting sketches bearing on this subject and pictures of people who took part in Lafayette's entertainment.

and at Mr. Tompkins' invitation Lafayette landed on Staten Island and repaired to the residence of the Vice-President, where he remained till Monday morning. Many distinguished citizens called on Sunday to pay their respects privately to the nation's guest, and particularly the committee from the Society of the Cincinnati, appointed at a general meeting of the New York State Society, July 5, 1824, when the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed :

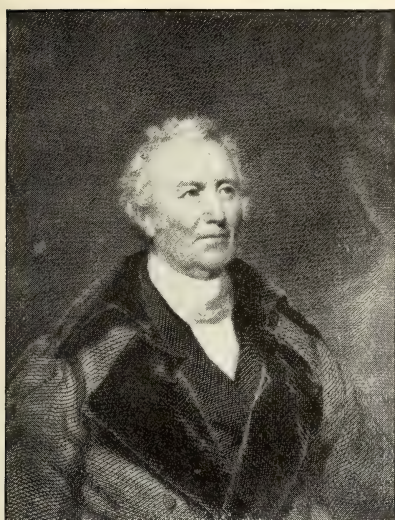


TOMPKINS MANSION, STATEN ISLAND.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in accordance with the sentiments of the nation, have invited General Lafayette to visit the United States ; and it having been represented that the General has accepted the invitation, and will shortly visit this city, the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, his associates in arms, the witnesses of the distinguished and valuable services rendered to this country by General Lafayette, during that arduous struggle which terminated in the independence of the United States, are desirous to render him the highest honors ; therefore,

Resolved, That General Morgan Lewis, Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonel John Trumbull, Colonel Marinus Willet, and Major Nicholas Fish, be a committee to wait upon General Lafayette upon his arrival, to assure him of the respect and esteem which is entertained for him by the members of this Society, and generally to adopt such measures as, in the opinion of the committee, may conduce to his distinguished reception, and render his visit to this country satisfactory.

On the following day he was conducted to the city
 Aug. 16. amidst every demonstration of joy that a grateful people could bestow. The committee having chartered the steamship



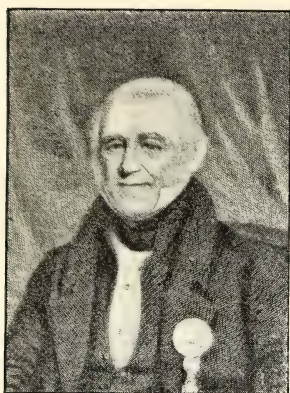
COLONEL TRUMBULL.

Robert Fulton and the steam-boats *Chancellor Livingston*, *Oliver Ellsworth*, *Henry Eckford*, *Connecticut*, *Bellona*, *Olive Branch*, *Nautilus*, etc. They were all superbly dressed with flags and streamers of every nation, and directed to meet and form an aquatic escort between the south part of the Battery and Governor's Island, and thence proceed in order to Staten Island. The squadron, bearing six thousand New Yorkers, took its course towards Staten Island. At 1 o'clock the fleet arrived

at Staten Island, and in a few minutes a landau was seen approaching the hotel, near the ferry. The General, the Vice-President and ex-Governor Ogden, of New Jersey, having alighted, a procession was formed, and the venerable stranger, supported by these gentlemen, followed by all the officers of the Island and a crowd of citizens, passing through a triumphal arch, the first of hundreds, round which were tastefully entwined the French and American colors. He was here met by the committee of the New York Common Council and General Jacob Morton, who conducted him on board the *Chancellor Livingston*. On entering this vessel the marines paid him military honors and the guns of Fort Lafayette saluted him. He was now introduced to the committees from the New



VICE-PRESIDENT TOMPKINS.



GENERAL LEWIS.

Colonel Marinus eighty-fifth year, Van Cortlandt, son, and other worthies. He remembered them union of a long-

After the bracing and con- over, Lafayette side of Colonel young again and battles over.

member," said he, "at the battle of Monmouth, I was a volunteer aid to General Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad." "Aye, aye; I remember well," replied Lafayette. "And on the Mohawk, I sent you fifty Indians, and you wrote me that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British Horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another." No person who witnessed this interview ever forgot it.

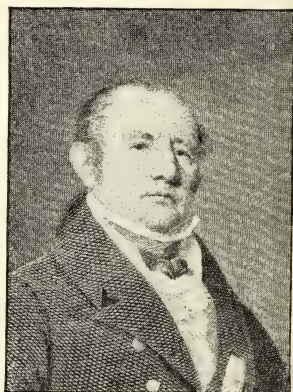


MAJOR FISH.

York associations, and the general officers of the militia, and many old companions-in-arms. The West Point band all this time was playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," Gretry's "*On peut on etre mieux qu'ac se'in de sa famille*," "Hail Columbia," and the "Marseillaise." The steamship now fired a salute, and the whole squadron got under way for the city.

Decidedly the most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions-in-arms: Col-

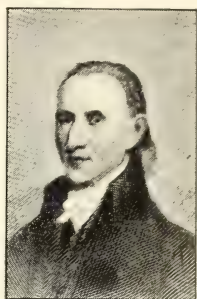
Willet, in his General Philip General Clark- Revolutionary knew and re- all. It was a re- separated family. ceremony of em- gratulations was sat down along- Willet, who grew fought all his "Do you re-



GOVERNOR OGDEN.

Lafayette landed at 2 o'clock amidst the cheers and acclamations of 30,000 people, who filled the Castle, Battery and surrounding grounds within sight, and a major-general's salute from the Artillery, commanded by Colonel Arcularius.

After partaking of some refreshment, a procession of troops and civilians escorted the General to the City Hall, the Lafayette Guards acting as a guard of honor. The General rode uncovered in an open carriage



COLONEL WILLET.

drawn by four white horses, and received the shouts and the congratulations of the thousands of freemen, with tears and smiles, which bespoke how deeply he felt the pride and glory of the occasion. All the houses along the route were gayly decorated and flowers were showered into the General's carriage from all sides.



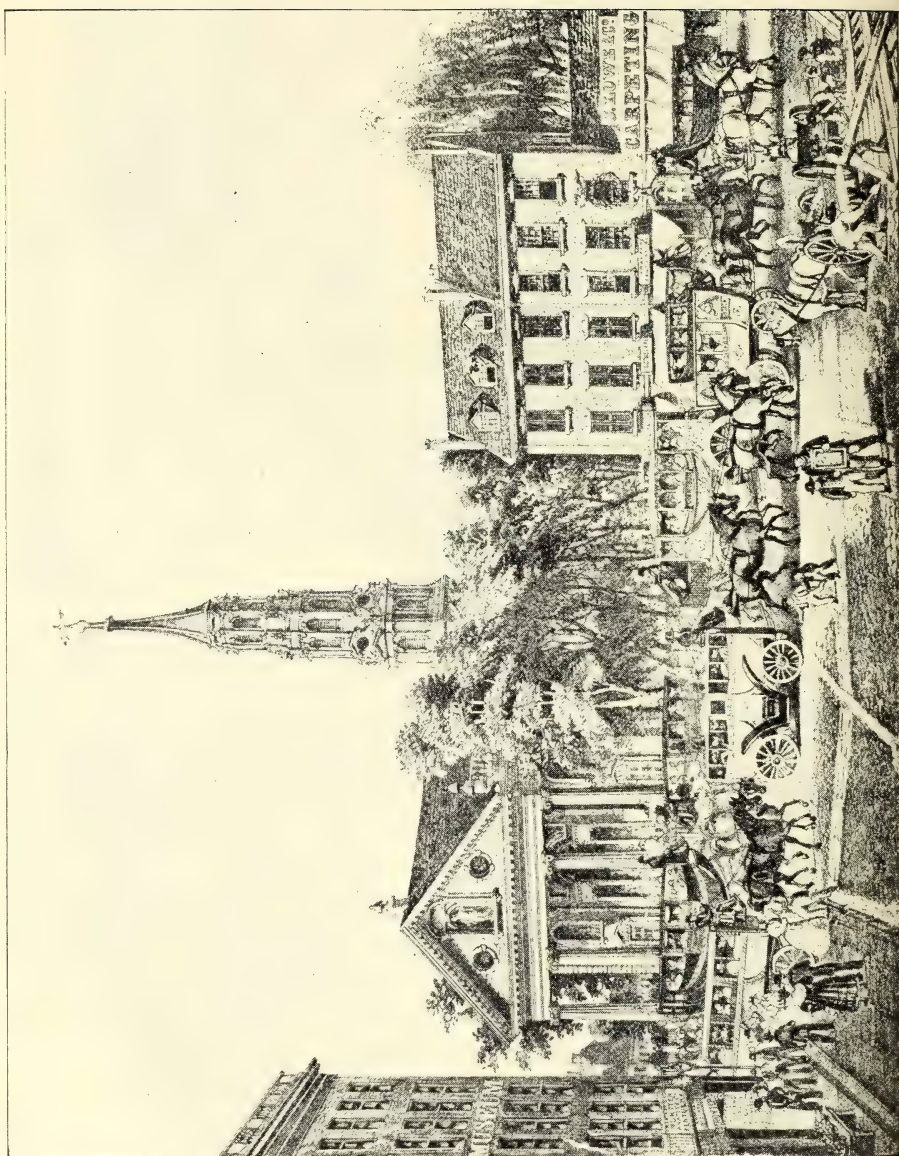
COL. VAN CORTLANDT.

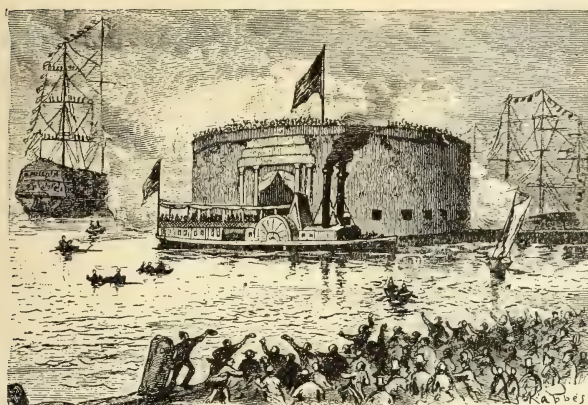
After the General's arrival at the City Hall, on being presented to the corporation, who were assembled there, the mayor, William Paulding, addressed him, and the General replied:—

Sir : While I am so affectionately received by the citizens of New York, and their worthy representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence ; the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions, no more to be found on this land ; the pleasure to recognize those who have survived ; this immense concourse of a free republican population, who so kindly welcome me ; the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the national navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest time, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life ; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted sons of America. I am proud also to add, that, upwards of forty



GENERAL MORTON.





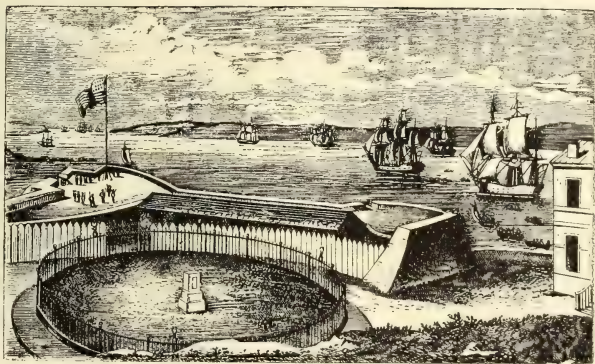
LAFAYETTE LANDING IN NEW YORK.

years ago, I have been particularly honored with the freedom of this city. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion and respect.

Then followed a review of the troops commanded by General James Benedict, after which was a public reception till 5 o'clock, when the General was escorted to his headquarters at the City Hotel, and in the evening he attended a dinner by the civil and military authorities.

Aug. 17. On Tuesday, agreeably to the arrangements, the General repaired, at 12 o'clock, to the Governor's chamber in the City Hall, where he was occupied until 3 o'clock in receiving the heart-felt congratulations of the citizens on his safe arrival.

Aug. 18. On Wednesday the General visited the navy yard, in compliance with an invitation from Captain Rogers, commandant, and Captain Chauncey. He was conducted on board of the new steam frigate *Franklin*, and the *Washington*, 74, where refreshments were served, after which



THE BATTERY, NEW YORK CITY.



CAPTAIN ROGERS.

he took a rapid survey of the ship *Savannah* and others then building. On returning from the navy yard the General repaired to his room at the City Hall, where he was waited upon by the clergy of the city, the officers of the militia, by several societies, by a number of individual citizens, and by strangers, who continued to flock to the city for the purpose of obtaining a sight of the man they so highly esteemed.

The Historical Society, at an extra session, had unanimously elected General Lafayette and his son honorary members, and Wednesday afternoon they were conducted to the halls of the Society by Colonel Van Cortlandt and Dr. S. L. Mitchell, where they were presented with their diplomas, accompanied by an address from Dr. Hosack, president of the Society. The balance of the day was occupied in receiving delegations from New England and attending a dinner given at the City Hotel.

At a meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, held at Washington Hall, Major Leonard Bleecker was appointed master of ceremonies and Captain William Walter Morris, standard bearer, when the Society with its sergeant-at arms, Bryan Rossiter, in full Continental uniform,



CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY.

proceeded in a body and called on Lafayette, and gave him an invitation to dine with it on September 6th, which he cordially accepted.*

Aug. 19. On Thursday morning he received

delegations bearing invitations, from Baltimore and Philadelphia and places up the Hudson, and in the afternoon a society of several hundred Frenchmen, President Monneron, waited on him in a body. After which

the General witnessed a parade by the Fire Department. Upon all these occasions many addresses were delivered.

Aug. 20. On Friday morning, at an early hour, New York again presented a scene of bustle and activity, preparatory to the departure of General Lafayette and suite for New England. The escort paraded at 7 o'clock, and repaired to the lodgings of the General, at the City Hotel, whence, at 8 o'clock, Lafayette, the committee appointed by the corporation to accompany him to Boston, and the whole cavalcade, commanded by General Prosper M. Wetmore, moved up Broadway to Bond street, and thence up Third avenue. The streets were thronged with people, and the General, who rode uncovered, repeatedly returned their expressions of kindness and attachment by bowing.

Aug. 20. General Lafayette, accompanied by a great number of citizens on horseback and in carriages, who went with him as far as New Rochelle, and three members of the Corporation of New York City appointed to be with him till he returned to the city, who attended to the relays and to paying his expenses to Boston, arrived at Harlem about half-past 9 o'clock, and stopped for half hour at the hotel on the bridge. As he approached a salute was fired, and he was greeted by loud cheers



DR. MITCHELL.

* Communicated by John Schuyler, Esq., of New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

on all sides from the inhabitants of Harlem, who were assembled to welcome him. The General walked over the bridge, accompanied by the Committee: he paused for some minutes under a tree on the other side, and received the congratulations of the residents of Morrissania, among whom were several ladies on horseback, who paid their respects with grace and feeling to the hero. The General was met at Harlem by a deputation from New Rochelle, who presented him with an address and joined the escort on their taking up the line of march from Harlem. Every cottage and farmhouse, near enough to the road for its



GENERAL CLARKSON.

inhabitants to be apprized of his near approach, was emptied of its inmates, who lined the wayside and bowed with respect and gratitude. The farmers, leaving their tasks at the cry "the General is coming," rushed to the roadside waving their hats with enthusiasm, and gave vent to their feelings in huzzas. At West Farms, West Chester and East Chester, the inhabitants were assembled; and the waving of handkerchiefs and scarfs amidst the most

animated plaudits and cheering, and booming of cannon, gave the General a heart-felt assurance of welcome.

Every village had its triumphal arch, upon which were inscribed the names Washington and Lafayette, or the dates of the battles of Yorktown and Brandywine.

When he arrived at New Rochelle, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The balcony and roof of the post-office, and of

Captain Peler's hotel, on the opposite side of Main street (where Robinson's drug store now stands) at which house the General had refreshments, were filled with ladies. The shouts of the people, the roaring of the cannon, the merry peal of the bells, a New York band of music, the eager, yet respectful anxiety of the people to shake him by the hand, and bid him welcome, must

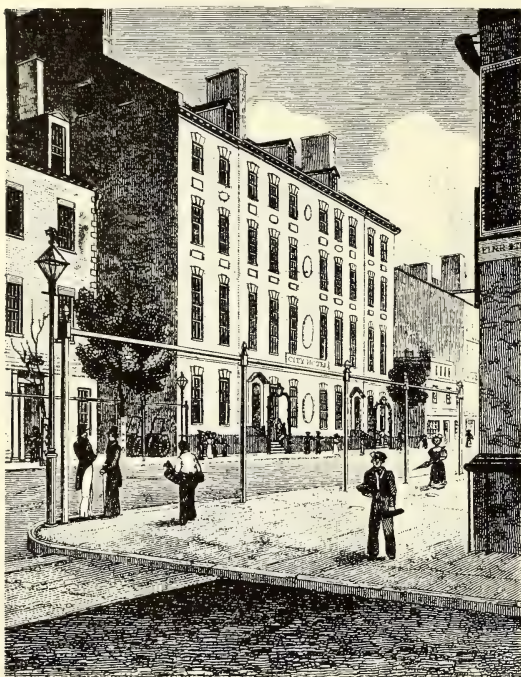


DR. HOSACK.

have made as gratifying an impression on the mind of the General, as any reception which had gone before. Here, more than one old "seventy-sixer," who "fought and bled in freedom's cause," came to visit their fellow-soldier. "Do you remember, General," said one, "who began the attack at Brandywine?" "Aha! Yes—it was Maxwell, with the Jersey

troops." "So it was," replied the delighted interrogator; "I was with his brigade." A warm clasp of the hand was all the utterance to feelings which were meet reward for a life spent in the cause of liberty.

At Mamaroneck the General was received with the same enthusiastic welcome. A salute was fired by the inhabitants, the bells were rung, and a band of music played national airs.



CITY HOTEL.

At Rye the General, his suite, and the Committee, dined together at Penfield's Hotel. On stopping at Mr. Moreman's, at Sawpits, three miles beyond, to take a glass of wine, he was received by a large party of gentlemen on horseback, from that village, White Plains and the neighborhood, and several excellent bands of music. Two masts were erected here, one on each side of the road, bearing a red and a white pendant, and displaying the name of "La Fayette" over the road. The whole was handsomely decorated with evergreens. Having shaken hands with hundreds, young and old, and received their greetings, he passed on to Byram Bridge, the line of the State of New York, where the General was met by the Connecticut Troop of Horse, commanded by Major Huggins. C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

Wrent Mis Leger

In y Year 1703

In the account with John Scott & W^m Glencross, of New York, there are several credits of wampum: "by Edw. Farmar for wampum, £16.17.6," "by John Orton for Wampum, £4.4.4."

The account of Isaac Norris is carried over to the next ledger, showing he was owing Trent in April, 1709, £656.18.7.

The account of "Steven Stapler y^e Butchor" ran through 1707-1709 and in this time Trent paid him only £8.3.1 in cash, all other payments being in kind, *i. e.*, merchandise.

Alexander Arbuthart, a description of whose tombstone is printed on p. 20, vol. I, Pub. of Genealogical Soc. of Pa., is credited with £41 for cordage, Mar 5, 1705-6, and charged with a "pce of musling," £15. He had a running account amounting to over £100, of which a balance of £6.10 was carried to Ledger D. He had dealing with Clement Plumsteade and Isaac Norris as they paid sometimes on his account.

Dorathy Hobdrast is charged, March 12, 1707-8, with £3.10 paid to order of Jane Parker and credited with same amount "By expense for her Husband's wayadges,"—in Trent's writing. Jane Parker was a customer of Trent.

Moses Jones' account was one of peltry.

Elizabeth Bostell's account was in general merchandise sold for her "at Hamorton" Barbadoes, Burlington. She was a prompt payer in cash and peltry.

"James and Hercules Coutts—their acco^t," was also a large one and was balanced 1707-8, Mar. 9. They were interested in

"voyages," and 8ber 29, 1707, were charged 15 shillings for "burying cloth" and $\frac{1}{4}$ cask of wine.

Thomas England had also a large account with Trent.

"Rowloph Dehaes" had an account of upwards of £1000, 1703-1707—for "powder and shott and skinns." Some of the names of people appearing in his account with whom Trent did not have dealings:—Eliaz. Darbee, Samuel Vans, R. Parker, Hen. Williams, R. Parrott, L. Loftus, Dirk Vand^r heyden. The account was not closed April 20, 1709 when it was transferred to Ledger F.

William Bevin's account is credited with "by expense for shoes," amounting to £89.7.1 in two years. He was charged with sundries and shoe thread. He died before March 21, 1706-7 when an account was opened with his widow, Mary Bevin, she being charged then with 6 gallons of rum.

The account of Edward Shippen, Jr., opened 1703, Mar. 25, with a debit of £11.12.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ for "stock," which was paid (£12.5.7) by his father, June 10, and the next day Edward, Jr., is charged, "expense for $\frac{1}{3}$ for mending y^e scales and making y^e chaines &c.," £1.12.4. Other charges are made up of horses, cattle and wines and "a noate under his own hand to pay" for £14.10, which Trent bought from Susanna Harwood, March 27, 1705-6. He bought wine, £100, and April 20, 1709, was credited with wine, £26.8, returned, leaving a balance of £81.15.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ carried to Ledger D. Other accounts carried to Ledger D: Christopher Tibthorpe, £3.8; Gabriel Wilkinson, £32.15.8; Abraham Bickley, £18.19.4; William Royall £19.16; Isaac Meriott £35.18; Wessell Allrich £18; John Jones, of Mentany, £1.12; Joseph Browne, £27.14.7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Gilbert Wood, £239.6.1, on a total charge of £821.16.8 $\frac{1}{2}$; John Crapp, £4.14. on a total charge of £897.

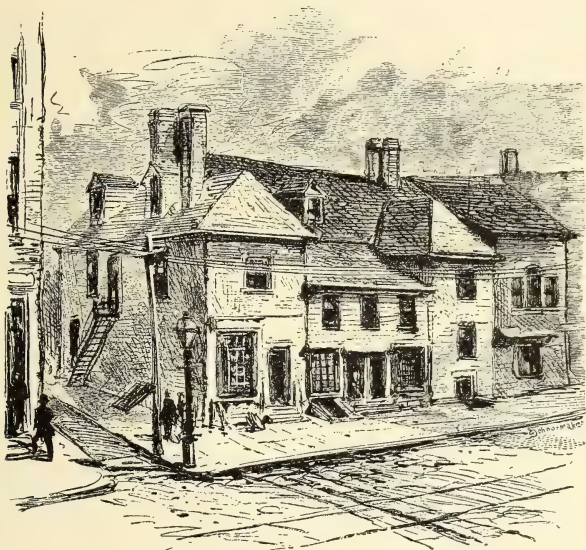
Anthony Morris had an account of £239 for merchandise in four years, but always paid by "orders" on others and had a balance of £19 carried to Ledger F.

The account of "Voyadge to London," 1703-1706, is not added up, but is a short one with total on debit side of about £8280, and on credit of only one entry of £840.

The account of "Voyadge to Barbados for sundrys" is still open and unbalanced and unadded. The consignees were George McKenzie, Theo. Lord and W^m Lanning. The account is

charged with about £5000, 1703-1705, and credited with only two entries of £4 and £14 for "duty on tobacco."

"Mannor of William Stadt"—1706, is charged with cash £3, but without a credit.



JUDGE TRENT'S PHILADELPHIA RESIDENCE BEFORE DEMOLISHED IN 1868.

The joint account of John Crapp and William Allen is charged in March, 1703 with £320, but was not closed till April, 1705.

Thomas Howell's account was for goods from Barbadoes and paid by bills of exchange in one, three and five sets on Thomas Coutts and John Norton.

Prudence West, 1703, and "widdow Revarde," 1707, are charged with merchandise, and in 1709 Trent, not finding the accounts closed, closed them himself "By expense omitted to credit," but making no entry in expense account.

Dr. Tankasly was paid £5.13. in 1707.

George Ball's account, 1706, was one of salt, as were also those of John Hart, of Maryland, and Thomas Gibbs.

William Mennington & Gauin Stevenson were partners in 1706 in buying goods of Trent to £1037.

"Thomas Shelley y^e cooper" died before April 1708, according to his account.

William Fishburn's account for sundries, April 20, 1709, stood Dr, "Pensilvania money" £1,404.2.8½ (£ sterling 1002.15.1), Cr, £ sterling 620.18.9

William Allen and John Vanleir were partners in a £1400 venture, Aug. 1705, buying their goods from Trent.

"Thomas Miller y^e Butchers acco^t," £30, was paid by "John Thomas y^e taylor," Nov. 1707.

In "voyages to Maryland" goods were consigned to—Walker, and B. Skinner.

Richard Burk and W^m Harris, of Harly (or Farlo) Creek, Md., and "Capt. Nath. Hynson, of Christ. Riv. Mdry^d," were customers of Trent.

William Fishburne, who was often concerned with Thomas Graham in "voyages," was charged with £40 for a negro woman and £3 freight on her when she was sent to Mrs. Fearnot Lewis, of Barbadoes.

1707, July 11, Trent charged Richard Roades with £32 17 for a "morgadge" paid Jacob Regneir, which amount was afterwards credited by a counter charge to the account of "Theadorous Lord." All Trent's transactions with Regneir related to accounts of other people. In August 1708, he is charged with £54 paid to James Logan and £12 "To voyage to Newfoundland in company with James Metcalf for so much of Part of y^e Newfoundland Bonds put into."

Miles Horster is charged November 1, 1705, with £1.4 for "ffreight of his Indian man," a credit on his account is for £35 "acco^t of negroes."

Thomas Coates' account runs through several years and into thousands of pounds. He is charged with goods, dry and wet, from Barbadoes, London, Boston and Milford. His account was settled in full April 12, 1706.

In the "Voyadge to Boston" goods were consigned to S. Harrison, Ste. Codman and Mr. John Borland.

The account of Gyles Shelley, of New York, was one of £150, one entry—"To Alexander Paxton" and "by John Ffrog."

Silvester Garland's account was a long one of sundries credited by Peltry to upwards of £2000.

Judge Mumpston is charged with cash £45 in 1706-7 which was paid by charges to the accounts of Samuel Perres and John Scott.

Very little cash changed hands. In many cases parties are charged with parts of the accounts of others and settled by orders on other parties, as: Nathaniel Poole was charged with £5.10, a credit on the account of Martha Dummer; and the account was balanced by charge of like amount to his brother William Poole's account.

James Logan's account was very large £165 charge being brought over from Ledger B, March 25, 1703. He was a partner in many "voyages" and in a running account for sundries amounting to £2900 he paid only about £25 cash—his credits being orders on Trent's other customers, which proves the stringency of the money market.

Samuel Carpenter's account was about the same as Logan's, though his credits were more in bread and flour than in "orders."

Jasper Yeates' account was larger than either Logan's or Carpenter's. On May 26, 1703, he was charged with £2100 which appears as a credit on Col. Quarry's account. June 12 same year he is credited with £6 cash paid by Col. Quarry for Upland Church.

The account of Hermanus Atdrykes is one of peltry and skins; that of John Thomas of cattle and salt with credits of wood; that of Thomas Shelley, cooper, in casks.

Emanuel Dawson was credited for work he did at y^e plantation.

John Sener's account was in June 1707. He was charged with cash 19 shilling, 3 pence, unpaid. Trent's bookkeeper entered this first on the credit side, and, as he always did when he made mistakes of the kind, wrote "(rong posted see p. contra)."

In the voyages to London Thomas Coutts was the consignee in 1703-1705, and in those to Barbadoes goods were consigned to Theo. Lord, W^m. Lanning, G. McKenzie and L. Haig.

Joseph White was "of Borlington" "Xber 14-1704."

Joseph Rolfe and Thomas Norton were attorneys for John Norton, of London, 1710.

April 20-1709 Richard Anthony was charged £85 for interest on John Cropp's mortgage.

In "Voyage to Ffyall," 1704, per *Society*, Samuel Perris (Perry) was interested $\frac{1}{4}$.

Grimstone Boud's account is opened, Mar 25-1703, with balance brought from Ledger B, £11.14 and is closed by balance £175.12 7, carried to Ledger D, April 1709. His account is all for pipes of wine at £25 per pipe, amounting to £332.

In April 1709 Richard Anthony is charged with one half of the sloop *Richard and Sarah*, Thomas Jacobs, Com^{dr}, £524.18.3½ and James Logan for Insurance of £50 to Barbadoes £8.15; "Contra. By goods from Barbadoes £315.6 10. By Profit and Loss to Bal. £218.6.5."

In March 1703, "on a voyage to New York," James and Hercules Coutts are charged with stock £10.4.5.

Thomas Harriss, in 1703, often borrowed several pounds from Trent and paid him always in peltry, and owed him a balance of £22.15.1 which was carried to Ledger D.

Col. Quarry's account starts off, 1703, May 26, with an indebtedness of £2.908 for "Sundrys," and from then till 8ber 1706 he did not increase it much, but the transactions show him to have been interested in ventures to and from Barbadoes with Trent and Logan, in sales of bread, pork and flour, and that Jasper Yeates paid Trent £2.100, in April 1704, on Quarry's account which Col. Coxe balanced with a payment, 1704, 7ber, of £10.15.8.

"Doctor Cox," or Col. Daniel Coxe's account starts, March 25, 1703, with a loan of £10.3.4, which was paid Trent by Samuel Carpenter, 7ber 17, 1703. He, too, speculated in bread and flour and owed Trent £105 balance when the account was carried to next Ledger. Among the charges to him, in Trent's own writing, are, in 1708, "To Cash paid his wife £3.4." "To 3½ y^{rds} stuff, 10.6;" Feb. 9, 1708-9, he was charged £137.13.6½ for "household goods," and two $\frac{1}{4}$ casks of wine and a pair of blankets bought from Isaac Norris and a $\frac{2}{3}$ interest in a horse. He never paid any cash on his account; always partly liquidating it with wheat and flour which he got from Enoch & Joshua Andrews and Alex. Lockart.

"George Willis, of Bourlington," from July 11, 1706, to June 1708, is charged with £153 for 6 pipes of wine, and £4.13 for 15 gallons brandy.

Joshua Carpenter's account was a large one 1703-1706, dealing in "merchandize," sugar, salt, wines, "hyale," white lead, &c.

"The widdow Lampley" was charged, Dec 6, 1705, with £4 due from account of Samuel Perris which amount was paid by George McKenzie.

Hugh Durborow dealt in merchandise, and settled his account in a variety of ways—by bond of Tho. Howell, by cheese, by bills of exchange, by sugar, "by voyage to Virginia," "by voyage to Barbadoes," and by orders on Anthony Morris, Samuel Carpenter and Edward Evans.

Edward Farmar's account is one of the largest. He was charged for powder from Boston, "whampum" from Scott & Co., "blanketting" from W^m Warren & Co., commission on sales of servants, peltry, rum, bread, &c. 1708, June, he owed a balance of £243.6 which was carried to Ledger D.

Aurelius Hopkins—(Estate) bought in March 1703 two fishing rods and lines, 1.7, which he had not paid for in 1708, when the account was carried to Ledger F.

"Jacob Spicer of West Jarsey" bought wine to amount of £31.10, 9ber 31, 1705, which he had not paid for in 1708, when the account was transferred to Ledger D.

Joseph Harwood may have been at sea in 1705-08 as all purchases and payments on his account were made by and to his wife—for household goods, dress goods, "winigar," and credits on the account were by orders on parties.

Phillip Kerny's account is one of cordage only.

Peter Jaquennett's account is a large one beginning March, 1703. He seems to have died before Feb. 17, 1707-8, as his account is then made out to "Jaquennett's widow." He was interested in many "voyages" of sloops and brigantines.

Thomas Truss' account was also a large one and of voyages. His account is credited by pork, rum, beeswax, bricks, case-knives, flour, bread, and "coul^d threed."

Martha Dummer bought, 9ber 13, 1708, one pipe of wine for £26, and paid cash £20. April, 1709, the balance of £6 remains unpaid.

John Hanstillman was credited with 18 bear skins, Aug. 1705, £8.8; the money went on his order to Jonas Aurin, Col. Kinson and Andrew Rudman.

Francis Rawle is credited £60 for bottomry and charged same amount paid to estate of widow Welch.

Sarah Ratclif, 1708, and "widdow Hubbard," 1706, are charged only with pipes of Madeira wine £50 each, while George Thompson, of Lewes, is charged with as much "Mamsy wine," and W^m Tongue, of New Castle, with "Madera."

Hugh Agnew and William Moore had a joint account.

William Orr was deceased before March 25, 1703, the account is then with his widow.

Joseph Pidgeon was charged, June 20, 1703, "for $\frac{2}{3}$ of wh^t rec^d from Tregany for Will's Wages," £2.

Goods were consigned to Thomas Haddon in a voyage to Maryland, March, 1709.

Account of Ann Budd, widow of John Budd, was opened "9ber 20, 1704."

Hugh Durborow, Joshua Johnson and Mathias Bellows had a joint account "on merchandise to Jamaica," March, 1707.

James Logan's account Oct. 1706 has two credits of "200 dollars cash" amounting to £61.13.4 each.

In Sep. 1705, £8.13 Boston money was put at £11.0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "Pensilvania money."

Thomas Masters and Abraham Bickley had a joint account in 1707 of £216 in brigantine *Mary Ann*.

Richard Miles and Richbill of Madeira, were partners in Aug. 1707.

Robert Nellson was deceased before 7ber 12, 1708.

We have given enough extracts from Judge Trent's Ledger of 1703 to show how interesting even an old book of accounts may be. This Ledger is owned by the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, and it was by the courtesy of the librarian, John Edmands, Esq., that we were permitted to use it.

C. H. B.

John Finny, the then sheriff, was also of the "young gentry" party. John White was high sheriff of Phila. in 1692. Luke Watson, sheriff, Co. Sussex, 1704. John Walker had a rope-walk in 1702-3 in Sassafras (Race) st., and was before the Grand Jury for using the street. He lived in Kent Co., 1701. A servant of John Webb stole a watch from John Grey in 1703. Was Prudence West the widow of William West, the shipbuilder?

It is related by Watson that Colonel Coxe eloped, in 1707, with the heiress, Sarah Eckley, a Friend, and they were married by fire-light, between two and three

o'clock in the morning, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, by the chaplain of Lord Cornbury, the then governor of Jersey. A contemporary describes Colonel Cox as "a fine flaunting gentleman, said to be worth a great deal of money."

Mr. Alfred Devereux writes: A daughter of Lyonell and Elizabeth Brittain (Rebecca) married, between 1700 and 1705, Phillip Kearny, and their daughter, Rebecca, married, April 19, 1733, William Plumsted, merchant, of Philadelphia, member of the Assembly, mayor, etc.

The following extract from the "Chronicles of the Plumsted Family," by Mr. Eugene Devereux, may be of interest: "Lionel Britton, of Olney, in Bucks, England, with his family, arrived in the Delaware river 'in the 4 mo 1680 in the Owner's Advise of Barmoodes—the Mr George Bond,' and settled at Falls, in Bucks county, Pa., where, having taken up land, he resided until 1688. His daughter Mary (Joanna Mary, probably,) was, as far as known, the first white child of English parents born in the province. He was a Friend, and was one of the founders, 3 mo. 2, 1683, of a meeting formed at the house of William Biles, afterward known as the Falls Meeting. He was identified with Friends until 1688, when he removed to Philadelphia, and severed his connection with the Society. In 1708 he became the first convert to the Roman Catholic Church in the province, which will account for his not having held public office, although a man of wealth and position, and also for the absence of records relating to himself and family. He acquired a large quantity of real estate in the vicinity of Second and Chestnut streets. He afterward purchased a large lot of ground on Market street, from Fifth to Sixth streets, and extending nearly to Chestnut street, where he lived the latter part of his life, and died between November 12, 1721 (the date of his will), and January 20, 1721-2."

Joanna, the other daughter of Lyonell and Elizabeth Brittain married Michael Kearny, the brother of Phillip.

I have seen the name of Brittain spelled four different ways. Mr. Eugene Devereux spells it "Lionel Britton;" Judge Trent, "Lyonell Brittain;" the facsimile of his signature spells it "Lionell Brittin," which latter I should consider correct.

Miss Susan Stroud Robeson, of Wayne, Delaware county, Pa., writes of Andrew Robinson:

The name Andrew Robinson is misspelled by Trent; it should be Robeson. Andrew Robeson was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1693 to 1699. His wife's name was Mary Spencer, and they were both Scotch. He was the owner of land in New Jersey, and a judge of Gloucester county in 1692. In vol. V, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, page 168, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., says: "The remaining chief or prior justices of Pennsylvania during the seventeenth century were James Harrison and Arthur Cook, of Bucks county; John Symcocke, of Chester, and Andrew Robeson, of Philadelphia. Though not, perhaps, so eminent as Moore, they were, nevertheless, well fitted by temperament and reputation for the station which they filled. Their integrity was never disputed, and their judgment seldom complained of." I am a lineal descendant of this Andrew Robeson, who always spelled his name as I have written it, though his contemporaries invariably wrote it Robinson, even in legal documents. I am firmly of the opinion that there was no one living in the province of Pennsylvania in 1703 who signed his name Andrew Robinson; but as it is a matter of importance to me to know whether my assertion is correct, I send a question for insertion in Notes and Queries.

THE FOUNDER OF NEW YORK.

BY J. W. DE FOREST.

(Continued from page 890.)

After the failure to secure a settlement in Virginia, Jesse de Forest and his friends passed eight months in awaiting some favorable turn of events in Holland.

But during April, 1622, finding that the Dutch West India Company had not yet been matured and chartered, they sent a petition to the local parliament, known as the States of Holland and West Friesland, offering to go to America with their families if transportation were provided. The States referred the paper to the directors for an opinion as to the advisability of the proposed movement. The directors reported that they considered the plan "very advantageous to the Company," and that the petitioners ought to be encouraged by "a promise that they should be employed." But in regard to taking action, they desired time to complete the organization of their board. Thereupon, on April 21, 1622, the Lords Gentlemen and Cities of Holland and West Friesland "resolved and agreed that the said promise shall be made, the magistracy being informed thereof."¹⁵

Eventually de Forest wearied of the slow hatching of the West India Board; or perhaps the directors requested him to assist them in pushing matters at the national headquarters. During August, 1622, he petitioned the States-General for authorization to recruit a colony of Protestant families for America. The States-General had just then a good deal on its mind, for the twelve years' truce with Spain had expired and there was "loud war by land and by sea." It referred the petition down to the States of Holland and West Friesland, and the responsibility of action was promptly shouldered by that local legislature, all thanks and honor to it! On August 27, 1622, it passed the following resolution:—

The Representative Councils of the States of Holland and West Friesland having examined the petitions presented to the Lords Gentlemen of the States-General by Jesse des Forest: and sent by the aforementioned Lords Gentlemen to the

¹⁵ Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York, I, 28. I have a fuller version of this paper from the Hague.

States of Holland and West Friesland, or to the Representative Councils of the same, on the 26th of this month of August: requesting authorization to inscribe and enroll for the colonies families of the Christain reformed religion, willing to make the voyage to the West Indies [America] for the advancement and service of the aforementioned West India Company: and acting on the said petition, they have charged and authorized the said Jesse des Forest, as they do hereby charge and authorize him, to inscribe and enroll for the colonies all families having the qualifications requisite to be of use and service to the country, the same to be transported to the West Indies: provided the said (des) Forest so do with the mutual knowledge and correspondence of the magistracy of the respective cities where he may inscribe and enroll as aforesaid, and that he be bound to furnish a report thereof to the Lords Gentlemen.¹⁶

Unfortunately de Forest's report of his "inscribing and enrolling" has vanished, or we should have something like a census of New York in 1623. The wife and five children, whom he had proposed to take to Virginia, were presumably of the company which would sail for the Hudson. Already there had occurred in the family a certain devout preparation for the expected voyage across the then awful Atlantic. In February, 1622, Henry de Forest, not quite sixteen years old, had joined the Church by profession of faith; and in June his elder brother Jean followed his example, as also their sister Rachel, a child of thirteen.¹⁷

Obstacles continued to rise up against Jesse de Forest's long-cherished project for a transatlantic Walloon colony. Three months before his modest expedition was ready to sail, the West India Company had begun to prepare vastly more considerable enterprises, although they were destined to exercise less influence upon the future of mankind. The plans of the Holland merchants and statesmen were on a scale which even now excites surprise and admiration. One vessel, to be followed shortly by others, was to colonize the Hudson, the Connecticut and the Delaware. A powerful fleet under Admiral Willekens was to surprise Brazil and wrest it from Spain. A smaller fleet was to seize the coasts of Congo and Angola, with a view to obtaining slaves, and perhaps soldiers, for the conquered provinces. Other vessels were to plant settlements and trading posts in the Caribbean islands, and along the northern shore of South America,

¹⁶ Copy furnished me from the archives at the Hague, by request of our Legation in Holland. Baird cites a briefer version, in French, crediting it to the records of Leyden. Jesse de Forest's "report" to the States-General has lately been sought for in vain.

¹⁷ Walloon Church registers.

from the Brazilian frontier to the Gulf of Maracaibo. A reserve squadron, as large as that of Willekens', was to support his movement by clearing the Atlantic of Spanish war ships, and forwarding to him his desired African laborers and recruits. The fleet for Brazil alone counted twenty-three ships and three yachts, carrying 500 cannon and manned by 1600 sailors and 1700 marines.¹⁸

Amid this huge bustle of warlike preparation Jesse de Forest's enrollment of "families" went on but slowly; and it was early March in 1623 before the first vessel assigned to his colony was ready for her memorable voyage. The *New Netherland*, two hundred and sixty tons burthen, an unusually large merchantman for the period, laden with "thirty families, mostly Walloons," and bearing the flag of the province of Holland, dropped south as far as the Canaries to find favoring winds, and then swept prosperously across the Atlantic, reaching the Hudson in early May. No register of the passengers has been discovered, so that it is impossible to say positively whether Jesse de Forest was among them, or whether he followed in a later vessel which carried the heavy stores and the cattle. Cornelis May, captain of the *New Netherland*, was in charge of the colony, and is recorded as its first director.

In the mouth of the Hudson skipper May found two vessels, the Dutch armed yacht *Mackerel*, which had just come down the river from a trading venture, and a Frenchman who had arrived to claim the region for France. The foreigner was daunted by a show of force, and suffered himself to be convoyed out of the harbor. The incident renders it clear that at this time there was no Dutch fort, nor garrison, nor occupancy of any permanent sort on Manhattan Island. The Protestant Walloon colony had arrived just in time to save the shores of the Hudson from preëmption by a great Catholic power.¹⁹

The emigrants were now divided, with the intent of securing a wide domain. Several families (not eight persons, as octogenarian Caterina vaguely remembered) were left at Manhattan,

¹⁸ Netscher's *Hollandais au Bresil*; Southey's History of Brazil; De Laet.

¹⁹ Wassenauer in the New York Doc. Hist. III, 23 and 24; Caterina Trico's deposition, *idem*, 31; also Brodhead, Baird, etc., etc. (Is Trico the French name Tricot?)

where they found temporary shelter in a few dilapidated huts near the southern point of the island, the sole remnant and sign of an abandoned Dutch trading post.²⁰ Then, sailing up the Hudson to a point now occupied by the city of Albany, May landed there eighteen families, who, with the help of his mariners, threw up a quadrangular work, to which he gave the name of Fort Orange, subsequently adding a redoubt on Prince's (or Murderer's) island to insure command of the river. This done, he navigated southward to establish two families at the mouth of the Connecticut, and four on the Delaware, a little below the site now occupied by Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, in the language of contemporaneous Wassenauer, the colonists "forthwith put the spade into the ground and began to plant, and before the *Mackerel* sailed the grain was nearly as high as a man, so that they were bravely advanced."

A great historic event was unconsciously chronicled in these simple words. The first permanent, cultivating, town-building settlement of New York had been accomplished by a handful of French-speaking Protestants from the Walloon provinces, "inscribed and enrolled" by Jesse de Forest, of Avesnes. Since then, civilized man has not for one day relinquished his hold on the shores of the Hudson, but has prospered there beyond all other colonizing example, developing millions of population and uncountable wealth.

Yet, for more than two hundred and fifty years the chief author and agent of this notable migration went without a chronicler, and was, apparently, quite forgotten and unknown of mankind. Dignified Bancroft ignored him as completely as farcical Diedrich Knickerbocker. Painsstaking and voluminous Brodhead wrote abundantly concerning the Walloons, but had not a word to spare for de Forest. O'Callaghan, to one's extreme astonishment, made no discovery of either. Not until Charles M. Baird published his "Huguenot Emigration to America" did Americans distinctly hear that Jesse de Forest had anything to do with the founding of those fruitful hamlets which arose during the spring of 1623 on the shores of the upper Hudson and of Manhattan island. And even quite lately,

²⁰ As Caterina's evidence was given sixty-five years later, and as her affidavits contradict each other, we need not confide entirely in her particulars.

years later than the appearance of Baird's work, with its sufficient array of authentic documents, there have been histories of New York and of Peter Stuyvesant which do not mention the name of the man whose repeated petitions and persevering recruitments brought about the voyage of Cornelius May, and gave birth to New Amsterdam twenty-four years before Stuyvesant saw it.

The settlers wrote home in good spirits by a vessel which reached Amsterdam in August:²¹ "We were much charmed," they said, "on arriving in this country. Here we found beautiful rivers, bubbling fountains flowing down into the valleys, basins of running water in the flatlands, and agreeable fruits in the woods, such as strawberries, walnuts and grapes. There is considerable fish in the rivers, and good tillage land. Especially is there free coming and going without fear of the naked natives of the country. Had we cows, hogs and other cattle fit for food (which we daily expect in the first ships) we would not wish to return to Holland."²²

This expectation of imminent re-enforcement it is extremely important to notice. Colonizing craft certainly sailed from Holland that summer, and we may feel sure that stores and cattle were brought to the Hudson. Did Jesse de Forest cross the Atlantic in one of the supply ships? No existing record replies.

We seem to catch one hazy glimpse of his life at this period. It must be understood that the dyers of Leiden were divided into two categories—those favored ones who had a permit to dye in colors, and those who might dye only in black. Jesse belonged to the former class, and his brother Gerard to the latter. Accordingly, an agreement was entered into between them to the effect that, if Jesse should decide to make a permanent home in the new world, Gerard might apply for his vacated position as a dyer in colors. The inferential proof of this understanding will appear presently.

What were the supply ships which carried stores, and possibly Jesse de Forest, to the Walloon colony? A late history of New York (relying on Brodhead, who cites Wassenaer) calls them the *Orange Tree*, the *Grasping Eagle* and the *Love*,

²¹ "Documentary History of New York," IV, 131.

²² The Walloons were neither hunters nor fishermen.

three vessels usually classed together as the "June fleet." It must be admitted that Wassenaer does not distinctly make this statement, as will appear from the following passage, translated and forwarded by the archivist of Leiden :

June, 1623. The Directors of the West India Company, considering that by order of the States [vacating government posts to make room for company settlements] the people of this country have left the coasts of the West Indies, send thither, in order to keep affairs in train, the *Orange Tree*, the *Grasping Eagle* and the *Love*, hoping to attain an early advantage of the company, though it is not yet organized.²³

The reappearance of the three vessels is likewise noted by Wassenaer. The *Grasping Eagle* returned in December, 1623, laden with tobacco and dye-wood from Buen Aire, an island a little east of the Gulf of Maracaibo and about two degrees from the coast of South America. The *Love* arrived in January, 1624, also laden with dye-wood, apparently from the same island. The *Orange Tree*, touching on the way home at Hispaniola and San Domingo, did not reach Holland till March, 1624.²⁴

Thus, the object of the June fleet was to hold for the company certain posts which had been ceded to it by the States-General; and presumably these posts were on or near the northern coast of South America, inasmuch as the fleet sailed to that region. Yet there is no improbability in the supposition that one of the three ships, on its outward voyage, landed supplies and persons at Manhattan. At all events, supplies were confidently expected there, and no doubt arrived by some vessel.

Two suppositions, with regard to the end of Jesse de Forest, must now be considered: 1st. Riker's theory that he went to Brazil with Willekens, and fell in the siege of San Sebastian or some other military operation. 2d. A more probable theory that he went with a part of his colony to Guiana and died there.

It is certain that he quitted Holland in 1623, and sailed to some part of the New World. Twice thereafter, an old folio of Leiden records, a tax-list for persons keeping one or more servants, registers him with the remark, "Gone to the West Indies," which then meant any portion of the western continent and its islands.

Circumstances indicate that he wrote to his brother stating his intention of continuing in America, and that the letter reached

²³ Wassenaer's "History," V, 92.

²⁴ Wassenaer, VI, 61, 84, 85.

Holland not far from the middle of December, 1623. Thereupon, as promptly no doubt as might be, Gerard applied for the coveted dyeing in colors privilege. The *Aldermanic Journal* of Leiden contains a brief of his petition, dated December 21, 1623. The petition itself may have been dated and presented several days earlier, for administrative action was habitually slow in those times, and all Holland was much occupied with the Spanish war. As the brief is an important paper, and as its true date escaped the notice of both Riker and Baird, I present it in full :

“ Court Journal L : fol. 52

“ de Gerard des Forest.

“ To the honorable gentlemen of the Court : Gerard des Forest, a dyer of this city, respectfully announces that his the petitioner's brother Jesse des Forest, who by virtue of your admission has dyed wools and camelets in colors in this city, removed from here by the last ships which sailed for the West Indies ;²⁵ and accordingly he the petitioner would be glad to be employed in dyeing in colors. He therefore prays and requests that you will be pleased to admit him, in view of the fact that he will not increase the numbers, but only succeed to the place of his absent brother. Which doing, etc., etc.

[Margin] “ Let this be placed in the hands of the Superintendants and Governors of the chief Drapers' Guild here, that they may communicate to the Court of this City their advice concerning this request, in order that said advice having been heard, proper action may be taken in the matter.

“ Done at the meeting of the Court of this City on the 21st of December, 1623.

“ In my presence :

S. V. BAERSDORP.

[Below] “ The Court having first heard the advice of the aforesaid Superintendants and Governors, has hereby admitted and given permission to the petitioner to dye in colors wools and camelets here, provided he takes the customary oath to the Burgomasters and Rulers of this City, and conducts himself according to rules and regulations made and hereafter to be made with regard to the aforesaid dyeing.

“ Done at their meeting on the 4th of January, 1624.

“ In my presence :

S. V. BAERSDORP.”

Evidently Riker erred in stating that Gerard de Forest laid his application before the burgomasters on January 4, 1624, while Baird erred still more seriously in carrying forward the date to the 24th of the same month and year. Was Riker also mistaken in his inference that Jesse de Forest went to Brazil with Willekens? Surely it is not likely that a man of near fifty, the father of ten or more children, a business man from his youth, would join an expedition which appears to have consisted entirely of combatants. There is no proof that he had ever

²⁵ Apparently the “ June fleet,” as I understand it.

been a soldier or a sailor, and he was much too old to learn to be either. Finally, why should he abandon his own colony?

But let us look at the question of dates. De Laet's account of the sailing of Willekens reads as follows:

Of this fleet 19 ships, among them the ship of the admiral, left the Texel and the mouth of the Ems the 21st and 22d of December [1623]; the 23d one ship and two small ones sailed out of the Maas [Meuse]; the 25th of January, 1624, the vessel of the vice-admiral went from the Goeree [near Amsterdam]; on the 26th of January, from Zeeland, two ships and one small one: in all 26.

Thus, a part of the main fleet went to sea December 21, 1623, the very day on which Gerard's petition was first acted upon by the Leiden burgomasters. It must be admitted that this identity of dates deserves notice. Did Gerard, when he made his application, presume that Willekens had already sailed? The supposition is plausible, but it cannot be proven, and so settles nothing.

Another coincidence of dates deserves consideration. The *Grasping Eagle*, after an absence of six months, returned from Buen Aire in December, 1623. Did she bring a letter to Gerard de Forest, informing him that his brother would remain in New Netherland or otherwheres in the New World, and that he might apply for the vacant dyeing privilege? Here is a supposition at least as plausible as the one which sends a middle-aged civilian to fight under Willekens. I suspect that, if Riker had known *all* the dates and facts above mentioned, his Brazilian theory would never have been broached.²⁶

We must now consider the question whether Jesse de Forest settled in Guiana, where Holland was at this time establishing a body of colonists, possibly Walloons of his enrollment. Wassenauer quotes a letter written December 31, 1623, from Wyapoko, at present called Oyapok, a river which separates French Guiana from Brazil:

The epistle of our captain will sufficiently inform you of the success of our voyage, and of the goodly nature of the country we dwell in. We have visited the Amazones and arrived at Wyapoko, where we now are. . . . We expect the families from Holland here. Meantime we will examine in our boat the three rivers in our gulf, as well as the neighboring country, etc.

Wassenauer adds the rather startling information: "The families that they look for are going there from Leiden." Did

²⁶ Much of Riker's narrative concerning the de Forests in Europe is guess work.

one of the vessels of the "June fleet" carry forth the writer of this letter and his companions? Did Jesse de Forest settle beside the tropical Oyapok, instead of on the Hudson? It imports little to his deservings of remembrance. No matter whither he wandered, he had inspired and gathered the emigrants who founded New York, if not also those who established a dwelling-place in Guiana and the Carribbean islands. But, returning to the question as to where he actually did go, and remembering that we are not positively informed of any Walloon *families* going otherwheres than to New Netherland, my opinion is that thither he sailed, and there he died, probably in 1626.

On the whole, pending further investigation, and desiring to challenge it, I venture to style him the founder of New York.

GENERAL NOTE.—*Chronology of Walloon New Netherland.*

1623 (May). Settlement established at Manhattan and at Fort Orange.

1624. Cornelis May, first director (date given by Wassenauer).

1625. Willelm van Hulst, second director.

1626 (May). Peter Minuit, third director. The island of Manhattan purchased from the natives Walloons at Fort Orange (Albany) mostly return to New Amsterdam on account of a Mohawk war.

1627 (?). Disastrous fire in New Amsterdam; was it this which destroyed the records of the Walloon colony?

1628. Walloon New Amsterdam contains 280 inhabitants.

1633. Wouter van Twiller, fourth director. Dutch immigration begins to Hollandize the colony, although more Walloons arrive.

1820. The records of the West India Company were in this year sold for waste paper by a stupid or rascally custodian. Hence the impossibility of writing a satisfactory history of Walloon New Netherland.

REMARK.—Oddly enough, Wassenauer assigns no director to the colony for 1623. Was a Walloon (de Forest, for instance) in charge? Who can disprove it? Wassenauer's statement, written in 1626, reads as follows: "The Heer Peter Minuit is director there at present. . . . Cornelis May, of Hoorn, was, in 1624, the first director. Willelm van Hulst was the second, in 1625; he returns now. Everyone there who fills no public office is busy about his private affairs."

In the New York documents this last sentence is bungled as follows: "There is another there who fills no public office; he is busy about his own affairs."

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY ARTHUR RUSMISELLE MILLER SPAID.

William Penn, in speaking of his noble design in founding a colony in the American wilderness, said to Judge Mompesson : "I went thither to lay the foundation of a free colony for all mankind." True, the foundations were laid, but "all mankind" did not enjoy freedom until more than one hundred and fifty years had passed away. Slavery already existed among the Dutch on the Delaware prior to Penn's arrival, and circumstances soon led the proprietor to make use of the black man. Not one of the original colonies was to escape the blight and curse of slavery ; and even the great philanthropist and founder of the colony of Pennsylvania became a slaveholder and "died a slaveholder."

The province in time came to have three classes of slaves : (1) Indian slaves, (2) bondservants, and (3) negro slaves. The first class one would naturally not expect to find. In the land of Penn the rights of the red man were held sacred. The proprietor continually exerted himself to promote the general welfare of the Indians in every respect. Their lands were bought, and their numerous requests granted. Justice was used instead of the sword. No Indians of the colony were captured in war to be enslaved, for there was nothing but peace ; nevertheless, there were a few Indian slaves in the province of Pennsylvania.

In 1705 an act was passed by the General Assembly to prevent the importation of Indian slaves. The preamble stated that the Indians were imported from Carolina and other places, and that it had given the Indians of the province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction. A fellow-feeling for those whom they saw enslaved, or a fear of thus being made slaves themselves, led the Indians to protest against the conduct of the sons of Onas. Perhaps it was the latter consideration, for in the early part of the year 1710 they again manifested some uneasiness ; and when the governor sent a committee to learn their wishes, the Indians returned eight wampum belts, which represented their requests. One belt signified (so the Indians explained to

the committee) that their old women desired the friendship of the Christians and Indians of the government, and the privilege to fetch wood and water without danger and trouble. Another, that their children might have room to play and sport without danger of slavery. The young men begged that they might be granted the privilege to hunt without fear of death or slavery; and the chiefs desired a lasting peace, that thereby they might be secured against those fearful apprehensions they had felt for several years.

Here is unmistakable evidence that the act of 1705 had not secured the Indians "against those fearful apprehensions," or was inadequate for the prevention of Indian slavery. There is also proof that the law was not always obeyed. An Indian boy was said to have been imported into the province in 1709 contrary to law. The deficiency of the law, and a feeling in several of the colonies that imminent danger might arise from the importation of too many ungovernable slaves, led to the passage of a second act in 1712. This second act, however, does not seem to have fully satisfied the home Indians, nor to have destroyed the traffic in Indian slaves; for, in 1719, at their Yearly Meeting the Friends, who always had the tenderest regard for the rights of the Indians, "advised that Friends do not buy or sell Indian slaves," in order "to avoid giving them occasion of discontent."

Still, the practice did not cease. In 1722 a gentleman of Philadelphia bought an Indian boy of a citizen of Maryland for the sum of fifteen pounds. In 1723-4 a notice appeared in a Philadelphia paper stating that a certain party had a very likely young Indian woman for sale.

Some of the leading men of the province had Indian slaves. Governor Markham manumitted by will a small Indian boy, who was a slave for life; and in a bill of sale of the personal effects of Sir William Keith, dated May 26, 1726, an Indian woman and her son were mentioned among the seventeen slaves for sale. Even as late as 1780 a farmer of Chester county registered the names of two Indian slaves.

But few comments need be made on this subject. The instances given of Indian slavery are only interesting because they transpired in the colony of William Penn. The number of Indians imported and enslaved evidently was small. Many

Indian slaves would have been imminently dangerous to the colony on account of their revengeful and malicious dispositions. For that reason the Carolinas, as well as Massachusetts and other colonies, sent the most of the Indians captured in war to the West Indies. The colony sold none into slavery, and bought but few. The acts of 1705 and 1712 were passed principally to allay the fear of the natives, caused by the mistreatment of their brethren, and to prevent any dangerous consequences that might arise to imperil the peace and confidence which had always existed between the colonists and the Indians.

The second class of servants was very numerous. These were known as bondservants, or redemptioners, and formed a kind of semi-slavery element which had two direct bearings upon negro slavery in the colony; the one was a help in its propagation, the other a hindrance. The very act of buying these white slaves, and the right to punish and sell them, made it easy for the people to buy negroes for a longer term of servitude. On the other hand, the great numbers of redemptioners, and the very small sum of ready money it required to obtain them, along with their ability and intelligence, greatly decreased the demand for negro slaves, particularly among landlords of limited means.

Laborers, in the early days of the colony, were scarce; and, to induce more of them to the new country, Penn offered, on certain conditions, fifty acres of land to every servant who came with the first adventurers. He also made liberal provisions in the Charter of Laws for the servant's protection against being cheated or otherwise wronged by a dishonest master.

Many of the servants who came to the colony in the early days were persons fleeing from oppression. Others were driven to this country by persecution on account of religion; but the most of them were poor and had not money enough to pay their passage; so they agreed with the captain of a vessel to be sold on their arrival to pay their passage money. Some served four years, some seven, and others even much longer.

The treatment of these servants was not infrequently very harsh from the moment they entered the ship bound for the colony until they served out their time. Captains packed their vessels with these poor unfortunates to such an extent that, in 1749,

an act was passed to prohibit the bringing of too great numbers on any one vessel. It no longer required fifty acres of land to induce servants to come over. They flocked hither, either of their own accord or on account of the enticing promises and inducements of untruthful "agents," who allured them to this country for their own private gain. These agents landed their cargoes of human beings, and drove the said "Christian servants"—a name to distinguish them from the heathen slaves from Africa—through the country, selling them to whomever they could induce to buy. These "merchant peddlers" gained for themselves the opprobrious appellation of "soul drivers." They kept up their trade in this merchandise as late as 1785. They had to be prohibited by law from bringing culprits from foreign cities into the province.

Between 1720 and the end of the eighteenth century thousands of white servants were brought to this country. Defrauded, mistreated, deceived, disappointed, many of them became runaways. The newspapers in those days were full of notices of runaway servants. Frequently an entire page of a four-page newspaper was devoted to notices of arrivals of more servants for sale, and of rewards offered for the apprehension of runaways.

Servants were regarded as property, and therefore taxable. In 1776 the rate was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased ten years later to ten pounds. This was well calculated to discourage the holding of servants, and to destroy a custom which had been in vogue in Pennsylvania for a century or more. Thus, an institution fraught with not a few evils, but which had helped wonderfully to develop the country, began to pass away; it had served its purpose.

The lot of a great number of these, to be sure, was hard, and that of some not without a touch of romance; but many from the humble ranks of the redemptioners, who had tilled the virgin soil for the benefit of others, became the country's most respected citizens, and lived to enjoy wealth and distinction.

In considering the third class of slaves, it will not be amiss, if possible, to discover William Penn's relations to this subject. His friends have sometimes misinterpreted them, or overlooked the real facts of the case. They forget that Penn lived and acted surrounded by the circumstances of two centuries ago.

In 1682 "The Free Society of Traders" was formed, of which Penn was a very conspicuous member, and for that reason one article in the agreement of the association is not without interest:

If the Society should receive blacks for servants they shall make them free at fourteen years' end, upon condition that they will give unto the Society's warehouse two-thirds of what they are capable of producing on such a parcel of land as shall be allotted to them by the Society, with a stock and necessary tools. And if they will not accept of these terms they shall be servants till they will accept of them.

In this, Penn sanctioned the introduction of slavery into his colony, indirectly, at least, and directly by becoming a slaveholder himself, as will be seen by the following. In 1685, when in need of more laborers, he wrote to his steward, James Harrison, at Pennbury: "It were better they were blacks, for then we might have them for life." In another letter to his steward, the same year, he mentioned the disposal of his sloop to Richard Song, and added: "Let him have one of the blacks of Allen—two of which are as good as bought—such a one as is most used to sea."

These facts are sufficient to show that Penn had not, at that time, any scruples against the holding of slaves. The famous protest of the Germantown Friends had not yet been made, and Penn believed, as many good men did, that it was not morally wrong to enslave the black man—a creature of gross superstition and a heathen. His mind, however, was open to the truth, and before the close of the seventeenth century he was fully convinced that something ought to be done to better the condition of the poor slaves, whom he considered far inferior in many respects to the Indians.

It is no demerit to Penn that he was a slaveholder. Public sentiment was for, rather than against, slavery at that time, and the scarcity of laborers in the new colony made it almost a necessity. Indeed, much is to be said in Penn's favor. He was one of the earliest reformers. He advocated justice and mercy towards the slaves in both Church and State. Bancroft's statement, however, that Penn died a slaveholder cannot be controverted, the statements of several writers to the contrary. To throw the blame on James Logan, in whose hands Penn left his will, giving freedom to his slaves, does not better matters in the least. The moral remains the same.

One interesting feature about African slavery in Pennsylvania is, that it met with opposition almost from its introduction. In 1688, six years after the founding of the colony, the Germantown Friends, who had immigrated from the upper Rhine to Philadelphia in 1683, made their famous protest against the "traffic in man-body," little thinking that they were affixing their names to what may be justly called the Declaration of Freedom to enslaved man. This famous protest, the first ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves, lay undiscovered, but not unknown, to the world for one hundred and fifty-six years; yet it was like leaven hid in the meal.

The Quakers did much to create a sentiment adverse to slavery, and in time succeeded in completely ridding themselves of the curse. For a quarter of a century or more after Penn brought the matter to the attention of one of their meetings, they made almost yearly protests against the importation and holding of slaves; but many of their brethren gave no heed to their protests. Kalm, the Swedish traveler, who visited Philadelphia in 1748, says: "Formerly the negroes were brought over from Africa, and bought by almost everyone who could afford it. The Quakers alone scrupled to have slaves; but they are no longer so nice, and they have as many negroes as other people." His statement can have no stronger corroboration than that made by Isaac Jackson, who, several years later, declared he had visited in a single Quarterly Meeting the owners of more than *eleven hundred* slaves. In 1755 a feeling against the inconsistency of the practice of importing and buying slaves was weightily revived by the Yearly Meeting, and three years later a committee, of which Isaac Jackson was one, to visit all Friends who were slaveholders, was appointed. Jackson found some of his brethren owners of forty and even fifty slaves. The Friends this time, however, pushed their crusade so vigorously that only one case of slaveholding was reported in their ranks in 1784. Among those who labored to create this noble sentiment against a vicious custom were Sandiford, Lay, Benezet and Woolman.

Numerous acts were passed to regulate the conduct of slaves, and for their trials and punishment, which was severe. Imposts were laid on those imported into the province to help

defray the expenses of the government. Laws were enacted to regulate the traffic in slaves; and in 1712 a law to prevent the importation of slaves, both negroes and Indians, was enacted. This was the noted act which laid the enormous sum of twenty pounds upon every slave that might be imported into the province. Some writers who, it is plain, have never read the preamble to the act, have concluded that the General Assembly passed the law from a moral standpoint. A different motive altogether, however, led to the enactment of the law. In 1712 some slaves burnt a house in New York and killed several whites. There were rumors of organized insurrection, and many negroes were arrested, and nineteen were executed. The excitement and terror which seized upon the people of New York spread to the other colonies; and the inhabitants of Pennsylvania immediately sent up to the Assembly a petition "signed by many hands," praying that body to prohibit the further importation of slaves. Their prayer was granted. The preamble states precisely the reason for the law in the following words:

"Divers Plots and Insurrections have frequently happened, not only in the Islands, but on the Main Land of *America*, by Negroes, which have been carried on so far that several of the Inhabitants have been thereby barbarously Murdered, an Instance whereof we have lately had in our Neighbouring Colony of *New York*."

This police act—it was nothing more—was repealed by the Crown the following year, regardless of the safety and interest of the province.

In 1780, ninety-two years after the Germantown Friends had declared it to be wrong to hold and sell slaves, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the memorable act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State. Although the subject had been agitated by a few zealous advocates for fifty years or more, yet the Revolution seems to have hastened its culmination. Freedom and the breath of liberty inspired the law-makers to more generous legislation. The law, in time, accomplished its purpose, and the action of Pennsylvania served as an object lesson to her sister States.

A COLONIAL ROMANCE.

BY MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[“ This day Alice Carpenter hath answered the question I asked of her six years ago among the roses of her father’s garden in Somersetshire, and she hath answered yea, as she should have answered then.”—*William Bradford’s Love Life*,” by Jane G. Austin.]

In a sweet old English garden, stood a maiden, fitting warden
Of the hedgerows primly shaven and the blossoms, quaint and gay ;
Of the rose trees, richly laden, and the red wall, rudely graven,
Where the vines of ruddy fruitage in the fostering sunlight lay.
Tall she stood, erect and stately, and she dropped her lids sedately
And demurely said : “ The suing of thy maids in Austerfield
May presage a happy wooing by fair courtesy’s undoing :
But, in faith, by gentler fashion do our Southern maidens yield.”

“ Nay, fair Alice, list, I pray thee ; let my love’s duress delay thee,
For my heart was sick to greet thee, and my patience nigh was spent.
If I kissed thy hand unmeetly, straight for pardon I entreat thee ;
Yet, I scarce in truth repent me, since it gave such rare content.
Heavy thoughts bear weight within me : I have hither sped to win thee
To our Leyden, and right truly all my troth to thee I plight.
’Tis not meet to love unduly, but my heart is sore unruly.
Ah ! I have no need to tell thee, Sweetheart, thou art my delight.

“ Dear the clasp thy robe uniting ; dear thy dainty garb’s bedighting ;
Dear thy little shoon, thy silken snood, thy brodered kirtle’s hem ;
Sweet the rose thy hand hath treasured ; blest the turf thy feet have pleased,
Since thy holy womanhood holds sacred fellowship with them.”
Then he paused in breathless tremor, an un-Puritan demeanour
Of his pulses held him silent, and he missed her fleeting glance
All alight with love’s allegiance, while her heart in disobedience,
Like a bird, was wildly beating. Was it Destiny’s mischance,

That he added, growing graver ! “ Such a meed of heavenly favor,
Least of all do I, a sinner, in these evil times deserve,
Since my human tongue doth waver to preserve a heavenly savor.”
And he spake with measured quaver, as he gained his calm reserve.
“ Nay, now, stay thee, Master Bradford, since thou usest cant and catchword.
When at first thy youth outreaching, bravely spake thy honest mind,
Faith, I nigh forgot the teaching of thy dreary Brownist preaching,
And—mayhap—had gone to Holland by thy pretty wit inclined.

“ But with Scottish James a sharer, so I keep my hedgerows fairer
Than thy dykes, will I content me. Full the sheaves of English land ! ”
Once again, she spake her meaning : “ Why should Englishmen go gleaning,
For a will o’ wisp of doctrine, comfort scant on alien strand ? ”
But her lover, undiscerning all the proud heart’s pain and yearning,
Felt his honest word outspoken had been met with flippant scorn.
Ah ! what weary years forgetting that sweet summer day’s coquetting !
Stretched between them leagues of distance, dim and misty, at the morn.

Have you seen the purple islands and the gently sloping highlands
And the sweeping curve and headland down at Plymouth by the sea,
Where an empire’s broad sequences and a continent’s defences,
By our ancient sires were fashioned in a quaint epitome.
Where, in sacred consecration, lies the threshold of a nation,
Upon which one golden morning of an August long gone by,
Mistress Alice, tall and queenly, set her wandering feet serenely,
And right bravely brought her lover, wealth and life and fealty.

Have you heard how long and wisely, (all the tale is told incisely
By the marble, set securely on a sacred burial height,)
Ruled he in the solemn session, held their rights against oppression ;
Fought with courage ; to all statecraft, brought a wondrous inner light :
How Dame Alice, tender, gracious, with the manners of her spacious
English home, assumed the burdens of that primitive estate ;
And ere life was nobly ended, saw the Colony defended
By her son, whose valorous offspring none may now enumerate.

MISS VINING, A REVOLUTIONARY BELLE.*

BY MRS. HENRY G. BANNING.



MISS MARY VINING.

I hope to interest you in the life of a gifted lady, who was considered the most beautiful, the most intellectual, and the most fascinating woman of her day. She was born near Dover, Del., and those acquainted with the traditions and history of the State, will know we allude to Miss Mary Vining.†

It sounds a bold boast to say Delaware produced a lady, the most pre-eminently fascinating and dazzling at the very time that Marie Antoinette shed such lustre on the throne of France, but

the fact remains a fact and is recorded in the letters of George Read, of New Castle, Del., a Signer of the Declaration. Thomas Jefferson, when minister plenipotentiary to France, was proud to assure the lovely Queen of France that the extravagant admiration of the Delaware belle by the French officers which had reached her ears was no exaggeration, for the American lady was worthy of it all; so Marie Antoinette replied, she would be glad to see her at the Tuilleries. Colonel R. G. Johnson, Chancellor Nicholas Ridgely and Cæsar A. Rodney, all attest

* Paper read before the Colonial Dames of America, of the State of Delaware, May 30, 1894.

† I say *we*, because Mrs. Charles du Pont, *née* Ridgely, has honored me by associating her efforts to mine, in endeavoring to rescue from utter oblivion this celebrated lady, and she most kindly permits me to use her name.

to this fact; her conversational powers, they unite in saying, were even superior to her brother's and her voice was melodious as music.

"Mary Vining, the daughter of Chief Justice John Vining and Phœbe Wynkoop, was born at his house, near Dover, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1756, at 4 of the clock, in the morning, in presence of Robana Powel (midwife), Mrs. Mary Wynkoop and Mrs. Mary Ridgely, and was christened on the 5th day of September following, by the Rev. Hugh Niel, missionary for Dover, in Kent county." In this old-fashioned and stately style, her birth is recorded in the Vining family Bible, as if to guard against the palming of supposititious heirs upon "Barriton Fields," the Vining estate, near Salem, N. J.

Mary Vining was born to wealth—great wealth, according to the standard of that day—and she could and did command every luxury her heart desired. One of her caprices was never to be seen walking on the street, but invariably to ride, this was her habit until she lost her means. The wealth was secured to her, as her grandfather fondly hoped, in the following manner. When Captain Benjamin Vining was dying, he said to his young and beautiful wife, "I know you will marry again, but will you solemnly promise me, on this my dying bed, to convey to our three children all of the large property you have received from your father?" She promised, and true to that promise she conveyed to her three Vining children all the landed estate she possessed before she married Judge Nicholas Ridgely. Her son, Dr. Charles Ridgely, and her two daughters, born after her marriage to Nicholas Ridgely, inherited nothing of their mother's large estate. But this great wealth proved the ruin of her grandson, John Middleton Vining; he was possessed, like every member of his family, of brilliant talents, could make a splendid speech, and was charming in conversation. He was a distinguished member of the First Continental Congress, the youngest member admitted to that august assembly, and was called "The Pet of Delaware," but he lacked prudence. Accustomed to wealth, he spent it lavishly; lost his own means, and, unfortunately, his sister's also. But Chancellor Ridgely ignored the injustice done his father, and never withdrew his sympathy and kindness from Miss Vining, his cousin, in her sorrowful

years. How or in what manner Miss Vining's education was conducted, I do not know, but having the means she must have had all the advantages afforded at that time, or, even with her bright mind, she would not have been twenty years later the cultivated, graceful woman, irresistible in her fascinations to the polished French and English officers on our shores at that period in the history of our country.

The only letter of Miss Vining's now obtainable is one written about the time her father died, when she was about fourteen and her education not completed, it is written in a round childish hand, and has mistakes, evidently receiving no supervision, as her mother was ill and crushed with grief. The letter as follows is directed to Miss Betsy Fisher.

DOVER, 1770.

DEAR COUSIN :

Great as my distress, I have not forgot your goodness, and therefore take up my pen, to convince you, that nothing in life, no change, no misfortune that can or will befall me, shall ever make any alteration in the affection or esteem which I owe you. But, my dear cousin, how vain is it to place our affection upon anything in this world. One moment, perhaps, happy in the best of parents ; the next, a poor destitute orphan. Orphan ! let me recall that word, I have yet one of the best of parents, one who is deserving of all my love and duty. Mama has been very ill, but now thank God, she is recovering fast, but not, anything like well enough to undertake such a journey, but as soon as a favourable opportunity offers, you will have me, to sympathise with you, in the tenderest manner. My kind love to my dear brothers, and tell them I have now more need of their protection than ever. In my brother Benny I hope to find a father, brother, all is one, if I behave myself in such a manner as to be deserving of his love. In Uncle Wynkoop's letter to my Uncle Ridgely, I have sent the key of the desk and trunks, among them there is the key of Mrs. Nixon's trunk, and in that you will find a canister of very good green tea which you will please to use while Mr. Chew is down. Mama, Uncle Fisher and Ann Wynkoop and Mrs. Sims' family join me in love to you. And I must conclude with the sincerest prayer to yon Heaven, for your happiness—if there is such a thing on earth—These are the prayers, whether answered or not, of your affectionate cousin.

MOLLY VINING.

P. S.—Remember me kindly to my dear uncle and family.

This childish letter, with its impassioned expressions of cousinly love, shows the dawn of that fervid and burning eloquence that distinguished Miss Vining's conversation in after years.

The only likeness known to be taken of Miss Vining is a miniature, taken when she was nineteen—that would be 1775. This miniature Miss Vining presented to my grandfather's sister, Lavinia Rodney, inscribed, "To my dear cousin Lavinia

Rodney." My mother belonged to the following generation, and only knew Miss Vining in her sorrowful old days. She said this likeness did not do Miss Vining justice. The painter was unable to catch the subtle charm of expression, no grimace, simply the radiant mind shining through the lovely face and transfiguring it to the likeness of an angel. Miss Vining's winning manners were not reserved for society alone, she was the light of her home, adored by her mother and all in her own domicile, and gained an ascendancy over everyone she met. She was mentioned in flattering terms, not only at the polished French court, but also at the English court of George III., and likewise at the court of Germany. The fame of Miss Vining's fascinations, her perfect knowledge of French, etc., was carried to these courts by the French and British officers when they returned after participating in our Revolutionary struggle. It was owing to her associating with these officers, and all leading characters of those momentous times that gave her this rarely attained celebrity. With all her mental endowments she had peculiarities, leaving no doubt that love of admiration was a leading foible in her character. One habit she affected was to partly conceal her face with a fan or veil. In old age she wore a cap with a wide ruffle that reached her eyebrows and covered her cheeks. She had a keen and penetrating mind, and fully recognized her own weakness. She was asked once why she did not accept some one of her early and numerous offers? Her reply was, "Admiration of the world has spoiled me, I fear, I could not content myself with the admiration of one." She had many offers of marriage from British as well as French officers, but for years could not persuade herself to relinquish her independence.

The house, No. 606 Market street, Wilmington, Del., is interesting, being woven with our nation's history. Cæsar Rodney (the Signer) was elected governor of Delaware State late in 1777 or early in 1778, and he resided in this house. Cæsar Rodney being unmarried, was glad to have his house and table presided over by this young cousin, Miss Vining. She was particularly attractive to La Fayette and the French officers, as she spoke French with perfect ease and purity, expressing herself fluently and really preferring the use of that language to

English. At that period of time she reigned a belle in the fashionable circles of New York and Philadelphia, and no less so when at "Poplar Grove," or in this house. I have before me a letter written by Cæsar Rodney (the Signer), the writing is positively his, abundance of his hand-writing still extant will prove it. It is a love letter and a proposal of marriage. The family tradition that it was addressed to Miss Vining, but not the Revolutionary belle. We found on sifting this matter thoroughly that she was only eight years old at the date of this letter. But she had an aunt, also Mary Vining, and for whom she was named. This aunt, a lovely gentle lady, was unmarried at the date of this letter, and it was to her that this letter was addressed. He had torn away both signature and address—it reads as follows :

"———ver may ye 27th 1764 or 1761.

"Yesterday evening (by Mr Chew's Tom) I had the unwelcome & unexpected news of your determining to go to Philadelphia, with Mr & Miss^{rs} Chew— If you Remember, as we were riding to Noyontown fair, you talked of taking this journey & mentioned my going with you : you know how readily I & how willing in this, as in every thing else, I was to oblige & serve you— When I was last down, you seemed to have given over all thoughts of going, this determined me, & accordingly, gave Mr. Chew, for answer, that he might not expect me with him ; thereby I'm deprived of the greatest pleasure this World coul'd possibly afford me, The company of that lady in whom all my happiness is placed— Molly, I love you from my soul, in this believe me, I'm sincere, & honest : but when I think of the many amiable qualifications you are possessed of—all my hopes are at an end—nevertheless intended down this week, & as far as possible to have known my fate—you may expect to see me at your return, till then God bless you—

"I'm Yrs "

The inference, unquestionably is, that she refused Cæsar Rodney, as she afterwards married the Rev. Charles Ingles, who was afterwards the first bishop to the colonies. No doubt, Cæsar Rodney always mourned her for he never married, and doubtless, too, the tender feeling he had for the beautiful niece was in part for the love he had borne the aunt. Mrs. Ingles died in less than a year after her marriage. Her tombstone records her death on October 13, 1764. Cæsar Rodney's letter is badly corroded by time—a crease passes immediately through the centre of the date—which may be 1764 or 1761. Mrs. Charles du Pont and myself are convinced the correct date of this letter is 1761. We both wish to assert while still living that we consider

we reached the exact truth, and that the facts are precisely as above narrated.

Mary Vining, the niece, moved in Cæsar Rodney's house with the ease and freedom of a petted child. I do not know why Cæsar Rodney chose to leave his estate of "Poplar Grove" and to reside in Wilmington. Probably because the roads at that time were execrable in winter, and he found it necessary to be near Philadelphia, the centre of interest at that time and for all time, the spot where one of the most important events in the history of the world was being enacted. A new nation was about to be heaved into existence and "liberty proclaimed to all the inhabitants thereof." It was in this house, No. 606 Main street (as it was called then), that the Governor entertained La Fayette and his officers. It was in the cellar of this house that, the Governor consenting, General La Fayette stored his little casks of gold wherewith to pay his little army and help the cause of freedom. My grandfather, C. A. Rodney, was a boy at this time and he once related the following incident to my mother: "I was studying my Latin by the parlor fire, when the door opened and Miss Vining appeared in full dress. She approached the mantel, looking approvingly at the reflection in the glass. She observed my look of fixed admiration, for she turned and said, extending her hand to me. 'Come here, you little rogue, and you shall kiss my hand,' but I refused, drawing back with boyish bashfulness, when she replied, 'you might be glad to do so. Princes have lipped it' (from *Cleopatra*). All the time, I did think her the most beautiful creature I ever saw, and I still recall her as a beautiful picture." On another occasion he entered his uncle's parlor—dinner was over, but the company had not yet left. A group of gentlemen and officers stood at an eastern window that reached the floor, admiring the placid scene spread before them. At that time the view was unobstructed by houses. They saw the languid Christiana and a long stretch of the noble river beyond, bound by the Jersey shore—all lit by the level rays of the sinking sun. The Christiana was then as now a graceful and indolent stream. Miss Vining playfully approached the group and said: "Gentlemen, are you admiring the Christiana? That lovely stream moving languidly amid its green banks always reminds me of a beautiful coquette now coming

here, now turning there, in playful waywardness." She enunciated all this rapidly, first in French and then in English, turning her head and using her hands slightly in elegant and appropriate gesture. The excitable French officers were completely carried away with extravagant admiration. Instances occurred in which those once enchained by her fascinations would brave any danger rather than forego the hope of securing her hand. When the British evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, a British officer ran the risk of a court martial for absence without leave—rather than not see her once more—hoping to induce her to cancel her previous refusal of him. The weather was fine, the roads good, secretly leaving Philadelphia towards evening, he rode rapidly on his way to Wilmington. He saw Miss Vining and returned to Philadelphia that night. It was supposed his absence remained undiscovered, as no trouble ensued to him excepting that Miss Vining remained firm in her refusal of his suit.

Her social position was very prominent. If distinguished foreigners visited the vicinity of her abode an introduction to Miss Vining was solicited. Among her guests were the Duke de Liancourt and the Duke d'Orleans and the late king of the French, Louis Phillippe. The celebrated Spanish patriot, General Miranda, once passed through Wilmington in the mail coach at night, and left his card in the post office for Miss Vining. A correspondence with some of these eminent men continued, and with General La Fayette she corresponded until her death. At the time of her death she was engaged in writing a history of the American Revolution. That this history should be irrevocably lost will always be a source of regret. How burning and impassioned would have been her description of the hopes and fears that swayed our people when Wilmington and Brandy-Wine Bridge were in possession of the British, and Governor M. Kinley imprisoned in New York; but her history was burned and the ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Among her adorers was, it is said, General Wayne. From his headlong courage his soldiers gave him the soubriquet of "Mad Anthony." One evening, when in company with him, Miss Vining and others, mention was made of a man who had been guilty of some act of great moral obliquity. Carried away by Miss Vining's eloquent horror of the deed, Wayne started from

his chair, exclaiming quickly: "Madam, had I been present I would have *suicided him*." Anecdotes are characteristic. I will relate one more to show the impetuous man to whom, it is said, Miss Vining engaged herself. Discussing Stony Point, General Wayne said to General Washington, "I am not only willing to storm Stony Point, but, General, I'll storm Hell if you will only plan it." Washington quietly replied: "Hadn't we better try Stony Point first?" Miss Vining was no longer young when she engaged herself to General Wayne, who was now a widower. We have every reason to think he addressed her before his marriage. The engagement occasioned comment in the circle in which she moved, that she should refuse all the French courtiers that had knelt at her feet to accept simply a daring, dashing American soldier. In a letter, still extant, written by Mrs. Cadwalader (widow of the Revolutionary general) and addressed to her aunt, Mrs. Charles Ridgely, *née* Moore, a paragraph reads . . . "Is it true Miss Vining is engaged to General Wayne? Can one so refined marry this coarse soldier? True, he is brave, wonderfully brave, and none but the brave deserve the fair." Then again, Mrs. Dr. Charles Ridgely writes in a subsequent letter: . . . "Miss Vining has put on mourning and retired from the world in consequence of General Wayne's death." He died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, December 15, 1796.

The marriage was to have taken place very soon when his lamented death occurred. Miss Vining had bought a set of silver for her proposed housekeeping. A set of India china, the gift of General Wayne, she never could bring herself to use after his deplored death. This set of china is still extant and now in possession of the Ridgely family in Dover, Del. What other preparations she may have made for her marriage is lost, in the long, long ago. Miss Vining seems to have deeply mourned General Wayne's death. She lived for twenty-five years longer, but never again entered society. Before she could recover from this great blow to her happiness, it was followed, in about five years, by the sudden and unexpected death of her sister-in-law, daughter of William Seton, collector of New York, and wife of John Middleton Vining, an accomplished and pleasing lady, but not beautiful. She had a rich, powerful contralto voice, accompanied herself on the piano, with cultivated taste.

A gentleman, who admired her singing, on hearing of her death, exclaimed, "Oh! how the harmonies of heaven are enriched by our loss." Her society was agreeable to Miss Vining in her solitude. Mrs. Vining died in 1802 (probably the early part of 1802). This blow was again followed, late in 1802, by the death of her brother, John Middleton Vining. Nature had endowed Mr. Vining with a brilliant mind. He was dazzling in conversation and witty at repartee. For instance, Mr. Seton, naturally solicitous about his daughter's future, asked him: "Mr. Vining, what are your prospects?" Spreading his arms abroad he promptly answered, "Prospects, sir; my prospects are boundless." After their marriage, Mr. Vining took a house in Wilmington, at the N. W. corner of Fourth and French streets. They lived here with unstinted profusion, till ruin came and his once handsome estate was sold to pay his debts. To complete Miss Vining's misery her brother had lost nearly the whole of her own once abundant property. She now retired to a brick cottage, left her by her mother, on the N. W. corner of what was called then Brandy-Wine walk and Kennet pike, now Tenth and Market, Wilmington. At that time this was considered a suburban residence, "quite out of town," and wore a pretty, retired, rural appearance. It fronted south on Kennet pike (now Delaware avenue or Tenth street), at that time a meandering country road. To the north of its eastern yard, in which the two huge willows grew, arose a blank brick wall, the gable end of the adjoining house. This dark wall added much to the convent-like seclusion of the shaded cottage. It became, indeed, her living tomb. The loss of all that made life dear, broke her proud, ambitious and sensitive heart. She only sought concealment, like a wounded deer, till she could die. Yet in this dark hour of woe her noble heart welcomed to her home the four orphan boys, left by her brother, one a mere infant. She proved herself a wise, considerate and devoted guardian, hesitating at no sacrifice to benefit them, and devoting her time and talents to their education. Three of these boys were swept away before quite reaching manhood, by consumption. The fourth and eldest son, William Henry Vining, achieved distinction; he lived till twenty-seven years old, when he, too, died of consumption in 1822, one year after his aunt's death.

We think it was soon after Miss Vining withdrew from society that she was seized one day with a fainting spell. It occasioned alarm, and some of the family running out for assistance left the front door open. There happened at that moment to be passing one Jane Mauthrell—she had a good kindly face, and wide-open honest eyes—observing the alarm and commotion she entered the house unbidden, and seeing a beautiful woman prone and insensible with only frightened children around, she quietly applied such restoratives as were at hand. Miss Vining's illness was temporary with only this important result, she employed Jane Mauthrell from that day to conduct the domestic concerns of her house, but Miss Vining secured much more than her services, conscientiously rendered as they were. Jane was completely won by Miss Vining's loveliness, nor was this a onesided affection. They were mutually endeared to each other, and through long, long years of sorrow Jane was Miss Vining's firm, trusted and confidential friend. Jane became to the orphan boys a second mother. If they were well she rejoiced in their buoyant spirits; if sick, she was anxious and tended them by day and watched them by night. She closed the eyes of three of them, and no one grieved more sincerely than good, excellent and faithful Jane, when they were laid in premature graves. The cottage was called "The Willows." After losing her money Miss Vining found herself compelled to "take boarders"—no doubt to her proud disposition, a bitter necessity. Her nephew, William Henry Vining, left her roof to go to his aunt, Mrs. Ogden, living in a then wild part of New York, where is now the town of Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence. He studied law and practiced in partnership with his uncle and gained distinction, but his career was cut short by an early death. After reaching Mrs. Ogden's house he wrote, in 1809, a rhyming letter to his brother Ben; as it introduces us to all the inmates of "The Willows," even the boarders, I will produce it here. The easy versification is remarkable when it is remembered it was written by a boy of fourteen—the whole family were gifted:—

A CATALOGUE OF THOSE WHO HAVE HUNG THEIR HARPS ON THE WILLOWS.

Lady Vining comes first, with her soul-piercing eye,
 Let her look in your face, in your heart she will pry,
 In her features sits high the expression of truth
 The wisdom of age, and the fancy of youth.
 They say a bright circle her figure once graced
 The mirror of fashion and Phoenix of taste ;
 But religion soon whispered, t' were better to dwell
 In the willow's retreat, or hermitage cell.
 Now apart from the world and its turbulent billows,
 Contentment she courts in the shade of The Willows.

I see cousin Emma, whose delicate form
 Like the sensitive flower, shrinks back from the storm,
 Who loves, like Aunt Charlotte, her corner and chair
 To sit, work and talk, till the weather is fair,
 Whose feminine softness to firmness allied,
 Can harbour compassion or feel proper pride ;
 Who possesses her Henry, like Emma of old,
 But without any lordship or title or gold.
 What, though time has pilfered from her or from Hebe
 Some graces and smiles to bestow on Miss Phœbe.

Miss Phœbe, the sensible, wealthy and wise,
 With more than one heart and a fine pair of eyes ;
 Whose charms and perfections and so forth to show,
 Would require the eloquent pen of a beau ;
 But though I use colours a few degrees fainter,
 If she beat the willows, my pencil must paint her
 You would think it was beauty, her eye so refined
 But believe me, 'tis only a ray of the mind —
 That mind, so refined, capacious and clear
 Such affectionate candour, and virtue so fair ;
 The diamond of nature was polished by art,
 And cut in the fanciful shape of her heart.

If you doubt what I say, or believe I can rally,
 I appeal for the truth of it all to Miss Sally.
 Appeal to Miss Sally ! I hear you exclaim,
 An excellent way to preserve your good fame !
 For who ever made an appeal to her heart
 That was not acquitted, in full or in part ?
 If two sides are confronted, she looks at the best,
 And if one-half is good, she will pardon the rest —
 I'll make her the judge of my verses and letters,
 And then we shall see who will rank with my betters.
 By her side stands Eliza, like Harriet or Mary,
 The sister of Cupid, or some little fairy,
 With a cheek like a rose, and a lip like a cherry,
 With a lily white forehead—and blue eyes so merry —

But how shall I picture the kind-hearted Jane—
Who dispenses the pleasure, and suffers the pain,
Whom nature has formed in her very best mood—
Affectionate, sensible, cheerful and good;
Who delights in old fashions, to talk and to muse on,
From the fair Queen of Sheba, to wise neighbour Susan.
Who never was equalled for neatness, they say,
Since the days of Queen Mary or old Robin Grey
Whose teeth are as white as her bosom is pure,
Whose feelings are strong, and whose reason is sure;
And trust me, my Jane, 'tis that feeling I prize
Which glows at the heart ! and which melts at the eyes.
That warm Irish heart ! which should never be sold
For a thousand fine faces, or guineas of gold—
Fair exile of Erin, and maid of Lock-Foyle—!

My sociable neighbour, as time is deficient
To call her the sister of Jane is sufficient,
For both are alike, in good sense and in spirit,
But neighbour by birthright must claim the chief merit ;
While mother—so silent, she sits by the fire,
My pen and my fancy had almost passed by her,
She comes the mild priestess, of patience and peace,
At her presence I bow, and each murmur I cease;
How meek her deportment, how easy her mien,
Her accents how gentle, her air how serene !
No longer you wonder at Jane—my dear brother—
She stole half her goodness, from neighbour and mother.

And there's the rogue Ben—so genteel and so slim—
With the leer of an eye, and the grace of a limb,
Who knows how to ride, and to skate and to swim.
And Charles, whom you better had put upon diet,
For though he can learn he will never be quiet,
With St Vitus's dance, or some holiday riot.
And now my dear Ben, you perceive I have writ,
With a heart full of love and a pen full of wit,
May the power who soothes the wild rage of the billows
Gild with tremulous joy the soft shade of The Willows.*

* The Miss Phoebe alluded to was a Miss Phoebe George—very wealthy—a great belle, and my mother's devoted friend. She married Mr. M. Bradford. Her aunt, Miss George, who never married, was an intimate friend of Miss Vining, and boarded a short time at "The Willows." The little Miss Eliza Fox was a very pretty child, a relation of Miss George. The "Charles" alluded to was one of his brothers, dying very young of consumption. "Benjamin," another brother, also died of consumption soon after reaching manhood. "Mother" was Jane's mother, and permitted by Miss Vining's noble and generous heart, to sit by her fire, where Jane could attend to her comfort. The mother was very old.

At Miss Vining's request Jane came every evening to Miss Vining's chamber to hear her read a chapter in the Bible. One favorite chapter, and often selected, was the first one in the Book of Ruth. After closing Miss Vining would remark: "So it has been with you and I, Jane, you have clung to me through life, and in death we shall not be parted; where they put me to rest, there must you lie also." For some reason Miss Vining's wishes were not carried out. Miss Vining sleeps in Old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington, and Jane was laid in New Castle. Miss Vining left this cottage and its furniture to the faithful Jane that closed her eyes.

Miss Vining's seclusion was absolute. She saw but very few. Indeed, her dislike to society became morbid. A Mrs. Alrichs, a Quaker lady, resided near her. Her gentle, quiet manners were soothing and agreeable to Miss Vining, and in all time of trouble and sorrow, such as the illness and death of her nephews, Mrs. Alrichs was sent for and always came to advise and assist. Mrs. Alrichs had two daughters, but though deeply interested in Miss Vining, and although their mother had freedom in Miss Vining's house, yet such was Miss Vining's complete seclusion that the two Miss Alrichs never once beheld her face. I can only find recorded three instances when she left her secluded life during those sad twenty-five years. Once in all those years Miss Vining electrified a congregation assembled for worship by appearing among them. An eloquent clergyman was to preach one evening, as he was an old friend, Miss Vining felt herself obliged to go and hear him. The services had commenced when all were astonished to see Miss Vining moving with her graceful carriage up the aisle, leaning on Jane's arm. They took their seat side by side, and the instant the services were ended they left, Miss Vining again taking Jane's arm. Miss Vining completely concealed her face on this occasion by the deep ruffled cap, that she always wore after General Wayne's death, over this a large bonnet, the prevailing fashion. Those who vainly tried to scan her face were only rewarded by a flash from dark eyes, and a view in deep shadow of the tip of her nose and chin.

Miss Vining's intimacy with Governor Dickinson's family was very great, and never severed, except by death. Distinguished men were frequent guests of Governor Dickinson, and

when invited to dine, Miss Vining was often the only lady not present of his family. There is a letter still extant which proves that Miss Vining accepted an invitation to dine with his family, after total seclusion from the world in general. The third time she left her retirement was in the winter of 1808 or 1809. She was anxious to place her nephew, W. Henry Vining, now fourteen years of age, with his mother's sister, Mrs. Ogden, in New York. She sent for C. A. Rodney, Esq., and told him she was obliged to go to Philadelphia on this business and dreaded the undertaking. My grandfather at once offered her a seat in his carriage, as he was going there himself with my grandmother, and hoped Miss Vining would stay at their house during her visit to Philadelphia. She accepted both invitations. During her stay in that city Miss Vining's numerous friends pressed on her every kind and complimentary attention. She received their visits as kindly as they were offered, and her manners, if more gentle and subdued, retained their charm and were just as winning, and she again shone in conversation. But she declined all invitations and indeed could not bring herself to return any visit. The visit to Philadelphia may have lasted a fortnight when my grandfather returned to Wilmington and brought Miss Vining back to "The Willows."

In the desolation that shrouded her closing years Miss Vining had two firm friends in Chancellor Ridgely and Cæsar A. Rodney, Esq., both of these gentlemen were related to her. As years rolled by and the blaze of her beauty faded, she became sensitive to the inroads of time and always received her friends, the very few, she would admit in a shaded room, though to her last hour she had a fine expressive countenance and delicate features; but her form began to bend, and after she lost some of her superb teeth she always lifted a handkerchief to her mouth when conversing to conceal the defect. But her elegance of conversation, attractive manners and musical voice remained to the last, also her fine dark eyes. She had an abundance of brown hair that never turned gray. When the concealing cap was removed after her death, a high white forehead and very smooth was revealed.

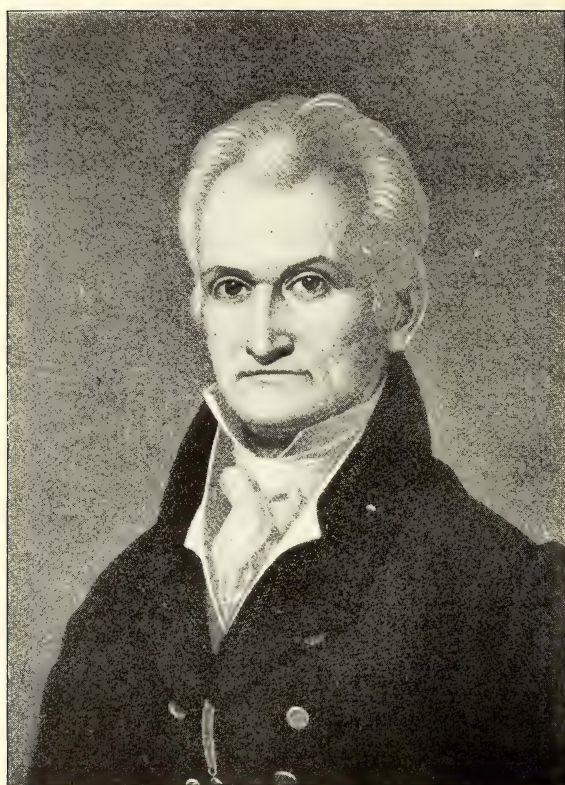
Had Miss Vining been a man and educated for the bar, with her powerful intellect she would have lived in history as an

eloquent orator. She would have carried a jury insensibly with her. Without an effort the choicest language and the most appropriate words flowed freely at her bidding. If she recited a tale of woe her burning and fervid eloquence enlisted the sympathies of all who heard her. Miss Vining was of a religious turn of mind. These feelings were deepened by age and misfortune, and she decided to join the Episcopal Church. She appointed Easter Sunday, 1821, as the day on which she would take the communion. But on Good Friday her spirit was recalled by the good God who gave it, and her funeral took place on Easter Sunday.

The Rev. R. D. Hall performed the solemn service of "dust to dust" on the very day when he anticipated giving her the emblematic bread and wine. Miss Vining was carried to her grave with every mark of respect—every prominent person in Wilmington attended. After Miss Vining's death her only surviving nephew, W. Henry Vining, took charge of her papers, packed them in a box and placed them in Mrs. Ogden's (his aunt) garret. Some years after this Mr. Ogden's house took fire—the garret and its contents were reduced to ashes. The very tombstones of the Vining family were stolen from the Episcopal graveyard in Dover, by some workmen, between forty and fifty years since, and the marble pounded into dust to make some mortar, as if fate was determined to obliterate their very names from off the face of the earth. William Henry Vining was the very last of his family and name. An elderly friend of mine, Miss Sarah Black, was a pallbearer at Miss Vining's funeral, and she described the ceremonies to me. At that time it was customary to have lady pallbearers, and Miss Vining being unmarried the pallbearers must be the same. As Miss Vining had outlived her compeers, six young girls were chosen. They had never seen her face and they may be pardoned if their gay young hearts were not much oppressed with grief. Miss Black was scarcely punctual. On arriving the attendant at once adjusted a fine linen scarf, three yards long, over her bonnet and pinned under the chin. She said she could see, but not much of her face was visible to others. When the robing was completed, she was ushered into a quiet room where discerned in the dim light were five figures, similarly attired, she whispered, "are you

Susan Rumsey?" This produced a very smothered giggle, and the whispered answer, "No I'm not, but who are you?" So, amid low whispered laughs and questions they investigated who each other might be. One more anecdote. Miss Betsy Montgomery was a quiet, inoffensive old lady with a capacious memory—she forgot nothing. She wrote the annal of Wilmington and had an amiable weakness, or vanity, to know everyone in Wilmington or indeed in Delaware. After Miss Vining's death she always spoke in such a way as to lead all who heard her to suppose she had been on quite friendly terms with Miss Vining. So far was this from being the case that Miss Betsy never saw Miss Vining until after her death, and then she gratified her curiosity in a far from delicate manner. Jane, the faithful Jane, was not only grieved, but also pressed with many cares. She stationed a young relative at the front door to answer questions. Miss Betsy made her appearance, and, refusing to wait till Jane was summoned, forced her way past the young girl and up into the chamber of death. As soon as Jane was informed, she followed her up, and eyeing her sternly, as Miss Betsy said, apologetically: "I only wanted to see Miss Vining, come, let us take chairs and sit down." "Sit down," repeated Jane. "Sit down, indeed, never!" said Jane, haughtily, "for I never sat down in Miss Vining's presence in my life." "Come," she added, savagely, "it is time to leave, I am going to lock the door," and leading Miss Betsy out, she locked the door, thrust the key in her pocket and running down the stairs, left Miss Betsy with scant courtesy to find her way out the best she could.

I have only attempted to rescue from oblivion one who was wonderfully gifted by nature. Dates may possibly conflict, but the incidents are true. I have attempted nothing but the truth. I am fully aware how unworthy Miss Vining's memory my rude and deficient sketch is, and I still hope some more skillful pen than mine may perpetuate her memory in a more worthy setting.



Wilhelm

THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. ARMY.



One hundred and twelve years ago was one of the most critical, by reason of its being one of the most uncertain, periods in our country's early career. True, the war of the Revolution had ended; but with so much doubt and distrust prevailing everywhere—both in the rank and file of the American army as well as in all branches of civil life—coupled with the exhausted condition of the nation and its finances: the situation ahead was one to daunt even a patriot-Washington.

With that sense of possible coming danger, both to themselves and their beloved country for which they had fought eight long years, the officers of the army, both "to perpetuate the friendships they had formed in the past under the pressure of a common danger," as well as to aid each other in the future "by substantial acts of beneficence" and "to promote and cherish that union and honor between the States" so vitally necessary for the preservation of the new government, united themselves into a "Society of Friends" styled THE CINCINNATI.¹

It was the final embodiment of an idea conceived as early as the winter of 1778, and announced then for the first time before Washington and his brother-officers in a discourse by the Rev. William Smith, provost of the College and Academy of

¹ See Original "Institution" of the Cincinnati.

Philadelphia, from the pulpit of old Christ Church, in that city,² afterwards embodied by Baron von Steuben and the plan of organization drawn, at the close of the war, by General Knox. One of the officers appointed to draft the original "Institution" of the Society was Major-General Robert Howe, of Brunswick county, State of North Carolina, whose name is signed by him to the instrument. The Society, first formed on the banks of the Hudson, in May, 1783, and perfected during the following month, was gradually extended during the year through the States to the southward in accordance with the recommendation made at the outstart, and by the close of the year all the thirteen State societies were in existence.

The North Carolina Society was organized at Hillsborough, in that State, in the month of October, with Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, of Warren county, as its first president and Rev. Adam Boyd, of Wilmington, as secretary.

Jethro Sumner

The list of original members comprised, we find by comparison³ sixty-two, or over one-half of the entire number of "officers of the late war who continued to the end thereof or were deranged by Acts of Congress." The complete list, taken from the records in the possession of the General Society, arranged according to rank, appears as follows:

Major-General Robert Howe.

Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Clark.

Colonel Archibald Lytle.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptist Ashe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hogg.

² "On the feast of St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 28, 1778, the celebrated Dr. William Smith, at a service held in this church, at which the Commander-in-Chief of our armies was present, referred to him as the Cincinnatus of America, voicing then and there for the first time in public, it is believed, the idea that nearly five years later took shape in the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati." See discourse by Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., in Christ Church, Philadelphia, February 21, 1892.

³ See Washington Correspondence, Archives of Department of State, Washington, D. C., Book 115, pp. 142½, 143.

MAJORS.

Griffith John McRee,	Reading Blount,
George Doherty,	William Polk,
Henry Dixon.	

CAPTAINS AND BREVET MAJORS.

Thomas Armstrong,	Kedar Ballard,
Benjamin Coleman,	Robert Fenner,
Clement Hall,	Robert Raiford,
James Read,	Joseph T. Rhodes,
Anthony Sharpe,	Howell Tatum.

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Ashe, Jr.,	Peter Bacot,
George Bradley,	Alexander Brevard,
Thomas Callender,	John Daves,
Samuel Denny,	Joshua Hadley,
William Lytle,	Joseph Montfort,
John Slaughter,	William Williams,
Edward Yarborough.	
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Campen.	

LIEUTENANTS.

William Alexander,	Robert Bell,
Joseph Brevard,	William Bush,
John Campbell,	Thomas Clarke,
Wynne Dixon,	Richard Fenner,
Thomas Finney,	John Ford,
Charles Gerard,	Francis Graves,
Robert Hayes,	John Hill,
Hardy Holmes,	Curtis Ivey,
Abner Lamb,	James Moore,
Thomas Pasteur,	William Sanders,
Jesse Stead.	

Cornet James McDougall.

Deputy Paymaster-General Jacob Blount.

Surgeon's Mate James Fergus.

Surgeon's Mate William McLane.

Brigade Chaplain Reverend Adam Boyd.

The Secretary (the last-named officer), in an official letter dated Wilmington, December 29, 1783, and now on file in the

archives of the General Society, announced the formation of the State society and a similar letter of General Sumner, the president, also on file, is to the same effect. No list of members, however, is given. These are the earliest appearing evidences of the existence of this Society.

But while the officers of the North Carolina regiments were, on the authority of General Sumner, "highly pleased with the Institution and most cheerfully concurred in any measures that should be adopted for promoting its benevolent designs;" the Society met in this, as in other States, with decided opposition from the legislature. At a meeting of the Society held in Fayetteville, on July 4, 1784, the Secretary was ordered to address a circular letter to the other State societies. This letter shows the attitude of the State Assembly towards the organization, as well as reporting the action of the Society on the amendments which had been proposed to the Institution to disarm hostility, at the first general meeting in Philadelphia, in May, of that year.

CAPE FEAR, NO. CAROLINA, 10th Jan'y, 1785.

SIR :

I am ordered by the Cincinnati of this State to acquaint you that, in consequence of a former adjournment, we had a meeting at Fayette Ville on the 4th of July (1784), when the circular letter, with the Institution as altered and amended, was read and highly approved.

The meeting then proceeded to frame their bye-Laws and to make such regulations as they tho't might promote the friendly and benevolent intentions of the Society.

We had hopes that the Assembly would take our funds under their direction and aid the general design ; but tho' the ablest members of both Houses were on our side, yet the majority was against us.

Waiting the event of this application, I deferred writing and am truly sorry I cannot give a more agreeable account of it. Yet this disappointment will not affect the zeal of our members, and we flatter ourselves the opposition will soon die.

It is the earnest wish of this meeting to hold correspondence with the different State meetings. This, it is tho't, might be of general advantage and contribute to that harmony which is the soul of the Society.

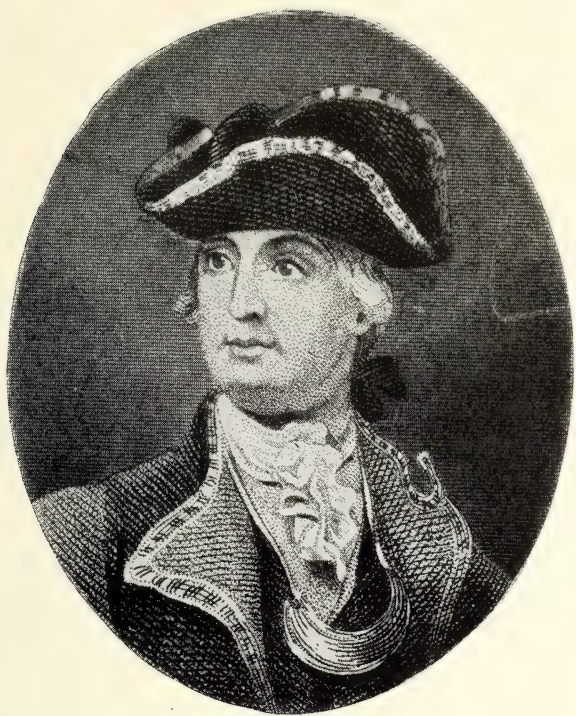
I am with much respect,

Yr. most obedient servant,

ADAM BOYD, Sec.

Secretary to the Cincinnati in Maryland.

These by-laws, together with an incomplete roll of the names of the members of the Society, were inclosed in a letter a few months later (dated May 20, 1785), to General Otho H. Williams



Robert Howe

of the Maryland Society. They number seventeen articles and are of the usual nature of rules for the government of such an organization.⁴ One rule (the fourth) was particularly worthy however, of imitation. It provided that copies of all letters and essays should be recorded by the Secretary ;

the *originals* of which must *likewise* be filed, and the more effectually to guard against accidents, which may endanger the records, the proceedings shall be copied into two books ; for one of which the Secretary shall be answerable and the other shall be lodged with the President, and in order to prevent errors, those books of record shall be carefully revised and compared at every meeting.

But how fruitless even all these precautions were for the preservation of the history of this patriotic organization, we shall see later on.

The Society was represented, it would appear, at the meetings of the General Society but three times—in 1784, 1787 and 1790. The delegates to the first general meeting were Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Lytle, Major Reading Blount and Major Griffith John McRee. They were elected at a meeting of the State society held at Hillsborough in the month previous (April), and their certificate of appointment, which is still preserved, has been stated—erroneously, however—to be “the only known evidence in existence that there was a Society of the Cincinnati in North Carolina.”

The certificate reads as follows :

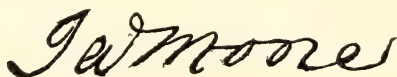
NORTH CAROLINA, HILLSBOROUGH, April 18th, 1784.

Lieutenant-Colonel Com't. Lytle, Major Blount and Major McRee are delegated to represent the State Society of the Cincinnati in the general convention to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday in May next.

Attested : JETHRO SUMNER, Pres't.

C. IVEY, Sec'y *pro tem*.

Of the three above-named delegates Majors Blount and McRee attended the meeting of the General Society ; the published proceedings of which show that the first-named officer was one of a committee appointed to amend and revise the “Institution” of the Society.⁵ This proposed



⁴See Hist. N. C. Cincinnati, by Edward Graham Daves, in N. C. Uny. Mag., Jan'y. 1894.

⁵See Proceedings of General Society, 1784.

amended constitution was, as is well known, never carried into effect, failing of ratification by a majority of the different State societies—North Carolina, however, being one of the States which did so approve it.

The place of meeting of the Society on July 4, 1785, appears to have been again at Fayetteville, at which meeting the rules and regulations for governing the State meeting were again reported, evidently revised and completed.

For the following year (1786) the annual stated meeting of the Society was held at Halifax, "agreeable to their adjournment from Fayetteville" the preceding year. This meeting is the only one in the brief history of the Society of which any account exists in the newspapers of the day. A copy of the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* of August 12, 1786, preserved in the archives of the New Jersey State Society, contains a report of the meeting of the North Carolina Society on July 4th. A meeting was held in the morning; there was a dinner in the afternoon, a list of the thirteen toasts being given, and a ball at night. The names, however, of neither officers nor members of the Society are mentioned.



John Baptist Ashe

On the death of the president, General Sumner, in the month of March of the preceding year (1785) Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptista Ashe, of New Hanover county, had been chosen to fill the vacancy. Major Howell Tatum was elected secretary to succeed Rev. Adam Boyd a couple of years later (1787), and Major Robert Fenner as treasurer. This last-named officer was the sole representative of the Society at the second triennial

meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia in the latter year; the other two delegates, Colonel William Polk⁶ and Major Reading Blount, failing to attend.⁷

Again, at the third general meeting of the Society in 1790, the only representative present from North Carolina was Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, of Warren county. The records of that meeting report him as acting on a committee appointed to prepare an address to General Washington, the president-general of the Society, congratulating him "on being unanimously elected the head of our rising republic," as well as informing him of his re-election as president of the Society for the ensuing three years. A circular-letter was prepared by the same committee and forwarded to the different State societies "on the situation and prospect of the affairs of the United States."⁸

After this last date no delegates from North Carolina were ever present at the general meetings, nor, so far as is now known, were there any meetings of the State society; certainly there is no record of such, nor even of the existence of the Society. No reference, with one exception, is ever made to it in the report of the successive committees appointed by the General Society to inquire into the "present situation of the different State societies," and to urge those already dormant or dissolved to "a renewal of their intercourse" with the General Society. The exception alluded to was by the committee appointed to examine documents, etc., in the possession of officers of the Society, with a view to the publication of such facts as may be of interest, who, at the general meeting in 1857, after reporting that, "with few exceptions, even the rolls of the several State societies have disappeared from the archives of the General Society, and such as remain are not wholly to be depended on as accurate," state in regard to this particular society under consideration as follows:

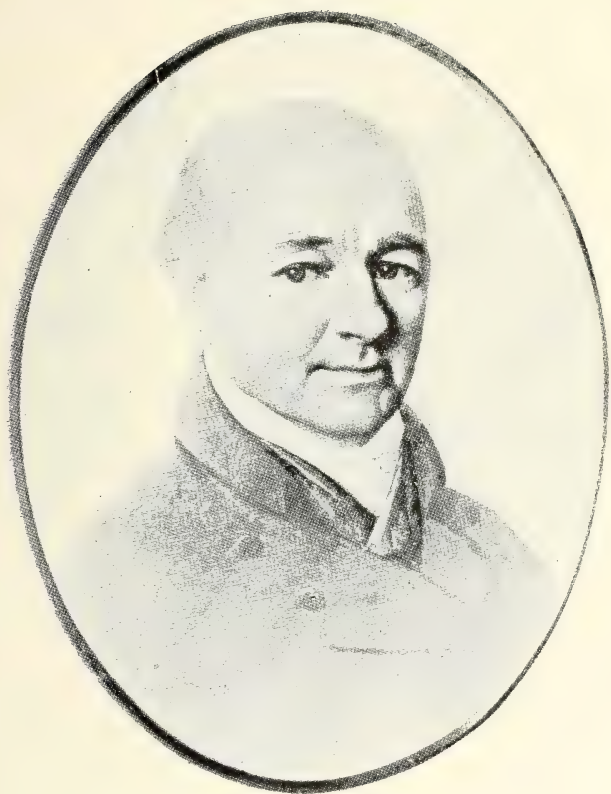
Very diligent inquiry has been made for the North Carolina records, but without avail and without encouragement to hope for final success.⁹

⁶ Lieutenant-Colonel Polk, who was major of the Ninth regiment of North Carolina Continental Infantry and was severely wounded at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, was not only the last surviving member of the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, but was also the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina line, dying at Raleigh, January 4, 1834.

⁷ Proceedings of General Society, 1787.

⁸ *Ibid.* 1790.

⁹ Proceedings of General Society of Cincinnati, 1857.



John Daves

The finding of the papers of Major Tatum, the last-known secretary of the Society, might throw some light on this and kindred matters regarding the length of its existence and its proceedings.

When and under what circumstances did the Society become dormant?—for it cannot justly, from the nature of its institution, be said to have ceased to exist.

What became of its original fund, which, as has been already shown, the State legislature refused to take charge of on account of the jealousy of, and opposition to, the Society as a military order with rules of primogeniture?

Had it formally terminated its organization—supposing such action practicable—there would certainly exist some report or record of its formal dissolution. The presumption is that its members succumbed for the time being to the inevitable, from the fact of their scattered residences and difficulty of meeting, as well as to the public hostility alluded to. That the former reasons were not slight at any time is seen from the recorded fact by the Secretary that the President of the Society resided “near two hundred miles from a seaport town or post-office, so that letters for him had better be sent here.”¹⁰

There is doubtless much of both interest and value regarding the Society, lying hidden in the archives of the other State societies and which it is hoped some diligent seeker may yet enable to see the light of day.

In the Washington correspondence in the State Department at Washington, and before alluded to, many valuable records regarding the North Carolina regiments exist, and it is possible some additional light might be gained from this source of events just subsequent to the Revolution.¹¹

It was reported in January, 1894, that “there were then living in the State lineal descendants of the original sixty-two

¹⁰ Letter of Rev. Adam Boyd, secretary of the N. C. Society, to General Knox, secretary-general, dated Wilmington, December 29, 1783.

¹¹ List of officers of the First North Carolina Continental battalion from its first establishment, 1775 to 1778; list of officers taken into the First battalion to complete it, 1777-78; list of officers of the Second North Carolina battalion since 1777; list of officers of the late war, who continued to the end thereof, or were deranged by act of Congress; list of officers of Continental brigade of Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, 1782, etc. See Washington Correspondence, Book 115, pp. 142½-143.

members and of other Continental officers who are entitled to membership, and it is the patriotic duty of these men to assert their hereditary claims."¹² It has been reported by a distinguished authority¹³ that all the rolls and records of the North Carolina regiments in the Revolution were hopelessly lost. Yet here we find some very valuable lists still in the possession of the National Government; the rolls of officers of ten other of the State line regiments are in possession of the Missouri Society of Sons of the Revolution, and it is quite possible still others may yet with diligent research be discovered.

It was the earnest wish and constant labor of the late Professor Edward Graham Daves, the grandson and representative of Major John Daves, one of the original members of the North Carolina Society, and himself an honored member of the Maryland Cincinnati, as well as associate editor of the "HISTORICAL REGISTER," that the Society in his native State should be revived. But death terminated his labors ere their completion. His brother, Mr. Graham Daves, of New Berne, has nobly taken up the task as far as possible, where it was relinquished, and, it is sincerely hoped, may yet be enabled to carry the patriotic work on to its legitimate conclusion. To the latter-named person the writer of this brief historic sketch is mainly indebted for his information and encouragement.

¹² Hist. N. C. Society of Cincinnati, by E. G. Daves, N. C. Univ. Mag., January, 1894.

¹³ Walter Clark, Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

FRANCE'S INTEREST IN AMERICA

BY FRANCIS ASBURY ROE, REAR-ADMIRAL U. S. NAVY.

(Continued from page 947.)

It is a relief to turn from the social, political and religious corruption of the feudal monarchy of the French Louis, and seek for an escape from the society of the political amazons—the Pompadours, Montespons, Chevreuse, and the de Berris—to the healthier atmosphere of England and the regions of America.

When the Norman duke, William, conquered England, he established there the feudal system of Normandy in all its vigor and entirety. Every rood of ground in Great Britain was placed under the power of feudal lords. It lasted for seventy years only, and that greatest of English statesmen-king, Henry II., declared its abolition as a form of government for the English people. The unconquerable, dauntless love of liberty and human dignity, had conquered the conquest of the Norman duke.

The peoples of England and America about this period of the middle of the eighteenth century were a robust, brave and hardy race. Bronzed in complexion and feature, they were rough of look, blunt in speech and democratic in act and appearance. They had an exalted notion of fair play and justice, and a lofty consciousness of their dignity and personal sovereignty. Passionately fond of and devoted to their wives and children, they believed the home to be the citadel of the nation. No race of people have ever lived upon this planet who so thoroughly comprehended what was meant by the words liberty and freedom.

The tyrant John, recreant to his noble father and recreant to his native Normandy, was recreant also to the kingdom of England, which he had usurped and won through crime and murder. With neither the wisdom nor virtue of his noble father, who died heart-broken at the treason of his infamous son, John returned to the exercise of the prerogatives of feudalism and despotism. But it was not a time for the people and barons of England, who had been educated by Henry II. to notions of English freedom, to submit to the return to feudal government; and earl and peasant, baron and yeoman alike resolved to end it, and to initiate

tiate a page in the history of their race which should be memorable for all time to come, and the year 1215 marks the birth and the birth-cry of English liberty.

On an islet in the river Thames, between Windsor and Staines, near the meadow of Runnymede by the river side, the work was done. King John on one bank of the river and the barons on the other. The delegates of king and barons met upon the island, and King John was presented with his people's stern demands; and there, on that little islet of the Thames, was wrung from the wrathful King that great charter of right and of liberty and of personal sovereignty so dear to the English-speaking race, and which, from the year 1215 to 1895, has been their palladium and their glory! From age to age the great charter has been regarded by Englishmen and Americans as the very foundation of their government and society. "No freeman," it made the King say, "shall be seized or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin; we will not go against any man, nor send against him, save by legal judgment of his peer, or by the law of the land. To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right or justice. No feudal fee, or aid shall be imposed in our realm, save by the Common Council of the realm." The king was to provide that a representative council should be regularly summoned by special writ at least forty days before; and here in this brief paragraph government and taxation by representation became the law of all Englishmen, and it was this law that established English and American freedom. This council had the right to enforce on the King its observance, with the added right to declare war against him, if its provisions should be infringed. What the charter claimed for the earl and the baron it equally claimed for the yeoman and the peasant. There was one law for all, and as it bore upon the King and the noble so it bore upon the people. There was not one law for the barons and no law for the people. It pronounced the equality of all men before the law. And that all Englishmen might know henceforth the proud title of freedom they had won at Runnymede from the feudal King, the great charter was published throughout the whole country and sworn to at every hamlet, village and city by order of the King, on the demand of the barons.

Well and thoroughly had barons and yeomen of England done their work.

In the reign of the Stuart kings one more effort was made to transplant or renew the feudal prerogatives of King Louis by the King of England, but the repeated violations of magna charta, reaffirmed by the "Bill of Rights," cost one king his life and his throne, and sent another a wandering fugitive and a beggar to the court of France.

And yet again, when William of Orange had become the chosen king of the English people, by the people's choice and will, the Commons refused to crown him until he, too, affixed his signature to this royal instrument. The "Bill of Rights," the "Declaration of Rights,"—the great charter of King John—all found their noblest and fullest expression in the American "Declaration of Independence."

The three lines of invasion, from Lake Erie by Pittsburgh, Lake Champlain and Lake George from Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and from the sea by Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, were swiftly closing around the devoted colonies. From New England to Virginia the cry of terror and alarm went up. The American colonists came from Scotland and Ireland, from Wales, and the Eastern counties of England, and their piteous appeals to their friends and relatives aroused the whole of Great Britain.

At this period the ministry of King George was an anomaly in English history. Never before, or since, has there been an English ministry so noted for dense ignorance and total incompetency. When a messenger from the New England colonies presented himself to Lord Bute and told him of the mighty Louisbourg fortress, he replied, "Egad, we'll march an army there and take it;" "but Louisbourg is on Cape Breton and it is an island, and you cannot march there." "Cape Breton an island! Cape Breton an island! Egad, I'll run and tell the King Cape Breton is an island." Such a ministry, to confront a peril menacing not only America, but England herself, could not last long.

At last the crisis of the century was about to open. George Washington, by order of Governor Dinwiddy, of Virginia, was destined to strike the great blow which was to decide the fate of

nearly all the Christian nations. He planted himself with his little army of 500 men at Fort Necessity, and calmly waited for the invaders. On the fourth day of July, 1775, Washington, in the bloody battle at Fort Necessity, enacted a declaration of war by the American colonies against the mighty King of France. England as yet had made no declaration. Fort Necessity was followed within a year by the battle of Lake George, under General Lyman and Sir William Johnson, where the regular troops of the French army were defeated; where the French General *Dieskau* was wounded and captured, and where every soldier of the French army was either killed or wounded! It was a great awakening for the nation, but especially for England. All England demanded a change of ministry, and William Pitt was pushed to the front. Hated by the King; hated by the old Duke of Newcastle set; William Pitt well knew that he was the darling of the nation, and every man and woman in England was at his back. The news from Fort Necessity overthrew the Newcastle government; it set every army in Europe in motion from Sweden to France; and Frederick of Prussia seeing England, America and France in a death grapple, made the war in America the *occasion*, but not the object, of the Seven Years' War in Europe, where no less than one million of soldiers perished in battle in that awful war.

William Pitt's first touch of the helm of the English government sent a thrill of energy to the extremities of the earth. Armies seemed to arise out of the ground, and navies out of the sea, at his bidding. He sent an army to the Continent under the Duke of Brunswick, than whom there was not a better soldier in Europe, not even excepting Frederick of Prussia, and the worthless Duke of Cumberland was displaced. He sent reinforcements and squadrons to Hindustan, where another empire was in strife, and to be won by England. He sent fleets to the West Indies, and armies and fleets to America. "Go," said he, to Lord Amherst, "go to America and take Louisbourg;" and to Wolfe, "go to the St. Lawrence and drive the French out of America." And short work, indeed, they made of Louisbourg. It is curious to note that Wolfe and Amherst dragged their guns over the same morass, and planted their siege guns on the same platforms, occupied by the New England militia only ten years before in their memorable work. Then

Amherst took his way to the Hudson and Lake George, while Wolfe threaded his uncertain way to the St. Lawrence.

If ever there was a "Forlorn Hope" assigned to man, it was that given to Wolfe. Every league of shore of the St. Lawrence was fortified and occupied. Wearied with delay, he at last determined to land at the falls of Montmorency, and strike the left flank of Montcalm. It was a bloody repulse for the gallant Wolfe! Taking his men on board his ships he drifted up the river. Montcalm had been before him, and there was not a crevice left unoccupied. At last, after weary weeks of fruitless groping, heart-sick, and body-sick, Wolfe discovered a little bight in the river, right under the Heights of Abraham. It was *there* that Wolfe resolved to land. Pulling ashore from his ships on a dark night, he recited to the officers in his boat as they pulled in, that beautiful poem of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*. "The paths of glory, lead but to the grave." Little, indeed, did the poet-warrior think that he was reciting his own epitaph!

Finding a narrow foot-path leading up the heights, Wolfe and his army scaled it, one by one; and in the early dawn of morning, Wolfe and his English army of less than 5000 men stood in line of battle. Montcalm was surprised. While he was hurrying up his troops, Wolfe let his men lie down and calmly wait for the enemy. Not until the French army was within close pistol shot of his long, red line of Infantry did the solid English move, and then as they came close, the deadly fire from the whole English line sent the French line reeling backwards. Again, and yet again, Montcalm led his men to the attack, and again the deadly fire from the immovable line of English Infantry, sent the French staggering, and they broke in rout.

The victory on the Heights of Abraham was consecrated by the death on the field of battle of the generals of both the armies. When Wolfe, mortally wounded, heard the cry, "They run!" "Who run?" he asked. "The French," they said; and he turned on his side and breathed his last.

On the following day the citadel of Quebec capitulated, and the French army and adventurers were shipped on board the vessels in the river, both French and English, and they sailed for France. Wolfe had obeyed his orders, and driven the French from Canada.

Meanwhile, Washington was pushing back to Lake Erie the French garrisons, on the Monongahela, and Amherst, by way of Ontario, was rounding up the straggling posts along the upper St. Lawrence and at Montreal.

A singular fatality seems to have hung over the valley of the Champlain and Lake George all through this war. While Wolfe was groping his way up the St. Lawrence, Abecromby, with a fine army of 12,000 or 10,000 men, took his way to Ticonderoga, and it was expected that he would cross the St. Lawrence and assemble at Montreal. Unhappily the attack under the gallant Lord Howe—he, too, a mere youth like all of Pitt's new men—failed, as that gallant leader fell mortally wounded at the first fire. Abecromby, without Artillery, attempted to storm the defenses of Ticonderoga with Infantry, and after the useless sacrifice of several thousand of the choicest troops of the colonies, the incompetent coward beat a hasty retreat to the head of Lake George with an army which, if led by the lamented Howe, or Wolfe, or Washington, would have been crowned with victory. As it is, that name goes down in history, by the colonial nick-name of "*Granny Nabecromby*." And that is his epitaph to this day.

With the close of the war in America, that in Europe concluded. Strange indeed that with all the world at war from Hindustan to the West Indies, from the Rhine and Elbe and Danube to the Ohio valley and the Heights of Abraham, wherever armies could march or ships could furrow the ocean, the key of the whole strife was here in America. The tremendous question which should dominate the civilized world, the feudal law of despotism, or the English law of liberty, was answered by Washington and Wolfe in America!

Louis the XVI. succeeded Louis the XV. in France. When the long-suffering population of France saw the tattered straggling remains of the French army in America coming back disheveled and conquered, to their own country, they began to ask themselves, why, if Washington and Wolfe could do so much with their little armies, cannot the people of France emancipate themselves from the heavy hand of feudal despotism? Then they demanded of the King the restoration of the Parliaments as legislative bodies; then they required him to surround himself

with a ministry ; and then, to recognize the constituent Assembly—and then they demanded his life and his throne. At the sight of the blood of a king and queen, the tiger in the race broke forth, and the long pent-up misery and wrath of the entire nation burst into flame, and feudal kingship, and feudal despotism were extinguished in the horrors and terrors of the French Revolution !

It seems a long way from Washington to the Reign of Terror ; but the evolution of events moved in a direct line from Fort Necessity to the Revolution.

When it was seen that William Pitt was in dead earnest to drive the French from America, a French statesman told him if he did that the colonies would leave him. “ Ah, well,” said Mr. Pitt, “ if they do they will take the English language and the English law with them.” And this is what they did ; and from that English law, our Washingtons and Madisons have wrought our American Federal Constitution.

Washington at Fort Necessity and Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham, had made the triumph of the English law and the downfall of feudal despotism. From Fort Necessity and the Heights of Abraham, the doom of the feudal reign was sounded.

THE FIRST GUN AT GETTYSBURG, "WITH THE CONFEDERATE ADVANCE GUARD."

BY LIEUTENANT (C. S. A.) JOHN L. MARYE.

A. P. Hill's corps (the 3d.) did not leave the line of the Rappahannock as soon as the other two corps of Lee's army, owing to having been left to watch the Federal corps of Reynolds' which had crossed the south bank of the river below the town of Fredericksburg. One morning in the first part of June, 1863, we looked out and found that Reynolds had withdrawn his command during the night and had disappeared from view. Gone no doubt to follow Hooker's army. We saw them no more until by a singular coincidence they were the first troops we encountered at Gettysburg. We prepared to leave at once, and a few hours thereafter were on the march. Most of us had been serving under "Stonewall Jackson," and this was to be our first campaign since his death and we noticed a change in the order of things from the start.

It had been the unvarying habit of that commander to issue each day to every subordinate command, orders as to the exact hour they were to move out from the bivouac and take up the line of march, and he admitted of no excuse as to non-compliance. So that each commander fell promptly in the rear of the preceding one as it passed, and there was no confusion nor delay. This accounts in a measure for the remarkable celerity of his movements.

Jackson has usually been described, while on the march, as wrapt in his own meditations riding with eyes gazing ahead, oblivious of all passing events till he came near the enemy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, nothing escaped his notice. I recall an instance illustrative of this. During one of his most active campaigns he issued strict orders that the Artillerymen should not be allowed to place baggage or camp equipage of any kind upon the limbers of the guns or the caissons. This was to spare the horses as much as possible. It was his custom also, as soon as his corps was stretched out and in motion, to ride from the rear to the head of the column, and

if his orders had not been minutely carried out we "heard from him." One morning as he passed along our "Artillery battalion," he spied a frying-pan tied under the bottom of a caisson, in my own company, where a cannoneer had secured it, as he fancied out of sight, and sure enough it had escaped the notice of the company officer. "Old Stonewall" said nothing till he reached the head of the long line of batteries, when, turning in his saddle, said he, "Colonel, place the Captain of the Fredericksburg company under arrest for permitting his men to put cooking utensils upon his caissons." It is unnecessary to say this never happened again.

We moved along leisurely now, in more of a "go-as-you-please way." We soon reached the beautiful valley of Virginia. The rest of the army were somewhere ahead, we knew not where. Hooker was in Maryland, we heard. There were no signs of any enemy about, and we appeared to be marching along independently of the "rest of creation." Halting at times for days by deep, cool streams, and pastures covered with clover and luxuriant grass, man and beast alike forgot the awful scenes of Chancellorsville, with its burning woods and piteous cries of wounded perishing in the flames, only a few weeks before.

We thus leisurely advanced until we reached Shepherdstown, and about the 20th of the month, the 3d corps crossed the river at that point and entered Maryland. The ford at this place is deep and the current runs swift. The Artillerymen mounted on the horses and gun carriages passed over without difficulty and with dry clothing. Halting on the opposite side we watched the passage of the Infantry. Taking off their shoes and slinging their cartridge boxes around their necks, marching by fours and joining hands to steady themselves against the current, in they plunged. The river bottom was covered with deep holes, and now and then some fellow shorter of statue than the others would flounder in up to the neck followed by the yells and laughter of his comrades. This was the famous "Light Division" now crossing, commanded by General Harry Heth. All of it being safely over, without waiting for the remainder of the corps to pass, and supported by Colonel William J. Pegram's battalion of Artillery it promptly advanced along the Hagerstown pike. We reached that little city after a short

march, halting in its streets to await the coming up of the other troops.

We had been led to believe, both by "song and story," that could we once make a strong showing on the soil of Maryland, that her sons would literally "flock" to our standards. In fact, we were assured that they were "burning" and "trembling" to do so, whatever that meant. Well, then, here we were 25,000 strong, of the flower of the Confederate army, and with standards enough in all conscience to satisfy any number of "flockers." But somehow they did not seem to be disposed to avail themselves of the long-desired opportunity, rather greeted us with sour looks, we fancied. Perhaps they did not like the appearance of the sunburned and war-worn veterans of the 3d corps, and were waiting to have a look at Longstreet's and Ewell's men. However, our officers not being called on to begin enrolling recruits, we did a little shopping. General Hill's orders were very strict to the effect that we should pay for everything whether to friend or foe, particularly as we regarded Maryland as a friendly State. Of course, having nothing but Confederate money, we had to pay with that. I remember entering a shoe store and fitting on a pair of boots. The price was thirteen dollars, and I'll never forget that merchant's blank expression when I handed him Confederate bills and walked out. He certainly had no intention of "flocking."

We moved forward again for the inhospitable soil of Pennsylvania, and felt some little excitement as the head of our column neared the line. We crossed the border late in the afternoon and were immediately made aware of it by the sharp "crack" of rifles. We thought we had struck the enemy and our peaceful marches were about to end, and wondered why we did not receive orders to prepare for action. But there was no halt, and we soon discovered the cause of the firing. A small party of sharpshooters had been sent ahead, and there happened to be just over the line a farmhouse with a well-stocked barnyard by the roadside. Sitting around on the fences were some fat fowl, and these men had "picked them off" to take along for supper.

The next day we passed through the town of Chambersburg, and there was no mistaking the sentiment of that place.

With ranks closed up, flags flying and bands playing we passed by deserted streets of closed doors and drawn blinds. We found the country people more approachable. Finding out that they were not to be given to pillage and rapine, as they seemed to fear at first, we were enabled to obtain while in camp ample supplies for the messes, so that we began to live on the "fat of the land." The corps now lay encamped along the road known as the Cash-town pike, and near the hamlet of that name. The quartermasters were busy gathering stores, and parties were sent out in different directions to impress horses for the Artillery. It was my ill fortune to have to go frequently in charge of one of these expeditions, and very distasteful service I found it. It appeared to be my fate that every other animal seized should be the especial favorite of the women and children of the family, who with "wailing and crying," begged that their "pets" might be spared. Moreover, these horses turned out to be utterly useless. They were big, fat and clumsy, totally unfit for the quick movements and long, forced marches of the Confederate Artillery service, and most of them had to be abandoned before we again reached Virginia. Things went on this way for about a week, and in the meantime we had heard or seen nothing of the other two corps of the Confederate army. And seemed to be in a fair way of forgetting that there was such a thing as an enemy to fight. We were destined to be soon rudely awakened from that dream.

On the morning of the first of July at about sunrise, General Heth again moved forward with his command in the following order. The advance guard consisting of Pegram's battalion of Artillery, with the Fredericksburg Battery (Captain Edward A. Marye) in the lead. Following and supporting the Artillery, came the Infantry brigades of Archer and Davis; at an interval came the rest of the division.

The morning was lovely, a soft, fresh breeze, rippled over ripe wheat fields stretching away on either side of us. And we moved forward leisurely smoking and chatting as we rode along, not dreaming of the proximity of an enemy. Somewhere between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, Colonel Pegram's attention was suddenly called to what in the distance seemed to be a line of men on a hill to the right of us, but too far ahead to

discern the color of their uniforms. Colonel Pegram deemed it prudent however to halt his column. Most of us argued that the men we saw must be some of Longstreet's corps. It being generally understood that he was advancing along a road to the right of us. That idea was dispelled by one of our sergeants, who, having been left behind in Virginia and who had overtaken us the night before, rode forward and informed Colonel Pegram that he had passed Longstreet's corps and that it was two days' march in our rear. That decided the question, and at a word from Colonel Pegram the leading gun, a three-inch rifle piece of accuracy and long range, was at once unlimbered and swung around.

I had noticed that we were halted by a house, on the roadside, with a porch in front, and as the order was given to "Load with schrapnel shell," a man in his shirt sleeves rushed out of the house on to the porch, and exclaiming, "My God, you are not going to fire here, are you?" threw up his hands and disappeared at top speed. At the word "fire" the shell went screaming across the fields and burst high above the line of men on the hill, and thus was fired the first shot in one of the greatest battles of modern times. We fired several shells from this gun in rapid succession, receiving no immediate response. The troops we were firing upon turning out to be Cavalry, covering the advance of Reynolds' corps, the head of whose columns were screened from view by a body of woods. General Archer brought forward his brigade now, and forming his line of battle in the field on the right, promptly advancing, soon became heavily engaged and he and his entire command were overwhelmed and captured to a man. Davis deployed on the left and we moved forward again. General Heth hurried up the main body of his division, and General Hill soon followed with the whole of the 3d corps and took command of the field in person.

Now followed the often-described first day's battle over the wheat fields. The 3d corps was hard pressed all the forenoon. The Federals bringing up reinforcements rapidly, and holding their own until towards the afternoon when Ewell's 2d corps coming in on their right and taking them in flank, they were driven through and beyond the town of Gettysburg. The firing

had ceased by three o'clock in the afternoon. Pegram's battalion had taken several positions during the battle and been engaged nearly the whole day.

My own company, finding itself at the close in the yard of a large country residence and from whence every living thing had hastily fled, leaving every comfort of a well-appointed household, a large party entered the house, and as we had had no time to prepare anything to eat since morning, the well-stocked larder was at once levied upon, wine closets explored and a substantial repast enjoyed. The uninvited guests so rapidly increasing in numbers, however, the establishment was soon exhausted of everything in the shape of culinary supplies. The wine soon began to have its effect, and opening the handsome piano in the drawing-room, one fellow who was a good performer, took his seat and his comrades taking their places on the floor, a "stag" dance followed, winding up in a universal romp. Such are the vicissitudes of war.

That night I rode with a companion down into the town, which was in the possession of our troops. We found the streets dismal and deserted enough. Here and there a scared and pale-faced woman scurried along towards a public building of some kind, which had been taken as a Federal hospital. A few stragglers in Confederate uniforms were attempting to beat in the door of a store, but the provost guard, sent to patrol the town, appearing, they made off.

The next day there was but little fighting on our front, and we maintained our present position which was opposite Cemetery Hill.

On the morning of the third day there commenced the most powerful concentration of Artillery upon this position that had occurred during this war. Battalion after battalion and battery after battery were brought up until 160 guns were trained on the Federal works across the valley on Cemetery Hill.

The day was close and sultry, and these ominous preparations with the oppressed atmosphere, produced a feeling of nervous expectancy, which sometimes is felt when an electrical storm is pending. We had been at most of the great battles which the army of Northern Virginia had been engaged in up to that time, and had been under heavy fire, but never had we

experienced anything so terrible, so appalling, as soon followed here. At one o'clock, all being in readiness, a signal gun was fired, which was to be the signal for all of the batteries to open. Battery after battery responded at once till every gun was in full play. The Federal Artillery promptly replied, and soon the uproar was terrific. Round shot whistled by and plowed the ground. The air was alive with screaming, bursting shells and flying fragments. The simultaneous explosion of fifty, a hundred, guns shook the earth, which rocked as if in the throes of an earthquake. Cannoneers with jackets off and perspiration streaming down their faces, blackened with powder, kept the guns cool by plunging the spongeheads in buckets of water, and as fast as a man fell another took his place; guns were dismounted, limbers and caissons blown up and horses ripped open and disemboweled. It was enough to try the stoutest heart.

For more than two hours this awful Artillery duel continued. The fire from the Federal batteries slackened and finally ceased. And when the smoke cleared away sufficiently to see clearly, Cemetery Hill seemed strewn with dead and wounded men and horses, and the debris of broken gun carriages.

The crisis of this three days' battle was now at hand, and for a short while it trembled in the balance. The Federal Artillery was outnumbered in guns in the remarkable and protracted fire just ended, and it was supposed that they had been effectually silenced. They had undoubtedly suffered most.

Pickett's division now debouched from a wood on our right, and advanced to the final assault.

Many of us had friends in this command, and we eagerly watched them as they swept by. It was a gallant sight, 5000 of the pick and flower of Virginia's youth. On they went, down into that fatal valley, and steadily advancing to the attack of the frowning works on Cemetery Hill. The Federals now brought up their reserve Artillery and opened on Pickett's line, and as it came within range the Infantry poured in their fire in front and on both flanks. We could not assist them as they were in our line of fire. It was soon over and Pickett's division was virtually annihilated. We saw General Pickett come out and ride up to General Lee. He looked as if he were crying. We resumed our posts at the guns thinking the enemy would now make a counter

attack. None came, however, and night coming on the gap in our lines was closed and less anxiety felt.

In the afternoon of the following day in a drenching rain, we limbered up the guns and drew off the battlefield of Gettysburg. All the wounded whom it was thought could bear being removed were placed in the empty ammunition wagons, and never shall I forget that night's march. There was no demoralization, but there was to be no halting for any purpose, and the jolting of the heavy wagons over the rough, stony roads, caused dreadful suffering among the wounded, and their cries and appeals to their comrades to leave them on the wayside or else to shoot them and so end their misery, ring in my ears to this day. Truly, war is a sad and fearful thing, and no good soldier who has once looked upon its real face once, ever wants to see his country involved in another.*

* General John L. Beveridge, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, recently printed an essay which has the "First Gun at Gettysburg" for its subject. "In the early morning," he says, "of July 1, 1863, as the enemy neared the stone bridge across Marsh creek, an officer, riding at the head of his column, halted by the stone coping to allow his men to pass. Lieutenant Marcellus E. Jones, of Wheaton, Ill., in command of the Eighth Illinois picket line, standing in the pike, took the carbine of Sergeant Shafer, raised it to his shoulder, aimed at the officer sitting on his horse, and fired the first gun at Gettysburg. Just over the fence, from the Chambersburg pike, in a private dooryard on the summit of the ridge, about 700 feet east of Marsh creek and three miles from Gettysburg, stands a simple stone, quarried and cut at Naperville, Ill., five feet high, eighteen inches at the base, and nine inches square at the top. On one face of the stone is inscribed, 'First Shot Fired at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, 7.30 A. M. ;' on another, 'Fired by Captain M. E. Jones, with Sergeant Shafer's Carbine, Co. E, Eighth Reg. Ill. Cavalry ;' on the third, 'Erected by Captain Jones, Lieutenant Biddler and Sergeant Shafer ;' on the fourth, 'Erected 1886.' To indicate the spot where the first gun was fired at Gettysburg, these three veterans, actors and eyewitnesses of the event, now written in rock nearly a quarter of a century after the event happened, purchased the ground and erected thereon this memorial. This stone, beyond the domain of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, far removed from the many monuments erected on Gettysburg field, stands alone, a solitary and silent witness to tell the story of the opening of the great and decisive battle of the war."

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

GRIFFIN OF VIRGINIA.



CYRUS GRIFFIN.

*From a miniature painted
in his youth.*

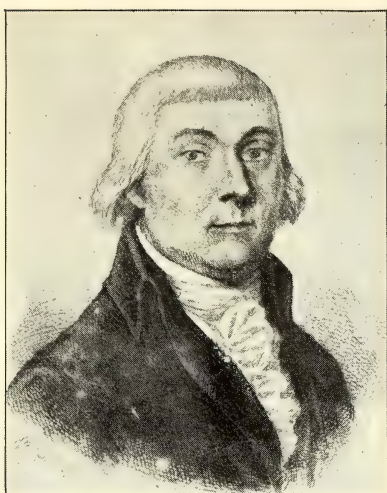
The Griffin family, of Virginia, was founded by Thomas Griffin, who took up various grants of land, from 1651, on the Rappahannock river in Virginia.

Thomas and his brother Samuel came to America from Wales. They left their eldest brother in Wales, who possessed an estate of £600 sterling per annum. He died without issue, and Samuel went back to Wales to look after the estate. He died before his business was finished. Thomas then sent over an agent to collect the revenue of the estate.

Thomas Griffin never left Virginia. His wife's maiden name is not known. Her baptismal name was Sarah. Their eldest child, Colonel Leroy Griffin, justice of Rappahannock county, 1680-1695, married Winifred, daughter of Colonel Gawin Corbin. Thenceforward the "Corbin-Griffins" appear. The oldest son of Colonel Leroy and Winifred Griffin was Thomas, of Richmond county, Va. He was member of the House of Burgesses for Richmond county from 1718 to 1723. His oldest son, Leroy, high sheriff of Richmond county, married, October 5, 1734, Mary Ann, only daughter and heiress of John Bertrand, of "Belleisle," Lancaster county, Va., and had four sons, who became useful and distinguished men.

Dr. Corbin Griffin, the eldest, settled in Yorktown, Va. His house still stands, and is known as the "Griffin house." "He was a member of York County Committee of Safety, 1775-76; surgeon in the Virginia line during the Revolution; justice of York, and member of State Senate."

William Griffin, the second son, settled in King and Queen. He became sheriff of that county in 1782, and was a colonel, commanding militia.



JUDGE CYRUS GRIFFIN.

Samuel Griffin, the third son, served in the Revolution as a colonel; was a member of the State Board of War, a member of the House of Delegates from Williamsburg, and a member of Congress.

Cyrus Griffin, born in 1749, was the fourth and youngest son.*

The opening words of a discolored, almost illegible, autograph letter of Judge Richard Peters, dated "Belmont" (Philadelphia county, Pa.), July 6, 1820, addressed

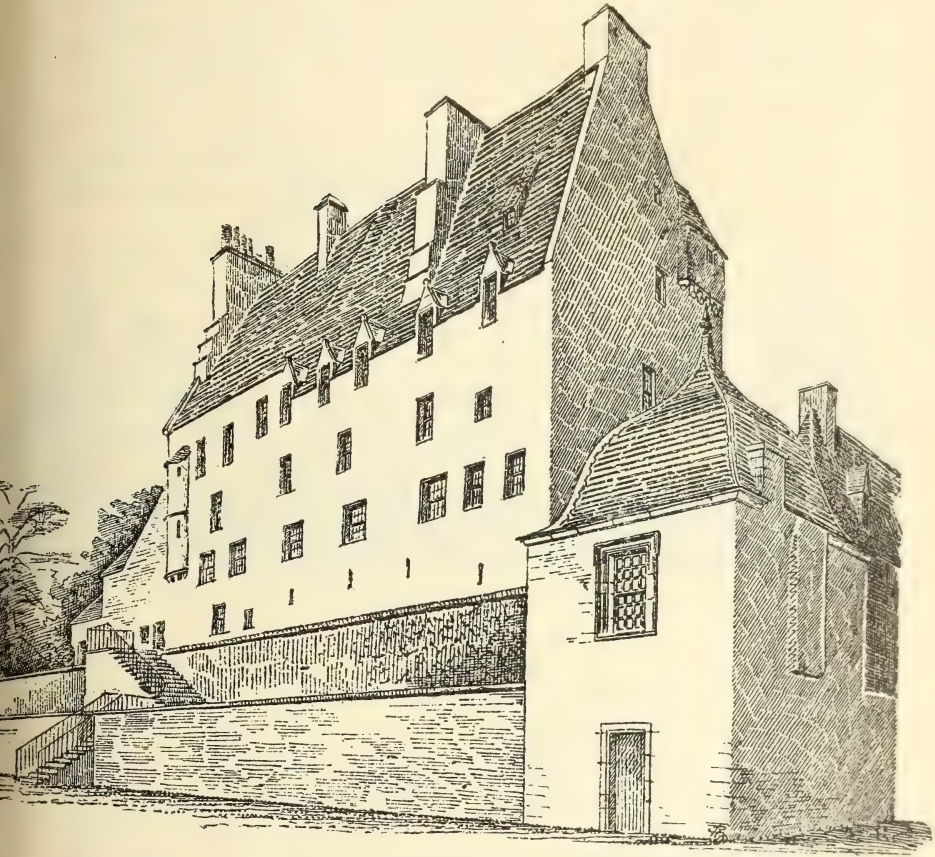
to Dr. S. S. Griffin, Yorktown, Va., gives us a favorable comment upon the character of Cyrus Griffin, the last president of the Continental Congress:

DEAR SIR: I am happy that any occasion should have given to me the pleasure of a letter from the son of my late much-esteemed friend, Cyrus Griffin, with whom I have spent many happy hours, and have cheerfully passed through many a gloomy day. At the period of our acquaintance, we never complained of "hard times," for we had made up our minds steadily to encounter them. We of this day must acquire the same habits, and we shall find the pressure the lighter, and the burthen the more easily borne.

The family of Bertrand, Cyrus Griffin's maternal ancestry, was of French origin. John Bertrand, the father of Mary Ann Bertrand, was a Protestant minister, exiled during the persecution in the reign of Louis XIV. He went with his brother Paul from France to London. They were evidently sober, respectable men, for both became clerks in the Church of England. The two brothers left England afterward for America. The wife of John Bertrand was Charlotte Jolly, a French nobleman's daughter, with whom he escaped from France, and to whom he was married in London, September 29, 1686. He left two children—William, who died in 1760, and Mary Ann, the mother of Cyrus Griffin.

* See *Virginia Historical Magazine*, p. 254, Vol. I.

Of the early years of the life of Cyrus Griffin we know little. He was sent abroad to be educated, and studied in Edinburgh and London, and graduated in law at the Temple. The family of Admiral Sir John Griffin, seated at "Trexted," on the road from London to New Market, acknowledged relationship, and the American youth frequently visited there.



THE TRAQUAIR HOUSE.

While at college at Edinburgh, Cyrus Griffin formed a friendship with a young man near his own age, Charles Stuart, Lord Linton, son and heir of the Earl of Traquair. Lord Linton invited young Griffin to make him a visit at Traquair House. There he met the Ladies Christina, Mary and Louisa, stiff young

Scottish maidens, reared in dignified seclusion at their buttressed, historic home. We can fancy that this stalwart, frank, young American, with his cordial manner and merry words, was a revelation to the prim daughters of an earl. Lady Christina was at once attracted to the Virginia stranger; indeed, a mutual interest was simultaneous, unobserved at first by the noble father. John, the sixth Earl of Traquair, Lord Stuart, of Traquair, Linton and Caberston, died in Paris, March 28, 1779, aged 81. He married in 1740 Christian, daughter of Sir Patrick Anstruther, of Anstrutherfield, Bart., relict of Sir William Weir, of Blackwood, Lanark, Bart. He had by her, who died at Traquair, November 12, 1771, aged 69, an only son, Charles, Lord Linton, afterwards the seventh earl, and three daughters, Lady Christina, Lady Mary and Lady Lucy.*

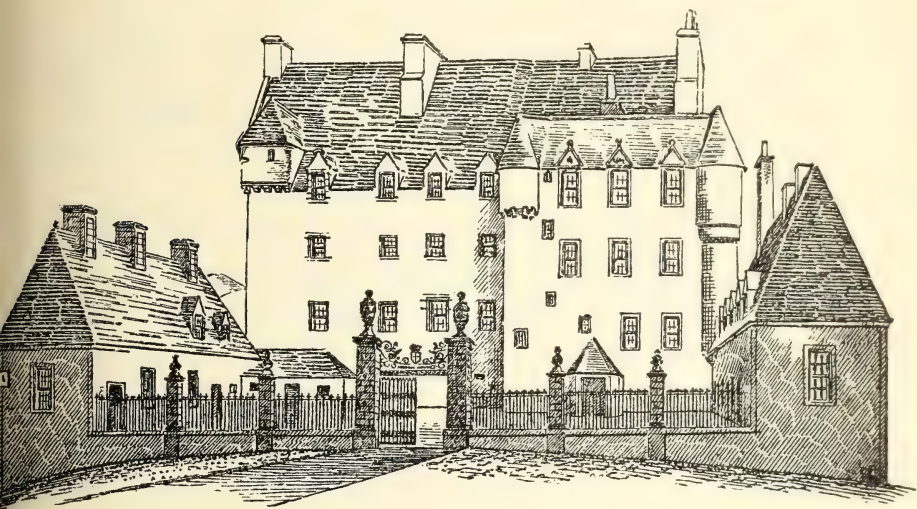
The eldest of this trio, hedged about by royal connection, historic family, and the pride of an earl, responded to the suit of Cyrus Griffin, in a remote and sombre castle; and, although an irate father and religious prejudice (she was a Roman Catholic) forbade a union, they, like two blind lovers of our own time, scorned every barrier, and were wedded. In an old scrap-book of James Lewis Corbin Griffin, a grandson of Cyrus Griffin, we find they were married at Traquair by a Romish priest; but there is also a tradition in the Griffin family that they fled from Traquair at night, and that the grand lady, unused to sudden journeys across a rough country, fell and hurt her slender ankle. Then her brave young lover bore her in his arms, mile after mile, until they reached a parson, who joined them in wedlock. The story goes, that in consequence, Lady Christina was always lame.

The marriage bond between Cyrus Griffin and his wife was for years in possession of Mrs. Mottrom Dulaney Ball, and was destroyed when the Ball mansion, in Fairfax county, Va., was burned in 1886. No copy was preserved, but it is said that Benjamin Franklin's name was affixed to it; he was at the time agent for Pennsylvania in London. If they married clandestinely the Earl soon forgave them, for their first son, named for his grandfather, was born at Traquair in 1771. After the birth of

* See Wood's Douglas' Peerage of Scotland.

their eldest son, Cyrus Griffin and Lady Christina came to Virginia and resided at Williamsburg, and Cyrus Griffin forthwith became zealous for the "patriot cause."

He was a close personal friend of George Washington, who valued his judgment, for he asked his opinion upon the judiciary appointments of Virginia, wishing to know of him which he considered the fittest, Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, Lyons or Blair. Griffin recommended Blair and Pendleton. Pendleton declined to serve, and Cyrus Griffin himself was then appointed.*



THE TRAQUAIR HOUSE.

Judge Griffin left the seclusion of Williamsburg in 1778, having been elected a delegate to the old Congress, and served till 1781. August 19, 1778, he presented the credentials of himself and colleagues; September 28, he voted upon the conduct of Silas Deane, and December 19, 1778, he signed the instructions given by Virginia to her delegates in Congress, authorizing that body that she was "ready and willing to ratify the confederation with one or more States."

There was about this time a Dr. Richard Price, an eminent English dissenting minister, who fiercely advocated the cause

* See Virginia Cal. State Papers, Vol. IV, p. 537, and Vol. V, p. 546.

of American liberty, and wrote a caustic pamphlet thereupon. The Continental Congress invited him to come over to America and to become a citizen of the United States, and to give his assistance in regulating her finances. Cyrus Griffin strongly approved the unusual measure, June 19, 1779, when a motion was made

"That the Marine Committee be and are hereby directed to take the most effectual means to carry into execution the manifesto of the thirtieth of October, 1778, by burning and destroying the towns belonging to the enemy in Great Britain and the West Indies." *

Cyrus Griffin was emphatic in his opposition. In studying the journals of the old Congress we are forced to conclude that he was not a man swayed by the multitude. His "aye" and "no" sprung from conviction and purpose. His course in Congress, although not meteoric or brilliant, was faithful, honest and useful.

* January 18, 1780, the Continental Congress established a court to be styled "The Court of Appeals in cases of Capture." The judges appointed were William Paca, of Maryland; Titus Hosmer, of Connecticut, and Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia. Cyrus Griffin was president of the Supreme Court of Admiralty from its creation until its abolition. James Madison in a letter to James Monroe, written in November, 1784, mentions that "Cyrus Griffin was a candidate for the council, but had very few votes." In 1786 Griffin was a candidate for governor of Virginia, but Madison crisply mentions in another letter that "He was considerably in the rear." He was re-elected to Congress in 1787 and served two terms, and was the last president of the Continental Congress. He and Lady Christina attended the inaugural ball of George Washington.

In March, 1788, Cyrus Griffin was a delegate to New York to adjust Virginia's claim in regard to the Northwest Territory. He at first had great hope of obtaining £180,000. But he had to reduce his figures to £150,000, and at last he concluded that a compromise of £50,000 would be better than a "weary litigation and expensive investigation." He writes to the Governor of Virginia, April 3, 1788:

* "Journal of Congress," Vol. I, pp. 123, 451.

* The Supreme Court of the United States, pp. 55-56.

SIR: No application from any of the other States to prolong the period within which they are to adjust their claims *vs.* the United States, has as yet been made by Congress, but still we expect that the application in behalf of Virginia for that purpose will not be rejected.

With great respect,

Most Obedient

Wble Servant

Cyrus Griffin

He was elected judge of the General Court by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Delegates, December 27, 1788, in the room of Beverley Randolph, who was elected governor of Virginia. October 29, 1789, he took the oath of privy counselor before Turner Southall, a Justice of the Peace for Henrico county, Va., and in the same year was made judge of the United States for the district of Virginia, which office he held until his death. He sat with Chief Justice Marshall in the trial of Aaron Burr.

In 1789 Alexander McGillvray controlled the Creek Nation. He was the son of a Tory inhabitant of Georgia and a Creek woman of superior standing. McGillvray was educated in England and harbored great resentment against Georgia which had confiscated the lands of the Indians. He actually sought the protection of Spain and proposed a treaty of alliance and commerce with the Spanish governor of Pensacola. Then ensued serious hostility between Georgia and the Creeks, and the Continental Congress informed the Indians, that if they refused the reasonable terms of a treaty, they would have to face the arms of the United States.

Cyrus Griffin was sent to treat with these dissatisfied Creeks, but with no success. The expedition was a dismal failure.

The last years of the life of Cyrus Griffin were darkened by ill-health. He traveled extensively in the hope of recovery, and died in December, 1810. Lady Christina had preceded him to the grave three years.

Judge Cyrus Griffin had four children. John, who was a judge in the State of Michigan. Samuel Stuart, who married Sally Lewis, of Gloucestertown, Va.; Mary, who married her cousin, Thomas Griffin, of Yorktown, and Louisa, who married Hugh Mercer, son of the famous General Hugh Mercer. Samuel Stuart Griffin, the second son of Cyrus, was educated in Scotland. He knew well and loved his mother's relations and spent much of his time at Traquair. His uncle, Charles Stuart, was then the seventh earl, and his first cousin was Charles, Lord Linton. His aunts, Lady Mary and Louisa, were alive and used their influence to bring him into the Roman Catholic faith. When an old man he used to tell his grandchild the weird tales of Traquair, where he had eaten the famous "haggis" and heard the mournful pipes. Many years after his return to Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Baltimore, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife, who was Louisa Mercer, a granddaughter of Cyrus Griffin, visited their kin of Traquair House, bearing letters from Dr. Samuel Stuart Griffin to his first cousin, Charles Stuart, then the eighth Earl of Traquair.

The Traquair House where Judge Griffin courted and won his wife, stands on the small stream of Quair near its junction with the Tweed, and about a mile from Innerleithen. The house occupies a low position, shut out from extensive views by a circle of lofty hills on all sides, and immediately surrounded by a venerable forest, an ancient avenue of trees leading in a straight line from the front of the house for half a mile southwestwards is a particularly striking feature about the place. This avenue, which has been shut up for about two centuries, has a spacious entrance gateway with great pillars surmounted with bears supporting shields containing the Stuart arms, and on either side are quaint gate lodges. The house and offices form three sides of a square, measuring about 100 feet each way and inclosed on the fourth side with a beautiful iron railing, as shown in the picture. Opposite this is the main building, four stories high, having a frontage to the court yard of about 100 feet, and on the outward,

or northeast face of 122 feet. The side wings are one story, with attics. The northwest side has an extra story on a low fall of land, containing the stables and offices and a chapel with sacristy on the floor above. The wing on the east side contains a brew house and other offices. On the northeast front of the main building is a high terrace seventeen feet wide with steps leading to a lower terrace and the park stretching to the Quair.*

The eighth Earl of Traquair never married. When he died he left the estates of Traquair to his sister, Lady Louisa, who was also unmarried, and who died in 1876 aged one hundred years. At her death the press of the country was filled with anecdotes of the life of this ancient and highly respected lady, and also the heirship of James Lewis Corbin Griffin, son of Samuel Stuart Griffin and only grandson (of the name) of Cyrus Griffin and the Lady Christina. The descent was so direct and close that his right, notwithstanding his being an alien, was about to be tested by law, but the expense of the proceedings were so enormous that the effort was paralyzed. An unusual scholar and a modest gentleman he died at the house of a maternal kinsman at Lansdown, Gloucester county, Va., and it is from his valuable papers that this sketch is written. He had a romantic love for the house of Stuart. He was wont to speak of "Prince Charlie" and the beautiful Mary, as if they had been close associates. And he never tired of singing "The bush aboon Traquair," to his small grandnieces.

In Eastern Virginia, about York and Williamsburg, there is not left one of the name of Griffin; there are, however, Mercers and Morrisses and Wallers, who are great-grandchildren of Cyrus Griffin.

James Lewis Corbin Griffin's sister married Stephen Orrin Wright, of Norfolk, Va., and had one child, Sally Lewis, who married Mottrom Dulaney Ball, of the same family of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. Her son, Mottrom Corbin Ball, of Georgetown, is in truth next of kin to Charles Stuart, eighth Earl of Traquair.

SALLY NELSON ROBINS.

* "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland."

THE LOUISBOURG MONUMENT.

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

UNVEILED JUNE 17, 1895.

The handsome marble column erected by the Society of Colonial Wars at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the siege and surrender of the fortress of Louisbourg to the New England troops under General Pepperrell, was unveiled June 17. It was a successful event in every way. The weather was propitious to outdoor services and thousands of people from the surrounding country and from Halifax and Sydney, witnessed the function. Every State Society of Colonial Wars was represented, many members of the New York and New England Chapters were present on their private yachts with parties of friends.

The British war ship *Canada* was present and gayly decorated with bunting, as were the vessels in port and many private residences.

Among those present were Governor Daly and A. G. Jones, of Halifax; Judge Dodd, of Sydney; the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of New Glasgow; United States Consul Ingraham, of Halifax; Doctor Mackay, Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, and Daniel McKeen, M. P.

The French Canadians entered heartily into the jollification, although the monument was to commemorate a victory over their ancestors. Frequent mention was made by the speakers of the valor and chivalry of the French, and the hope was expressed that the French republic would always be on friendly relations with the United States and Great Britain. The land on which the monument is erected was donated by a Frenchman.

The assemblage was called to order at noon, in the King's Bastion of the ruins of the fortress, by the chairman of the Society's Monument Committee, Mr. Howland Pell, of New York, with some appropriate remarks. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Salter, of Burlington, Iowa, the following address of Mr. Frederick J. de Peyster, of New York, governor-general of the Society, was read by Mr. Pell.

"Mr. Governor, Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Guests:

"We have assembled here to-day among these storied ruins to dedicate the first—the very first monument ever erected by the people of the Great Republic to commemorate the greatest triumph achieved by their colonial ancestors.

"It is the greatest triumph, because it is the only instance recorded in history of the victory of a body of irregulars, led by a civilian, over well-trained and gallant foes. It was the success of shopkeepers, artisans, fishermen, farmers and clerks commanded by a mere merchant, planned by a lawyer utterly ignorant of the art of war, over the regular soldiers of the first military power of Europe, led by well-trained, experienced and gallant commanders, and intrenched within the strongest fortress of the New World.

"The enterprise was a mad one, but it succeeded. The wasting diseases which are usually more deadly to a camp than the fire of the enemy never touched this devoted band.

"Victory without the English fleet would have been impossible. The English fleet was at first refused, but it arrived in good time to complete the victory. Heaven favored the undertaking. Storm and disease were averted while all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on land and sea were against all probability united for the supreme effort. It was, indeed, the victory of our race, won by uniting the men born in the New England with those born in the Old. It was won by colonial soldiers and British sailors. The army could not have won without the navy, nor the navy without the army. The Americans could not have won without the English, nor the English without the Americans. Then if never before our ancestors learned the lesson that 'In Union there is Strength' and that when the British mother and her mighty American child unite victory is always theirs. Thirty years ago Goldwin Smith said:

"The English yeomanry are no longer to be found in England, the descendants of the brave youths who followed the standards of Cromwell and Ireton no longer breathe British air; but they are not extinct, to-day you may find them beneath the standards of Grant and of Sherman.

"Yes, and every battle won by the North, was won by that gallant English yeomanry which have gained so long a train of

victories for the Cross of St. George, from St. Jean d'Acre to Waterloo. This, too, was a triumph of that same English yeomanry not less conspicuous than that which they obtained at Crecy, Portiers and Agincourt. The men who conquered here were of as pure English descent as those who were led to victory by the storied Black Prince or the hero king, Henry V.

"What renders this triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race the more glorious is that it was won over worthy foes. The fortress which capitulated 150 years ago to-day, was held by the first soldiers of Europe, the warriors of the 'Grand Monarque.' Few laurels can be won by defeating a horde of Asiatic slaves, but to tear the Lilies from the citadel was, indeed, a splendid achievement.

"There is no braver race on the planet than the French. The English people to this day boast their conqueror, Norman William. The proudest houses which cluster round the throne of Victoria trace their ancestry back to the French knights who struggled and conquered at Hastings. The long, heroic line of Plantagenet kings were of pure French descent. Richard the Lion-hearted and the knights who fought beside him at St. Jean d'Acre and Askalon were as much Frenchmen as Philip Augustus himself. In all the roll of history there is no more splendid figure than the immortal Bertrand du Guesclin, the indomitable soldier who freed France from the invader. Every reader of Scott will recall Dunois, the magnificent soldier whom Sir Walter himself delights to crown with imperishable laurels. And while truth, patriotism and courage are worshipped on earth the name of Jeanne d'Arc will never be forgotten. If France had no other claim to military renown the achievements of the maid would place her in the very first rank.

"And then in more modern times there is Bayard, the knight of all knights, '*Sans Peur et sans Reproche*.' The great Conde, who, though a prince of the blood, was yet the first captain of the age. Turenne, whom Napoleon pronounced one of the greatest generals in all the rolls of history. Grand old Frontenac, the most splendid figure that America's colonial history can boast. The chivalrous, romantic but unfortunate Montcalm. The brilliant and indomitable de Levis, whom no difficulties could daunt, no disasters intimidate.

"Need I add more? The long record of Napoleonic victories from Rivoli to La Moskowa are known to every school boy. But remember that the two most famous sieges of modern times are those of Genoa, in 1800, and Hamburg, in 1814. Remember that the French general, Massena, did not surrender Genoa until his troops were dying of hunger and typhus in the streets. Remember that the French marshal, Davout, held Hamburg although his soldiers were dying with hunger and typhus. Remember that he never surrendered, and that to get rid of him, it was necessary to make peace with France.

"The laurels won here were won from no poltroons, but from the brave, romantic, chivalrous, but unfortunate children of glorious France. The glory of this day is enough for all. Enough for English and American on the one hand and the gallant soldiers of Louis on the other. Both sides were equally brave, but fortune, as usual, favored the bigger battalions. Captain Mahan is right. The true secret of England's empire, of her long roll of victories is her sea power. Had France instead of England controlled the sea, French would be to-day the language of Boston, Philadelphia and New York. It was this long century of struggle which decided the fate of the continent, and hence the gratitude which we feel to those who battled so long, so gallantly and so successfully for the Cross of St. George.

"Our Society of Colonial Wars is devoted to doing justice to this very period, to the men who raised the scattered and attenuated fringe of settlements along the Atlantic into the mighty republic which is to-day the peer of the greatest power on earth. We wish that the unconquerable energy, the heroic courage, the devoted patriotism of those earlier days when Americans really became Americans, should remain the distinguishing characteristics of our race to the end of time.

"And therefore we erect this monument to the memory of our heroic ancestors and as an inspiration to heroism for all generations of Americans."

In the absence of Mr. John George Bourinot, C. M. G., LL.D., D. C. L., clerk of the House of Commons, who was unavoidably detained by Parliamentary duties at Ottawa, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of New Glasgow, read Doctor Bourinot's address on behalf of the Royal Society of Canada, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars :

"When I accepted the invitation which was so kindly and courteously extended to me by the Society of Colonial Wars, through their energetic Honorary Secretary, two months ago, it was with the hope that my Parliamentary duties would enable me to be present in person, and give expression to the deep interest which I take, in common with so many persons in the United States and, I hope, in Canada, in an event so memorable in the historic annals of America. Unfortunately for me, however, the present session of Parliament is not likely to close until the summer is wellnigh over, and, consequently, I find myself tied down in these hot June days to the Table of the House instead of enjoying the refreshing breezes of the Atlantic on the historic site of Louisbourg, and recalling, in unison with so many students of the past, the many interesting associations that cling to the green mounds and storm-swept rocks which meet the eyes of the assemblage that has come to do honor to the victory of Pepperrell and Warren.

"All I can do now is to express my regret that I should be absent, and, at the same time, ask the Honorary Secretary to read these few words of mine, as an evidence of my sympathy with the object which the Society of Colonial Wars has in view in raising a monument to the men whose deeds should be cherished by Englishmen in every part of the world as long as courage, patience and pluck—and 'pluck' is, above all, an English characteristic—are still considered worthy of commendation and honor.

"For one, I do not regard this memorial granite shaft as built on any desire to lessen the greatness of France. Her people have been, and always will be, great in war, literature, science and statesmanship, and the world owes them much. Englishmen remember the victories which were won by the genius and patriotism of the Maid of Orleans as well as those won by Englishmen on land and sea. The fortunes of war are varied and uncertain, but courage and genius in war are qualities which may be as conspicuous on the part of the vanquished as on that of the victor. We commemorate to-day the display of those qualities which have ennobled the names of so many Englishmen and Frenchmen on the scroll of fame.

“In the quaint old city of Quebec there is a monument on which is inscribed, not simply the name of Wolfe, but that also of Montcalm—Englishman and Frenchman, enemies in life, but friends in death and united in fame. In the past, as in the present, Canada owes much to New England—to her sailors and soldiers, to her historians and her poets. It was mainly through the prowess of her people that Louisbourg, so long a menace to English interests in America, fell first into the possession of England. It was but the precursor of a series of victories which gave to England that long line of forts and posts which the ambition of France had raised on the eastern coast of Isle Royale, on the sides of the St. Lawrence, on the hills of Lake Champlain, in the valley of the Ohio, and on the banks of the Mississippi as far as the Gulf of Mexico, in the hope of hemming in the English colonists then confined to a mere fringe of the Atlantic coast, and of eventually founding one French empire on this continent of America. The dream was worthy of the statesmanship of many men who, in those days of the French régime, controlled the destinies of France in Europe and America; and, had only French kings been more equal to the occasion, more alive to the necessities of their brave representatives and subjects on this continent, Frenchmen might now be celebrating an event very different from that we recall to-day. It was well for the future greatness and happiness of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada as well, that the conception of French ambition of which I have spoken was never realized. The United States are playing a momentous part in the destinies of the world, and though enormous difficulties have at times seemed in the way of the success of sound principles of government, owing to the schemes of unbridled democracy and reckless partisanship, still I, as a student of institutions, have faith in the capacity of the best minds of the Federal republic to carry the nation successfully through all its trials, as long as they maintain those principles of English law, justice and freedom on which their institutions are mainly based. It was a happy day for Canada, too, as a whole—for English as well as for French-Canadians—that the fleur-de-lis fell from the fortresses of Louisbourg and Quebec. The success of England from 1745 to 1759 meant the triumph of representative government and

free institutions on the banks of the St. Lawrence—the success of France meant the repression of local self-government and the establishment of absolutism in some form or other in that Dominion of which French-Canada now forms so powerful and contented a part. It is not, then, the humiliation of France that we celebrate, but the success of those principles that depend on the triumph of English arms in America. As I have already said, we owe much to New England in the days that are past. Her troops largely contributed to the success of that expedition which gave Acadie to England thirty-five years before the keys of Louisbourg were handed to Pepperrell on the historic site of the King's bastion or citadel.

“All throughout the contest for supremacy in America colonial troops took an active part in contributing to the success of England, in giving her a great colonial empire, and extending the blessings of self-government on this continent. The old thirteen colonies, in pursuance of their destinies, separated from England; but still one-half of the continent remains under the dominion of England as one of the results of the series of victories which may be said to have commenced in 1745 and ended in 1759. Now we see a prosperous and influential section of Canada on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The statesmen, scientists and writers of French-Canada, are worthy of the race from which they have sprung, but their rights of self-government have been given by England and not by France. It is not my purpose to dwell on the character and services of Shirley, Pepperrell, Warren and the other brave and sagacious colonists and Englishmen who won the famous victory of 1745. The story has been well told by Hutchinson, Belknap and Parkman. And here I am reminded that it is to the writers and poets of New England that Canada owes the most graphic narratives and the most exquisite poems in the memorable events of the struggle for Acadie and Canada. At this very time, when we are commemorating a victory won by English colonists, aided by English seamen, the scholars of New England are about raising a monument to Francis Parkman in that beautiful garden of lilies and roses, where he found solace in his rare leisure moments, and meditated over the scenes which he has described in such matchless prose. It was beneath the lovely elms of Cambridge,

within sight of the buildings of Harvard, that Longfellow gave to the world that poem which tells of the most mournful episode of American history, and made the whole world a sharer in the sorrows and misfortunes of Evangeline and the Acadians. Above the portal of Harvard's great library there is a cross which, we are told, once caught the rays of the sun as it lingered on the parish church of Louisbourg. The very position of that cross shows how sectarian prejudice and bitterness have faded away under the influence of modern thought and reason. As long as it stands above the entrance of one of the most prominent buildings of the great representative of the best thought and learning of New England, we must look upon it as a token of the spirit of amity and Christian charity that should bind the peoples of communities that are now separated by political government, but are equally identified with the progress of the principles of sound government and religious toleration on this continent."

Mr. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, of New York, one of the few living descendants of the hero of Louisbourg, General Pepperrell, and a member of the New York State Society of Colonial Wars delivered the following oration of the day :

"Mr. Governor, Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars and Guests :

"Heaven smiles on our undertaking. The northwest wind has driven away the clouds and fogs of the past week. Under the blue Cape Breton sky we commemorate achievements that, in their ultimate result, gave to the two great North American Commonwealths their goodly heritage.

"The Roman historian tells us that the leaders of his time used to say that when they looked on the statues of their ancestors, their souls were stirred with a passion of virtue. It was not the marble, nor the features that in themselves had force. But the memory of their noble deeds kindled a flame in the breasts of their descendants which could not be quenched until their actions had equaled the renown and worth of their fathers.

"In like manner we dedicate this monument in a spirit of gratitude to God and noble emulation for the heroism of man. No narrow spirit of local self-gratulation has brought us hither. We are glad to recognize that British sailors and colonial soldiers shared in the difficulties and dangers of the siege whose successful issue we celebrate to-day. And we are swift to acknowledge the courage and endurance of the garrison, who, cut off from succor and short of provisions, offered brave resistance for seven weeks to the British fleet and the regiments of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

"In the Parliament of Quebec questions have been put to the government, indicating that the member who asked them thought that this monument was erected in the spirit of triumph over a fallen foe. To him I reply that we have not thus learned the lessons of history. This column points upward to the stars, and away from the petty jealousies that man the earth. It will tell, we trust, to many generations, the story of the courage, heroic fortitude, and manly energy of those who fought behind the ramparts as well as of those who fought in the trenches. Some historians, it is true, have underrated the bravery of the defenders of the city, and even asserted that they surrendered before a breach was made in their walls, and when they might well have held out for months. The best answer to this is contained in an original document which gives the most authentic account of the siege; Governor Shirley's letter to the Duke of Newcastle. This was certified by Pepperrell himself and by Waldo, Moore, Lothrop and Gridley. It gives the following graphic description of the condition of the fortress when Du Chambon surrendered:

"And now, the Grand Battery being in our possession, the Island Battery (esteemed by the French the Palladium of Louisbourg) so much annoyed from the Lighthouse Battery, that they could not entertain hope of keeping it much longer; the enemy's northeast battery being damaged, and so much exposed to the fire from our advanced battery, that they could not stand to their guns; the circular battery ruined, and all its guns but three dismounted, whereby the Harbour was disarmed of all its principal batteries; the west gate of the city being demolished, and a breach made in the adjoining wall; the west flank of the King's Bastion almost ruined; and most of their other guns, which had been mounted during the time of the siege being silenced; all the houses and other buildings within the city (some of which were quite demolished) so damaged, that but one among them was left unhurt; the enemy extremely harrassed by their long confinement within their casemates, and other

covered holds, and their stock of ammunition being almost exhausted, Mr. Du Chambon sent out a flag of truce.*

"And now let me ask you to consider with me for a few moments what the Louisbourg expedition meant to the world of 1745.

"Europe was then engaged in a selfish and ignoble war—in which the blood of the citizen was shed in a cause that had little more to commend it than the quarrel of pickpockets over their anticipated booty. The domains of Austria were the spoil that was fought for, and the only ruler on the continent who came out of it with honor was Maria Theresa. The troops of England gained little credit in the conflict. They cut their way through at Dettingen, but were driven back by Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy. So feeble was the flame of loyalty to the reigning Hanoverian prince, that an invading army of 6000 Highlanders marched to within 127 miles of London. Had their leaders not faltered, they would probably have placed Charles Stuart on the throne of his fathers. Such at any rate is Lord Mahon's conclusion. The King sent his treasure on board ship, and was ready to return to his favorite Hanover. The Duke of Newcastle seriously considered whether it were not wiser to give in his adhesion to the Stuarts. Cambridge dons planned a pleasure drive to see the Scots pass by.

"To such an indifferent, time-serving people, the news of the capture of Louisbourg came like tidings of a miracle. No wonder they rang their bells and fired their cannon, and lighted up Cheapside and the Strand. Doubtless many a

* This letter is in Series 7 of the Collection of pamphlets of the New York Historical Society. In the New York State Library and the Lenox Library it is bound in a separate volume. See also, for descriptions of the breaches effected in the walls, Gen. Roger Wolcott's *Journal of the Siege of Louisbourg*; *Collections Conn. Hist. Soc.* Vol. I, p. 133, and Pepperrell's letters of May 28 and June 18; *Collections Mass. Hist. Soc.* Vol. I, pp. 35, 47, *New York Weekly Post-Boy*, July 1, 1745, and *The Gentleman's Magazine* 1745.

Wolcott (pp. 137, 138) gives Du Chambon's answer to the first summons to surrender. It is as follows:

Le Roy de France, le nôtre, nous ayant confié la defense de la dite isle, nous ne pouvons qu' après la plus vigoureuse attaque, écouter une semblable proposition, et nous n'avons de reponse à faire a cette demande que par la bouche de nos canons.

Wolcott adds that this was read to the army in English, and they answered "Huzzah, huzzah, huzzah."

London burgher said to his wife that if Warren had commanded the Channel fleet or Pepperrell the troops on land, the French squadron would have been destroyed, and the Chevalier would never have crossed the Tweed.

"Yes, Dryden might scoff at the religious ardor of the New England people, and exclaim :

" Truth is, our land with saints is so run o'er,
And every age produces such a store,
That now there's need of two New Englands more.

" But they had within their breasts such a sense of the reality of eternal things that they cared little for the hardships of the present. 'They endured, as seeing Him who is invisible.' They might be zealots, but they were neither cowards nor marauders.

" The men who stood in the trenches at Louisbourg or dragged their cannon across its morasses were the best men of their colonies. They came hither inspired by no greed for conquest. Their expedition was really a defensive one. Their commerce had been assailed, their frontier settlements ravaged by hostile Indians, their wives and children massacred or carried into captivity. Louisbourg was the harbor where the French privateers found refuge, and whence marauding expeditions sallied forth.* Its massive walls were twenty-five years in building. Time has dealt hardly with these, but their ruins still bear witness to what was called at the time, the Dunkirk of America. The harbor which they covered you behold before you, landlocked and secure from the storms of this rockbound coast. The Island Battery and the Grand Battery barred all hostile entrance. And the city had magazines from which all Canada might be supplied.

" The immediate occasion of the Louisbourg expedition was an appeal for aid from Nova Scotia. In the archives of that

* Grahame (History of North America, Vol. 3, p. 265) says : " So many merchant vessels were captured and carried into Louisbourg in the course of this summer (1744) that it was expected that in the following year no branch of maritime trade would be pursued by the New England merchants, except under the protection of convoy." See also Prince's Sermon in the Old South on the Day of Thanksgiving for the Surrender, pp. 19-23. Letter, James Alexander to Cadwallader Colden, March 10, 1745, MS. N. Y. Hist. Soc.

province you will find a letter from Governor Mascarene (himself a descendant of the banished Huguenots) to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts. It was written at Annapolis Royall, December, 1744. In this your Governor tells the story of the outbreak of war, "though no orders yet from home to proclaim it." The fort at Annapolis was ruinous; but immediately soldiers and civilians, English and French, set to work to repair it. The hostile Indians swarmed up to the glacis and set fire to the town. They were for a time dislodged by artillery; but soon Duvivier, sent by the Governor of Louisbourg, appeared with a force of French and Indians, and summoned the fort to surrender. Reinforcements from Massachusetts opportunely arrived. The brave Mascarene refused to capitulate. But he felt that he could not hold the fort much longer without further aid, and wrote to Governor Shirley for succor. In the spring it came.

"The honor of suggesting the Louisbourg expedition has been claimed by several. Probably the thought occurred to more than one. The New England people were ripe for the attempt. Their state of mind at the time is well described by Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire : *

"There are certain latent sparks in human nature which, by a collision of causes, are sometimes brought to light, and, when once excited, their operations are not easily controlled. In undertaking anything hazardous, there is a necessity for extraordinary vigor of mind and a degree of confidence and fortitude which shall raise us above the dread of danger and dispose us to run a risk which the cold maxims of prudence would forbid. The people of New England have at various times shown such an enthusiastic ardor, which has been excited by the example of their ancestors and their own exposed situation. It was never more apparent, and perhaps never more necessary, than on occasion of this expedition. Nor ought it to be forgotten that several circumstances, which did not depend on human foresight, greatly favored this undertaking.

"The General Court of Massachusetts decided, on January 29, by a majority of one vote, to undertake the expedition. Immediately preparations were made with the utmost speed. Those who had opposed the plan, because of its danger, vied with its supporters in activity to promote its success. So unremitting was this activity, so ardent was the zeal of the colonists, that

* Vol. II, p. 160.

more men volunteered than could be accepted, and on March 24 the General gave his signal for sailing.*

"It is not surprising that the enterprise should have aroused the enthusiasm of men like the colonists of that day. They were the most resolute and fearless of a resolute and fearless race. Religious zeal had led some to this country. Love of adventure had influenced others. They were inured to hardship by constant struggle with nature. They had built their own houses and their own ships, had cleared forests and ploughed fields.

"The exigency of their situation had made them ready for any emergency. There were few factories in America, and the necessities of life were largely supplied by the industry of the hamlets. The embroidered waistcoats and purple coats of the gentry, as you see them in the portraits of Copley and Smybert, came from home, as England still was called. But the garments of the sailors and farmers, who battered down the walls of Louisbourg, were woven around their firesides in the long winter evenings. The modern subdivision of labor increases its productiveness, but diminishes the dexterity of the individual in any line but his own.

"And then we must remember that the people of the thirteen colonies were a commercial and seafaring people. They dwelt in a narrow strip of land extending along the Atlantic coast. The boy's ambition was to go to sea. The American crew of the new American steamer, the *St. Louis*, a few days ago struck for higher wages. But in those days the captain often owned the ship, and every sailor expected to become a captain. Pepperrell's father commanded a ship before he owned one. The mariner hoped for advancement, not from fighting his owner, but from successful trade, or the capture of a Spanish galleon, laden with the silver of Potosi or of Mexico. Not only New York and Boston, but Salem and Marblehead, Portsmouth and Kittery, were thriving commercial towns. Indeed, in Pepperrell's day, Portsmouth and Kittery had as large a commerce as New York. Pepperrell himself owned a hundred vessels, and carried the cross of St. George to every port on the Atlantic and Mediterranean where colonial ships had entrance.

* "Memoirs, Principal Transactions Late War" (Boston, 1758) p. 38. Dr. Chauncey's "Thanksgiving Day Sermon," p. 14.

"Two other characteristics of that America remains to be noticed—religious zeal and martial spirit. Grahame well describes the fervor of the former.*

"The earnest expectation that pervaded New England was at once sustained and regulated by religious sentiment. Fasts and prayers implored the divine blessing on the enterprise; and the people and their rulers, having exhausted all the resources of human endeavor, and girded the choicest of them for battle, now sought to prepare their minds for either fortune by diligent address to the great source of hope and consolation, and awaited the result with anxious and submissive awe, or with stern composure and confidence.

"Candor compels me to admit that this zeal was often disfigured by bigotry and intolerance. These were the natural offspring of so-called religious wars. A man whose house had been burned over his head, and himself and children driven out into the snow to freeze or starve, naturally conceived rancor for the faith under whose nominal bidding his foes were acting. When we read the story of Tilly and the Thirty Years' War, we wonder that love and charity remained at all among men. It is hard for us to realize the intensity of religious animosity in those days. In our time bigotry still lingers, but only as Bunyan describes it in the *Pilgrims' Progress*—with palsied hand and toothless jaw, grinning at the pilgrims as they pass by. In 1745 it was a passion, in Canada and New England alike. The Chaplain of one of the regiments took a hatchet to cut down the Popish images, as he calls them. And Gibson in his interesting journal of the expedition, does not deign to speak of the French places of worship as churches, but styles them "Mass-houses," and evidently took a keen delight in making bon-fires of them.

"Equally strong was the martial ardor of the time. Peace was transient, war frequent. Of this the literature and documents of those days afford countless illustrations. Let me draw your attention to one. In a memoir prepared in 1773 by the head of a noble French family, the Chevalier de Repentigny, he says:†

* *History of North America*, Vol. III, p. 275. In General Wolcott's *Journal of the Siege*, after summing up the part taken by Shirley, Pepperrell and Warren, he adds: (p. 157). "But why do I speak of men; it is God has done it, and the praise belongs to him alone. God hearing the prayers of his people, by many signal instances of mercy, has led us on from step to step to victory."

† *U. S. v. Repentigny*, 5 Wall., U. S. Rep. 228. Daniel Webster, in his oration before the Historical Society, was one of the first to draw attention to the law reports as containing materials for history.

"In 1632, my great-great-grandfather went to Canada, with the charge of accompanying families of his province, in order to establish that colony, in which he himself settled. Since that epoch we have furnished to the corps of troops which served there fifty officers of the same name, of which more than one-half has perished in the war; my father augmented the number of them in 1773; my grandfather was the eldest of twenty-three brothers, all in the service. One son alone remains of that numerous family.

"Such cases were not uncommon either in Canada or the British colonies. With all their commercial spirit the colonists were a military people. They were warlike and hardy, though not familiar with the movements of disciplined armies.* Some relics of those days of conflict still remain to tell the story of anxious nights and watchful days. Block-houses that the colonists built for defense may still be seen in the neighborhood of York and Kittery. The custom that prevailed in New England, that the father should sit at the head of the pew, originated in the days when every man took his firelock to church, and was ready to turn out at a moment's notice to repel the attack of the savages.†

"Like Saracens, Saints soldiers make,
And prove their faith by fighting.

"And some rude rhymes given in Caulkin's *History of Norwich*, p. 220, after describing to the tune of Yankee Doodle the prowess of Colonel Lothrop, one of the Louisbourg officers, and saying that he was "bold as Alexander," conclude :

"Colonel Lotrop, staunch and true,
Was never known to baulk it;
And when he was engaged in trade
He always filled his pocket.

"Thus have I tried to sketch the characteristics of the Americans of 1745. In times of peril such characteristics always find embodiment in a leader. Is it common and easy to say that great men are but the expression of their time and lead it only in the sense that the spray leads the billow. That is but half the

* In the *New England Historical Register*, Vol. XXII, p. 118, E. E. Bourne thus describes the Maine companies: "In the previous Indian wars, these men had been inured to danger of every kind, and their children did not lack the spirit and fortitude of their fathers. They could live on the poorest fare. Fighting had been the employment of a good portion of their lives, and they therefore readily embarked on this hazardous expedition."

† The ballads of the time show that these characteristics were appreciated. Dawson's *Historical Magazine*, Vol. II, page 5, quotes a ballad about Governor Law, of Connecticut.

truth. When God gives to mankind the inestimable gift of a great man, he does, it is true, represent the spirit of his age. But he leads it, as the moon does the tides. Happy the people who appreciate such a man and are filled by his spirit, as the bay of Fundy in every creek and inlet is filled by the advancing flood. It was fortunate for the colonies that in the emergency of 1745 there was a leader whom they trusted, and who was wise enough to discard the visionary schemes of others; brave enough to face the veterans of France, intrenched behind the walls which the skill and experience of Vauban had planned, and self-sacrificing enough to leave home and business, and all that made life pleasant and sweet, to endure the hardship and peril of this expedition which Parkman calls "a mad scheme"—but which Pepperrell and his followers dared to undertake.

"I could not do justice to the occasion or the subject if I failed to speak for a moment of his remarkable career. He was a notable instance of the versatility and adaptiveness which the life of those days compelled. He was a successful merchant. He was a gallant soldier, accustomed from early youth to draw the sword in defense of his home and country. He had been in actual service against the Indians before he was twenty-one. It might have been said of him, as it was of Wolfe, that he,

"Where'er he fought,
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow, whom all loved.

"He was for twenty-nine years chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Maine. He was an active and conspicuous member of His Majesty's Council for the colony of Massachusetts. It is but just to him to add that his religion was not disfigured by bigotry or intolerance. It was an evident power in his life, but it always respected the religion of others.

"And now let me return to the story of the expedition itself. I will not dwell upon its details. Representatives of societies from various States have spoken of what each colony did to promote its success. Massachusetts (which then included Maine) certainly did the most. She was the richest and most populous. But New Hampshire and Connecticut did much, and New York,

New Jersey, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania came forward to aid, though no troops of theirs were in the trenches. A Rhode Island sloop of war rendered essential service.

“When we remember how difficult communication between the colonies was at the time of which we are speaking, we shall wonder that they acted so much in concert—not that they did no more. The mails were infrequent—roads were poor. Oftentimes the travelers in a stage coach were obliged to get out and lift the wheels out of mud in which they sunk to the hubs. No one had even dreamed of railroad or electric telegraph. The wonderful power of steam was unknown. It will help us to realize the obstacles which beset any concerted action on the part of the colonies when we remember that even in the old mother country roads were so bad, and the transmission of intelligence so slow, that the Chevalier had been in Scotland nearly three weeks before the news reached Edinburgh. The tidings of the surrender of Louisbourg did not reach Boston until July 3, sixteen days after the event, and were first known in New York a week later.

“Such were the difficulties that our fathers had to face. Yet withal they had encouragement. Providence had favored their cause. The harvest of 1744 had been abundant, the winter was mild, the frontiers of New England had been unmolested, unexpected supplies arrived from Great Britain. The Grand Battery was not well fortified on the land side. The city had deprived itself of provisions to furnish the East India fleet and squandron for its recent voyage to France, and the *Vigilante*, which brought supplies, was captured by Warren.* The weather during the siege was generally fine. The colonial troops captured in the Grand Battery, and fished up at the careening basin the heavy cannon which they needed.

“But all these would have availed nothing had it not been for the courage, the perseverance, the aptitude of the men who took advantage of these favoring circumstances, and brought their fleet of 100 vessels, with the little army of 4050 men, safely to Canseau. There to their great delight, on April 23, appeared

* Memoirs, Principal Transactions Late War (Boston, 1758), pp. 31, 32.

Warren's squadron.* Thence they sailed to Louisbourg; on April 30, the troops landed, and after seven weeks of toil and peril, diversified, as we learn, when the soldiers were off duty, by games and sports, the fortress was theirs.

"Their hardihood and daring are described in the words of one of the gallant French garrison as repeated by Gibson in the journal before mentioned:†

"This gentleman, I say, told me that he had not had his clothes off his back, either by night or day, from the first commencement of the siege. He added, moreover, that in all the histories he had ever read, he never met with an instance of so bold and presumptuous an attempt; that 'twas almost impracticable, as anyone could think, for only three or four thousand raw, undisciplined men to lay siege to such a strong, well-fortified city, such garrisons, batteries, etc. For should anyone have asked me, said he, what number of men would have been sufficient to have carried on that very enterprise, he should have answered not less than thirty thousand. To this he subjoined that he never heard of or ever saw such courage and intrepidity in such a handful of men, who regarded neither shot nor bombs. But what was still more surprising than all the rest, he said, was this, namely, to see batteries raised in a night's time, and more particularly the Fascine battery, which was not five-and-twenty rods from the city wall; and to see guns that were forty-two pounders dragged by the English from their grand battery, notwithstanding it was two miles distant, at least, and the road, too, very rough.

"The tidings of the surrender were received throughout the colonies with the utmost enthusiasm. The contemporary accounts are too graphic not to be quoted:

* This fleet was of essential service; not only in blockading the port, and thus cutting off supplies to the garrison, but in furnishing supplies to the besiegers. May 29, Warren writes to Pepperrell:

"It is very lucky that we can spare you some powder. I am told you had not a grain left." Again on June 6, Gen. Roger Wolcott writes in his Journal: "We found our ammunition so far spent that the orders were given to the batteries to cease firing." On the 8th they got a supply from the ships. (*Connecticut Hist. Soc. Collections*, Vol. I, pp, 132, 133.

The fleet was sometimes, however, almost cut off from the shore by the fogs. Warren writes to Pepperrell, May 29 (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections*, I, p. 37).

"I have been now three days in a fog, that I could not see the length of my ship nor one of my squadron. When that is the case I look upon myself to be as far from you as if I were at Boston."

† Gibson's "Journal of the Siege," p. 27.

Parkman ("Half a Century of Conquest," vol. II, p. 115) gives the name of the French officer who commanded the first French sortie as Morpain. Gibson says that his informant was this commander.

Sir Adams Archibald, in his very interesting paper on the "First Siege and Capture of Louisbourg" ("Royal Society of Canada," 1887, vol. V, p. 45), gives the name as Morpen.

"Now the churl and the niggard became generous, and even the poor forgot their poverty, and in the evening the whole town (Boston) appeared, as it were, in a blaze, almost every house being finely illuminated.

"At night the whole city (New York) was splendidly illuminated, and the greatest demonstration of joy appeared in every man's countenance upon hearing the good news.*

"There is a lesson in the recollection that the leader of the gallant band was the richest man in North America. He recognized the responsibility of his position and knew that wealth is a power which its possessor should use for the public good and not debase to his own selfish enjoyment. Horace, in one of his inimitable satires, which Pope has admirably reproduced in the dress of Marlborough's day, expresses the conviction that the rich man will leave to others the toils and dangers of war. He cries: "Let him take castles who has ne'er a groat." The councillor and merchant of 1745 was of a different mind. Let his example stand for our time and for all time, and remind our millionaires and landed proprietors of their duty and responsibility to their country and their fellow men.

"And now, let us pause for a moment and ask what was the result of this expedition. Do its consequences merit a monument? At first sight, apparently not. The capture of Louisbourg is one of those historical events which was fruitful of great results, but which, for the most part, are slow in germination. Immediately it secured the codfishery to the colonists for three years; it cut the French fishermen off from the Banks for a like period; it destroyed the French Atlantic trade for 1745; it gave the English a prize which enabled them to buy

* New York *Weekly Post Boy*, July 15, 1745.

In the same paper, a week later, the local poet thus gave expression to the general jubilation:

ON THE TAKING OF CAPE BRETON.

When glorious Anne Britannia's sceptre sway'd
And Lewis strove all Europe to invade,
Great Marlborough then, in Blenheim's hostile fields,
With Britain's sons, o'erthrew the Gallic shields.

The Western world and Pepp'rell now may claim
As equal honour and as lasting fame;
And Warren's merit will in story last,
Till future ages have forgot the past.

back Madras at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.* India was more valuable in the eyes of the Duke of Newcastle than all the Atlantic colonies.

"But the remote consequences of this expedition far transcend in importance these immediate ones. It was a school of arms for the colonial troops. Gridley, who planned the parallels and trenches at Louisbourg, laid out also the fortifications of Bunker Hill. Pomroy, who was major in one of the Massachusetts regiments, and whose skill as a gunsmith stood him in good stead when he repaired the spiked cannon in the Grand Battery, rode, in 1775, from Northampton at the news of impending hostilities, strode across the neck at Bunker Hill, and was greeted by Putnam with words which express the temper of many a man in 1745, as well as thirty years after: 'By God, Pomroy, you here! A cannon shot would waken you out of your grave!'

"Its success showed the colonies their power and the necessity for their union. It showed them, too, that in the councils of Great Britain their affairs were of minor importance. This was a dreadful shock to the loyal love of the old home which then was general in the colonies. On the other hand, the capture of Louisbourg pointed out to William Pitt the possibility of the conquest of the whole of Canada, and paved the way for that.

"In the next war Canada was conquered, and the English colonists freed from the fear of attack from their neighbor on the north. The expenses of this war and the consequent demands of the British exchequer, led the ministry to tax the colonies. America resisted, and the result was the American Revolution. By an extraordinary turn in the wheel of time, the French assisted the old English colonies to become an independent nation, while the old French colonies remained the property of Great Britain.

"This Revolution marks an epoch in the history—not only of America, but of Europe. It was a natural evolution from the principles of Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act and the Bill

* Bourinot, "Cape Breton and its Memorials of the French Régime," Publications Royal Society of Canada, 1891, Vol. IX, p. 226. This contains a most interesting account of the expedition. See also "Memoirs, Principal Transactions Late War, pp. 35, 52."

of Rights. The Constitution of the United States translated these into a new form of government. The influence of this is to be seen to-day in the Constitution of Great Britain, of the Dominion of Canada, and of the republic of France. These great governments differ in many respects. Your own Dominion, with all its distinctness of administration, is a part of the British empire. But it is not too much to say that the distinctive principles of freedom, regulated by the sovereignty of law, which are embodied in the United States Constitution, are more dominant in Britain, in Canada and in France than if the thirteen colonies had remained subject to the British crown.

"It is now one hundred and fifty years since the surrender of Louisbourg. It is one hundred and twelve years since the treaty of Paris recognized the independence of the United States and confirmed to Great Britain the possession of Canada. Surely the rancor of the old wars ought by this time to be burned completely out. Surely we can now agree that the development of these countries during all that time has been promoted by the result of those old wars. And despite, perhaps partly in consequence of the magnitude and costliness of the fleets and armies of to-day, we may believe that the ties of Christian faith, the links of mutual trade, the bands of friendship, the swift steamer, and the swifter electric current have bound us so closely together that English and French and American armies shall never more meet on the battlefield. We vie in the peaceful contests of art and science, and will settle the inevitable disputes by arbitration. There are social problems before us, as difficult of solution as any that have vexed the past. The very complication of the interlacing nerves of our modern civilization, which offers so many obstacles to war and binds nations over to keep the peace, is producing disorders and dangers within each State that require nicer surgery than that of the sword or the bayonet.

"It is then with faces to the future that we dedicate this monument to the memory of all the brave men who fought and fell at Louisbourg, whether under the Cross of St. George or the Lilies of France. The morning sun will illumine its summit. The sunset ray will gild its massive and simple outline. The storms and fogs of Cape Breton will gather round it. In sunshine and

storm alike, let it tell to all mankind that peace has her victories, no less renowned than war, that the courage and resolution of the fathers live in the hearts of their children, that we are prepared to face the conflicts, the difficulties and the perils of the coming century in firm reliance upon the protecting care of the same God who was with our fathers and will be with all who are loyal to Him to the end of time."

Addresses were also made by Dr. Mackay, of the N. S. Historical Society ; D. H. Ingraham, United States consul-general for Nova Scotia, and representations of the various State Societies of Colonial Wars, when the monument was unveiled by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, on behalf of His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada, and salutes were fired. After benediction by the Rev. T. Fraser Draper, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Louisbourg, the members of the Society of Colonial Wars and their guests dined together.

In the evening, at the Sydney hotel, the Mayor and Recorder of Sydney and Warden of the Municipality presented an address of welcome, congratulation and thanks to the visiting members of the Society of Colonial Wars. Happy responses were made by several of the visitors and by A. G. Jones, and a very pleasant time was brought to a close by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

One of the interesting features of the Louisbourg celebration is the beautiful and historically interesting medal struck for the Society of Colonial Wars, to commemorate the anniversary of the capture. The making of a medal in connection with this celebration was proposed and brought about by the Louisbourg Memorial Committee of the General Society of Colonial Wars. The broad ideas of the design were suggested by Mr. Howland Pell, the chairman of the committee, and carried out in detail by Tiffany & Co., who have had the cutting of the dies and the producing of the medals.

The obverse of the medal chiefly consists of two heads in profile, the one being that of Lieutenant-General Sir William Pepperrell, who had command of the colonial land forces; the other that of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, R. N., who commanded the royal fleet.

Upon the reverse of the medal is an accurately cut reproduction of the medal struck by order of Louis XV., of France, to commemorate the building of the fortress, 1720. It is best described in the simple language used in the historical records of it. "View of the fort of Louisbourg, with a large building in the centre having a cross; houses grouped around the fort; a point of land with lake and grove of firs extends to the foreground, where are wharfs, warehouses and ships in a harbor. At the left a strait leads to the open sea, where appear two ships and three sloops."

The medals measure two inches in diameter. A few of them are suspended from the colors of the Society of the Colonial Wars—a scarlet moire silk ribbon, with a narrow white border, upon which is stamped in gilt letters "1745-1895, Louisbourg."

One of the medals, accompanied by an appropriate address, will be presented to the President of the United States, and to Queen Victoria, and one to the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada. They will in no other way differ from the rest, as all have been struck from the metal of the old brass cannon found on the French frigate said to be *Le Celebric*, blown up during the siege. The cannon was recovered recently by divers in the harbor of Louisbourg. The supply of metal in the cannon will limit the production of the medals, a few of which will be presented to distinguished guests at the celebration, the others being for the members of the Society who have contributed to the erection of the monument.

C. H. B.



THE SHAY'S REBELLION.

BY JOSEPHINE CANNING.

Owing to its being so slightly passed over in general history "The Shay's Rebellion" may not be an altogether familiar subject, and as it was not exceeded by the Revolution itself in the distress and guilt which it brought to many of the New England towns, I propose to relate as briefly as possible the records of that uprising in the historical town of Stockbridge, Mass., which was one of the headquarters of the malcontents.

This rebellion occurred after the war in 1786, while the country was still in an excited, unsettled condition.

Previous to the war the debt of Massachusetts fell short 100,000 pounds, but now its private debt was more than 1,300,000 pounds, beside 250,000 pounds due to the officers and soldiers in their line of the army and their proportion of the Federal debt was not less than 1,500,000 pounds.

How could the people be expected to endure this without complaint? They had fought against taxes and imposts; but now they found themselves ground lower by the government which they had bled to establish than they had ever been by England, and, to increase the distress, the war, severe as it had been, had nevertheless fostered a roving desire for foreign luxuries, while at the same time it had nearly destroyed all foreign commerce.

Money was almost the only export, and so fast as application to business returned and was directed to the restoration of commercial intercourse with Europe, the country was drained of its specie to bring home to the rich what the poor could scarcely look through their needs to covet.

In this state of things lawsuits were numerous and distressing, and lawyers multiplied as their trade flourished, until both courts and lawyers came to be looked upon by the suffering as enemies to the public welfare, and this not only in Massachusetts but in other States of the Union.

At first peaceable measures were resorted to. The Legislature was petitioned, and tradesmen and farmers, rather than lawyers, were chosen to represent the people. But what could

the Legislature do? Efforts were made which I must not stop to enumerate, but, "the destruction of the poor is their poverty." Those who called loudest for reform, were the very persons whose straitened circumstances had shut them out from the means of gaining a clear and far-sighted understanding of the difficulties under which they labored. The Senate was disposed to show the utmost clemency, but the evil had every opportunity to form and gather strength before any force to oppose it could be raised and depended upon.

The counties of Hampshire and Berkshire felt they were appraised too high, and, of course, paid more than their share of the taxes, so they raised one complaint above the usual number.

At this juncture, in the autumn of 1786, a party of insurgents assembled at Barrington (a neighboring town), broke up the court, opened the jail, etc. Then, finding nothing in their ordinary line of business to be done, they searched houses, fired upon some of the citizens and threatened the life of Judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge.

On February 15 one, Parsons, put out a circular calling upon his "fellow-sufferers to resent unto relentless blood," and to collect in Berkshire for the purpose of "Burgoying Lincoln and his army."

During the winter the disaffected of this vicinity, who had not joined the main body took up arms at home, and it was anticipated that in case the army was defeated they would, by the aid of the home force, spread desolation through the country. Under these circumstances the citizens banded together for mutual defense, and a company of 500 men was formed.

Stockbridge was chosen as the headquarters. Armed soldiers patrolled the streets, and sentinels stood on guard demanding the password of everyone. The only way to prevent bloodshed was to disperse them as early as possible. The Stockbridge army was duly authorized to act independently—government having requested the citizens to defend themselves as far as it could be done without calling upon the public force.

A skirmish took place with the insurgents and two were wounded, eighty-four taken prisoners. An offer of pardon followed to all who would lay down their arms and take the oath

of allegiance. The greater part of the prisoners availed themselves of it and were released. Still the spirit of discontent had not been laid, and quiet was not by any means restored. Another force collected, and on the morning of February 27, 1787, just as day broke, a party of men were seen marching toward the village of Stockbridge.

The following comes from the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of that place.

My earliest recollection is a belligerent one. The first thing I remember is waking in the night, and seeing a number of brutal soldiers with their green boughs (the insignia of rebellion) waving over the bed where my father and I lay. The dreadful gleam of their arms was reflected by the burning lights in the room. They demanded the surrender of my father, and I shrieked in an agony of terror as my father passed me between the guns to the arms of my sister. They plundered the house most unsparingly, and continued these depredations for some time—going from house to house, frightening the inmates unmercifully. But at the home of Judge Sedgwick, they found one who was prepared for them—Elizabeth Freeman, a trusted family servant. She had been a slave, and was generally known as “Mum Bett.” She allowed them to search the drawers (knowing that all valuable papers had been removed and that the silver was in her own chest), and to run their bayonets under the beds and into the dark corners to find Judge Sedgwick. But she forbade all wanton destruction of property and arming herself with the kitchen shovel (no light weapon in those days), she escorted them to the cellar, jeering them at her pleasure, and assuring them that they dared not strike a woman. When one of them, wishing a “share of the gentleman’s cheer” broke off the neck of a demijohn, she offered to serve them like gentlemen, but declared that the next one who uselessly destroyed a vessel should be instantly leveled by her shovel. On searching the chambers, and entering Betty’s, one pointed to her chest (containing the silver) and asked what that was. “Oh! you had better search that,” she sneeringly replied, “an old nigger’s chest, you are such gentlemen you had better search that, the old nigger’s, as you call me.” And thus she shamed them quite out of it, and saved the family silver.

But justice at last overtook these disturbers of the peace, and they were taken prisoners and lodged in Barrington jail. A woman by the name of Bernent went with the officers, and opened one cell after another, singing the while with deep feeling, but with apparent unconcern, the hymn containing these lines:

“Ye living men, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.”

Pardon was granted by General Lincoln to 270 prisoners; fourteen were sentenced to death as guilty of treason. Thus came to an end “The Shay’s Rebellion”—one of the after effects of the Revolutionary War.

War Office Philad^a Apr

You will direct Capt^l P
on board the Flag, to be tak
shore and confined in suc
as to prevent any intere
the Inhabitants.

I am Sir,

Your most obed. serv

Wm. Smith

as for.

Company of Prisoners.



MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in Hingham, Mass., January 24, 1733.

Died there, May 9, 1810.

Was a farmer; appointed, in 1776, Major-General of Massachusetts Militia; appointed Major-General in Continental line, February 19, 1777.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, celebrated the anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, in 1778, by visiting in a body the battlefield of Brandywine, on Tuesday, June 18. All the details of the trip were attended to by the General Committee of Arrangements, Alexander Krumbhaar, chairman. Mr. Charles S. Bradfield, Jr., who was delegated to look after the arrangement of the route of the tourists, devised plans by which the visitors might be able to find every-



thing prepared for their coming. The route was laid out, the meeting house on the field was secured as a place where the noon-day rest might be taken and some information might be given regarding the movements of the armies on that memorable battle day in 1777.

That the locations might be recognized along the way, a number of large and plainly lettered marking boards had been placed at the points of special interest by members of the Chester County Historical Society.

The Society started from Philadelphia in the morning, leaving Broad Street Station on a special train at 9.43, and reaching West Chester about fifty minutes later, where they were met by several more members of the Society. The whole party then took places in carriages and in a few moments were rolling comfortably towards the field of battle.

The guests of the Society were Charles J. Stille, LL. D., president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Frederick D. Stone, LL. D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Edward Shippen, president of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; Julius F. Sachse, Esq., the local historian of Chester county, and Col. John P. Nicholson, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Scarcely had the gentlemen of the party been conveyed beyond the limits of the station grounds before two great freight wagons heavily laden with provisions, dishes and silverware started by the shortest route to Birmingham meeting house, under the direction of a Philadelphia caterer who had been over the ground and had made all preparations for serving an open air meal under the trees at the front of the antique meeting house.

Meanwhile the Sons were being conveyed to Osborne's Hill, where they were given an opportunity to survey the battle ground, and finally to the old Birmingham meeting house, where the main stop was made and luncheon was served and speeches were delivered, the oration of the day being delivered by Dr. Frederick D. Stone, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In the afternoon the party drove over the historic ground in the direction of Chadd's Ford, where they boarded their special train homeward bound. Altogether it was a very enjoyable jaunt, for the weather and company were congenial. In his oration Dr. Stone said:

Members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution:—I have been asked to speak to you to-day on the events connected with the Battle of Brandywine.

The story is more than a twice-told tale, yet when the descendants of those who fought in the war for independence are gathered on a spot like this I believe it well to review briefly the events that have made it memorable in the history of our country. To do this in the present case, to understand how it was that this beautiful section of our country, as quiet and peaceful, a few weeks before the battle as it is to-day, should suddenly have become the very centre of the seat of war, we must turn back to the winter of '76 when Washington checked the tide of disaster that threatened to overwhelm him with the victory at Trenton. Brilliant as it was in its conception and execution it was followed by the still more brilliant movement at Princeton, where, after having withdrawn his army from a perilous position at Trenton, Washington turned the left flank of the enemy, marched directly through his lines, destroyed communications between the advance guard near Trenton and the reserve at Princeton, drove the latter in confusion back to Brunswick and then sought shelter for his almost exhausted troops in the high ground around Morristown. The value of this movement was not confined to the moral effect it had on the country.

From a military standpoint the position occupied by Washington was a commanding one. From it he could threaten Howe's flank if he attempted to recover the ground he had lost, and at the same time it restored his own communication with New York and New England that had been destroyed since the evacuation of Fort Lee. At Morristown he controlled the roads in Northern New Jersey leading to the Hudson and Delaware, and this enabled him to draw his supplies and to recruit his army from both the Eastern and Middle States. With characteristic slowness Howe allowed the entire spring of '77 to pass before he took the field, nor were his movements then marked with that confidence that his superiority in both numbers and equipments should have inspired. Instead of cutting loose from his base of supplies and marching directly on Trenton, thus compelling Washington to follow him into a country where he could easily have defeated him, he spent a month in endeavoring to draw him into a position where he would have the natural as well as the physical advantages in his favor, and failing to do this, on the last day of June he crossed over to Staten Island. One week afterwards he embarked his troops, and on July 23, under the protection of the fleet, passed Sandy Hook and sailed for the Chesapeake.

It is hard to understand Howe's reason for undertaking this expedition. At Amboy he was almost as near to Philadelphia as he was afterwards at the head of Elk. To march from the latter to Philadelphia he was obliged to sever his connection with his base and defeat Washington before he could enter the city. He could have followed the same course in New Jersey with an equal chance of success, and having defeated Washington he could have crossed the Delaware at his leisure, leaving New Jersey a half-conquered State in his rear, across which he could have established posts reaching to New York.

The expedition undoubtedly had its origin in the traitorous brain of Charles Lee, then a prisoner in the hands of the British. He could not keep his meddlesome fingers out of any pie that was being baked, when he was near, no matter whether it was intended for friend or foe. Without his services he did not suppose that the Americans could be successful, and, therefore, he thought it his duty to bring the war to a close.

With this object he submitted a plan to Howe, the chief feature of which was the establishment of military posts on the Potomac and on the Chesapeake where support could be given to what he considered the disaffected portions of Maryland and Virginia, thus separating the Southern from the Northern States. He deprecated any attempt, however, to capture Philadelphia as its possession he thought was of no value. But this Howe made the chief object of his campaign, the successful accomplishment of which scarcely saved the movement from ridicule. When Washington saw Howe evacuate New Jersey, he supposed he would move up the Hudson to co-operate with Burgoyne, who was advancing from Canada, and he was at a loss what to expect

next, when he learned that the fleet had passed Sandy Hook and had sailed southward. He moved his army to a position in New Jersey where he would be within marching distance of Philadelphia, if that should prove to be Howe's objective point, but to use his own language he could "not help continually casting his eyes behind him," expecting that Howe would return and push up the Hudson to assist Burgoyne.

Finally, on August 23, he heard that Howe had entered the Chesapeake and at once put his army in motion to meet him. Three weeks passed before they met. In the meanwhile Washington marched to Wilmington and, after thoroughly reconnoitering the country down to the head of Elk, established his line along Red Clay creek. Howe's army disembarked at the head of Elk on the 25th. His advance was slow, as several days were spent in collecting horses. On September 3 he arrived at Aitken's Tavern, where a severe skirmish took place with Maxwell's corps, which was driven back. It seemed now as if the conflict was to be fought along Red Clay creek, and on September 5 Washington issued a stirring appeal to his army, which was then composed of about 12,000 men. Howe's command numbered 17,000, but still he made no attack, and Washington discovered that while he was endeavoring to leave the impression that he was about to attack his left flank, he was massing his troops on the American right. Fearing that he might push past him in that direction and gain the roads leading to Philadelphia, or crowd him to the Delaware, Washington decided to cross the Brandywine and throw his army directly in Howe's path.

This was done on the night of September 8, and the army was massed at Chadds' Ford. Maxwell, with some light troops, was left on the west side of the stream to skirmish with the enemy as they advanced. A redoubt, with Artillery, commanded by Proctor, was thrown up on the east side of the Brandywine to protect the ford. A division under Wayne was in the rear in supporting distance. Greene's division was in the rear and to the north of Wayne and was to be held as a reserve to act where most needed. The Pennsylvania militia guarded the fords below Chadds'. Above Chadds' the divisions of Sullivan, Stirling and Stevens were posted. Sullivan was the senior officer of the three, and the night before the battle he was stationed at Brinton's Ford, with orders to guard all the fords above that to the forks of the Brandywine, and from information furnished at the time it was not supposed that the British could approach from that direction without the Americans receiving timely notice. On the 10th the British were a few miles west of Kennett Square. This was the condition of affairs on the night preceding the battle. Everyone knew that it could not be postponed another day, and, as at Bull Run, members of Congress rode out to see the fight.

The story of the battle shall be briefly told. At daybreak Howe's army was in motion. Knyphausen with from seven to ten thousand men marched through Kennett Square towards Chadds' Ford. Another division, seven thousand strong, under Cornwallis, took a road running to the north leading to one that crossed the west branch of the Brandywine at Trimble's Ford and the east branch at Jefferis' Ford. Howe accompanied this column. It was his plan that Knyphausen should engage the attention of Washington until Cornwallis could gain a position from which he could attack his right, and only too well for the good of the American cause was it carried out. As Knyphausen advanced he was fired upon by some light troops under Maxwell, posted behind the wall surrounding Kennett Meeting House. The Americans then fell back, but were reinforced by the companies of Porterfield and Wagoner, and Knyphausen was obliged to bring so many troops into action that the engagement threatened to become general. This Knyphausen did not wish until Cornwallis had gained his desired position, and by repeatedly retreating, after having driven Maxwell over the ford, he succeeded in wasting the morning in skirmishes. Early in the day rumors of Cornwallis' march reached Washington, but nothing of a definite character. Finally, about noon, a dispatch was received through Sullivan, from Lieu.-Col. Ross, dated Great Valley road, 11 A. M.

It gave minute information regarding Cornwallis' movement, and left little doubt as to his intentions. Washington at once decided to cross the Brandywine and crush Knyphausen while Cornwallis was too far removed to render him assistance.

Orders were at once sent to Greene and Sullivan to cross and attack the enemy's left, and Greene, it is said, had gained the west bank of the stream when the dispatch was received from Sullivan stating that a Maj. Spear, of the militia, had just informed him that he had that morning ridden over the road upon which Cornwallis was said to be marching, from Martin's Tavern to Welch's Tavern, and he had seen nothing of the enemy. If this was true and Cornwallis was still with Knyphausen, then Washington was throwing his men against the entire force of the enemy. Greene was at once recalled and scouts sent out for additional information. Before they had reported a man dashed up to where Washington and his staff were stationed and insisted on speaking with Washington. He told him that Cornwallis had turned his flank and was not two miles distant. Washington was incredulous, but the news was almost immediately confirmed.

Sullivan was at once ordered to take his own division together with those of Stirling's and Stevens' and defend the right of the army by taking a position on the high ground to the west of this house. It was half-past two when this was accomplished. Cornwallis from Osborne's hill watched Sullivan forming his men. He had arrived at Sconnettown at a quarter past one and had rested his men for over an hour. Taking a final glance at the Americans and remarking with an oath as he closed his glass, "those rebels form well, he ordered his men to advance. It was a splendid sight as they gathered on the crest of Osborne's hill and swept down its southern slope. Their bright uniforms and flashing arms placed them in strong contrast to the Continental troops that stood on the opposite hill awaiting their attack. Of these no two were dressed alike; the best wore hunting shirts, the others were almost naked. Every variety of arms could be seen in a single company. Their tactics were of the most primitive character. They were unable to "wheel by company or by platoon into line," and to change position on the field they were obliged to make a continuous counter-march; but Lafayette said they were bold and resolute. The first shots were fired by the Americans from an orchard on the Jones' property on the west side of the road leading here at the corner of the street road. It was not until the British reached that road that they returned the fire. Then they sprang upon the bank and at the side fired at the Americans through the fence. Sullivan was attempting to close the distance between his division and had not completed the movement when the British were upon him. His troops were soon thrown into confusion and were swept past this place, passing to the rear of the meeting house. It was then that Lafayette was wounded while endeavoring to rally the troops. A short distance from here another stand was made, but the British had succeeded in separating Sullivan's forces and he was again obliged to fall back. He did so fighting desperately.

He wrote afterwards that for thirty-one minutes the hill was disputed almost muzzle to muzzle, and Conway, who had seen service in Europe, had never before witnessed so close and severe a fire. As Washington heard the sound of battle drawing closer and closer to him, he understood too well what it meant. He ordered Greene to take the reserve and reinforce the right wing, while he, with a guide, mounted on the horse of one of his aids, rode in the direction from which the sound of the firing came. The horse of his guide took all the fences they met with, but the man said, subsequently, that the head of Washington's horse was always at the flank of his own, and the words, "Push on, old man—push on!" were continually ringing in his ears. Washington arrived on the ground as Sullivan was about retreating from his second position. He endeavored to encourage the troops, and sent additional orders back to Greene. With the brigades of Muhlenberg and Weedon, Greene hurried to the scene of conflict. As he approached it he ordered Weedon to take a position across a defile that commanded

the road over which the enemy was advancing. With the remainder of the force he pressed on to hold Cornwallis in check while Sullivan's men could pass to the rear. This he did, and then fell slowly back, followed by the enemy. When the latter reached that part of the road commanded by Weedon, they received a withering fire that threw them into confusion. The position here taken by the Americans was stoutly disputed. The conduct of the brigades of Muhlenberg and Weedon and the regiments of Stevens and Walter Stewart being especially brilliant. Montessoro, Howe's engineer, says they then received the heaviest fire for the time during the action. Lieut. McMichael, of Walter Stewart's regiment, recorded in his diary that they fought under an incessant fire without giving way on either side. The loss was not as great as at Long Island, nor were they as close as at Princeton, the common distance being fifty yards. There is no positive evidence that the Americans were driven from this last position, and they certainly held it until dark.

When Knyphausen heard that Cornwallis was engaged he attempted to cross at Chadds' Ford and force the American left; but Wayne held him back until the retreat of the right wing had uncovered his flank, when he, too, was obliged to retire, which he did in good order. Night finally ended the battle, and the American army retreated to Chester, from which place, at midnight, Washington informed Congress of the loss of the day. While the Frenchman, De Borre, whose troops were thrown into confusion early in the day, said "It was not his fault if the Americans would run away," there is sufficient evidence to show that they made as good a resistance as was to be expected from men so poorly armed and equipped. After the first onslaught it took Cornwallis about forty minutes to drive Sullivan's disordered troops one mile.

An officer of the British Light Infantry has left the following graphic description of the engagement:

"There was a most infernal fire of cannon and musketry; smoke; incessant shouting: Incline to the right! Incline to the left! Halt! Charge! etc., the balls ploughing up the ground, the trees cracking over one's head, the branches riven by the Artillery, the leaves falling as in autumn by the grape shot."

Sir William Howe, summarizing the opposition he had met with up to that time, said of the Americans:

"They fought the King's army on Long Island; they sustained the attack at Fort Washington; they stood the battle of Brandywine, and our losses on these occasions, though by no means equal to theirs, was not inconsiderable. Howe made no attempt to follow Washington, but remained for nearly a week upon the field, sending detachments on unimportant expeditions. The British historian Steadman, who was an officer under Howe, wrote: 'The victory does not seem to have been improved in the degree which circumstances appear to have admitted.'"

The British loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported to have been about 600; that of the Americans 1000. Several homely incidents have been preserved about the battle that give life to the picture.

When the Americans arrived at this place they took possession of the meeting house as a hospital, and when the Friends gathered here to worship the Sunday before the battle they found it being prepared for the sick of the army. Taking some of the benches from the building, they held their meeting under the surrounding trees, and, when it was over, agreed to meet the next Fifth-day at a wagon shop at Sconnettown. Fifth-day was the day of the battle, and Sconnettown was directly on the line of Cornwallis' march. One of the Friends who attended the meeting recorded that, while it was in progress, some disturbance was discovered about the door, which occasioned some individuals to go out to know the cause, and they not returning, and the uneasiness not subsiding, suspicions arose that something serious was taking place, and the meeting accordingly closed. The excitement was caused by the approach of the British,

who, it was reported, were murdering all whom they met with, both old and young. While the Friends were endeavoring to allay the excitement, the troops could be seen emerging from the woods on the opposite side of the stream, and in a few minutes the fields were covered with armed men. The same chronicler records that he saw Cornwallis, a fine-looking man, who sat very erect upon his horse, and that his scarlet coat, loaded with gold lace, and his epaulets, gave him a brilliant martial appearance. Howe he described as a large, portly man, with coarse features, who appeared to have lost his teeth, as his mouth had fallen in. He rode a large English horse, much reduced in flesh. As the troops advanced our chronicler followed in the wake of the army and saw the doors and shutters of this building torn from the hinges and used as stretchers on which to carry the wounded beneath this roof. In this humane work he assisted, and witnessed here surgical operations that to-day would be considered barbarous.

A woman tells of a scene that occurred at Osborn's house, which was full of fugitives from the neighborhood of Chadds' Ford. Baking was in progress when the battle began, and at every flash of the gun or peal of musketry the women so engaged rushed to the windows and doors to see the effect. Sometimes they were thus interrupted just as they were laying the bottom crust of a pie, and when they returned to their work they were in such a state of excitement that, forgetting the fruit, they placed on the upper crust and thrust the pie into the oven.

An English woman, who resided on the other side of the stream, was a member of the Society of Friends. As Knyphausen was marching towards Chadds' Ford, so anxious was she to prevent bloodshed, that she ran out of the lane leading to her house, and exclaimed: "Oh! dear man, do not go down there; George Washington is on the other side of the stream, and he has all the men in this world with him." "Never mind, madam," replied Knyphausen, "I have all the men in the other world with me!" Just where Knyphausen recruited his troops it is rather difficult to understand.

Another woman, who had been brought from England against her will, and whose services had been sold to pay for her passage, refused to visit the field with her neighbors after the battle, fearing that she might see among the dead some face that she had known in her happy English home.

At the time, the battle was felt to be a humiliating defeat. It opened the way to Philadelphia, and destroyed the hopes that had been raised by the victories of Trenton and Princeton, that the ill-armed American levies were more than a match for the fully equipped and well-disciplined opponents. It was necessary to lay the blame at somebody's door, and Sullivan, it was decided, was responsible for the defeat. Burk, of North Carolina, one of the Congressmen who had witnessed the battle, preferred charges against him. He offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it was the sense of Congress that Sullivan had neglected his duty in not informing himself about the upper fords of the Brandywine; that he had been ordered to do so, and had had ample time; that he forwarded false information to the General that led to the defeat; that he brought his troops into action in a disorder from which they never recovered; and, finally, that he had not sufficient talents for his rank, and Washington was requested to remove him.

But Washington evidently had not lost faith in Sullivan. It was his army that had been outflanked and he made no attempt to place the blame on his subordinate's shoulders. He could ill-afford to spare a general of Sullivan's experience and he asked Congress in the most pressing manner to suspend the order. It was granted, but Chase of Maryland immediately asked that the troops from his State be removed from under Sullivan's command. Read of Delaware moved that the men of his State be inserted with that of Maryland. These were the only States that voted in the affirmative and Congress subsequently rescinded its resolution for an inquiry into Sullivan's conduct. This action was, in the main, just. Sullivan was personally brave. He handled his troops well and had the confidence of his officer but it is impossible to

acquit him of the charge of having failed to inform himself of the country he was in and of the position of the fords to his right. In not doing this he appeared to have lacked the qualities of a true general. It has been generally accepted as a fact that the false information furnished by Major Spear, of the militia, contributed to the defeat of the day, and had it not been for it, Washington's plans to overcome Knyphausen before Cornwallis could aid him, he would have been successful. A careful examination of the evidence leads me to a different conclusion. Washington's order to Greene and Sullivan to cross and attack Knyphausen was given so late in the day that I believe Cornwallis would have gained a position directly in his rear before he could have driven Knyphausen from his ground, and that Washington's defeat, under those circumstances, would have then been even more disastrous than it was.

Who Major Spear of the militia was I am unable to discover. Your vice-president, Dr. Egle (certainly the best authority on the subject of the soldiers of the Revolution furnished by Pennsylvania) cannot place him. General Stryker, of New Jersey, says he was not from his State, and that if Pennsylvania does not want him neither does New Jersey. The information he furnished was false in every particular. He could not have ridden from Martin's Tavern to Welch's Tavern without having seen or heard of the enemy, and had either Washington or Sullivan known that Welch's Tavern was directly in the rear of Knyphausen they would not have credited his story and could hardly have failed to look upon him as an emissary of the enemy.

This, at one time, I believed to be the case, but in consideration I do not think a spy with his life in his hand would have told such a lie, trusting to the ignorance of his hearer not to have it discovered. I believe rather that he was some tavern hero who knew nothing whatever of what he was talking, and simply wished to magnify his importance. The fact is, the battle was lost because the Americans were outnumbered by a better armed, better drilled opponent, who had superior information of the country. Washington's information we know was very imperfect, as is shown by his map of the field, which has been preserved. Howe's movements were directed by his chief of engineers, Montross, who had been in the country for a number of years and whose journal shows that he was well acquainted with the locality of the battle. It may well be asked why a battle was risked under such circumstances. The reason was that the country demanded it. To have allowed the British to take possession of the seat of government without a struggle would have depressed the patriots from one end of the continent to the other. The people were blind to the true condition of affairs. Some idea of the state of feeling can be judged from the letters of John Adams who wrote on August 29: "I am afraid that Howe will run on board his ships and go away plundering to some other place," and four days afterwards, with impatience, he said, "whether Washington will strike or not I cannot say. He is very prudent. By my own inward feelings I judge I should put more to risk if I were in his shoes, but perhaps he is right. Gansevoort has proven that it is possible to hold a post; Herkimer has shown that it is possible to fight Indians, and Stark has proved that it is practicable even to attack lines and posts with militia; I wish that the Continental army would prove that anything can be done. I am weary, I own, with so much insipidity, I am sick of Fabian systems in all quarters. The officers drink 'a long and moderate war,' my toast is 'a short and violent war.'"

In the face of such sentiments the battle of Brandywine was a political necessity. To us the defeat has lost its sting, and it appears now but a temporary reverse in a war which was fought to a glorious conclusion. We can see that the fruits of Howe's victory turned to ashes in his hands, and that in less than a year his troops were withdrawn from Philadelphia, the capture of which had cost the British the surrender of Burgoyne. We can forget the unfortunate mistake of Sullivan in the light of his continued devotion to his country, and when we think of Washington's heroic but vain

endeavors to repel the invaders we see him surrounded by Greene, Stirling, Lafayette, Knox, Nash, Woodford, Muhlenburg, Weedon, Pulaski, Armand, Maxwell, Marshall, Bland, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Light Horse Harry Lee, inspiring all with a zeal equal to his own.

We of Pennsylvania remember with just pride that on that day her sons fought with a bravery worthy of a higher reward. It was our own Wayne who held Knyphausen at Bay. St. Clair and Cadwalader aided Washington with their advice. Armstrong and Reed guarded the fords below Chadds'. Walter Stewart, under Green, assisted in covering Sullivan's retreat. Chambers, Grier, Bayard and Robinson were among the wounded. Butler was thanked in general orders for his conduct in endeavoring to rally the troops. Frazer and Harper were made prisoners a few days after the fight while reconnoitering the enemy. Endeared as these names are to us by brave deeds, equally dear are the memories of the men who sleep in unmarked graves near this place. They died in defeat, but it was in the same cause as those who fell at Lexington and those whose eyes closed in the victorious trenches of Yorktown.

For over a century these walls, the silent witnesses of their agony, have been the faithful guardians of their fame, directing to this spot the steps of those moved by the never-dying interest attached to scenes of heroic deeds. Long may they stand in their simplicity, weaving with a single thread the memories of the disciples of Penn who followed him to this continent in the cause of religious liberty, and those who died here for the rights of man.

But there is a debt owing to those men who perished here that you, Sons of Revolutionary sires, should claim it as yours to pay. On the old muster rolls that have come down to us, many are returned as killed at the battle of Brandywine. The list is far from complete, but you can gather the precious fragments, and on a stone near by record the names of those who, with their life blood, have made the fields that surround this sanctuary hallowed ground.

Dr. Persifer Frazer said :

The object of the reminiscences which I shall read is to throw a small side light of local color on the historical picture of the battle of Brandywine and the times immediately succeeding it.

Lieut.-Col. Persifer Frazer, of the 5th regiment, Pennsylvania line (afterwards one of the first two brigadier-generals of Pennsylvania militia), lived in Thornbury township, and before the war was manager and part owner of Sarum forge and slitting mill (one of the first of its kind in the United States, and the first in Pennsylvania) which was erected by John Taylor near the site of "Glen Mills," Delaware county. Gen. Frazer, who was on terms of close intimacy with Gen. Anthony Wayne, had received his commission as captain of company A, 4th battalion, Pennsylvania line, commanded by that distinguished soldier, January 5, 1776. He had participated in the expedition to Long Island, and subsequently up the Hudson to Ticonderoga, June 29 to November 18, 1776, and was with Wayne's troops at Chadd's Ford. His Thornbury house was but six miles from the battle-field. The following notes written by his granddaughter, Elizabeth Smith, are from information supplied by his wife, Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer, and their daughter Sarah :

NARRATIVE OF SARAH, OLDEST DAUGHTER OF LIEUT.-COL. FRAZER.

WEST CHESTER, Sept. 11, 1840.

The present writer (who was eight years and eight months old on the day of Brandywine battle) was at school with her brother and sister, both younger than herself, when firing was heard both of musketry and field pieces at about 9 or 10 in the morning. As we returned we met our mother on horseback going over towards the place of action, knowing that her husband, our father, must be in the midst of the affray. She was

riding about all day. We heard musketry, with an occasional discharge of heavy Artillery, through the day, but particularly towards evening. There was a continual discharge of small arms heard at our house.

My father was in the engagement, remaining on the ground till late in the night, when he rode home and returned to the army in the morning. He was taken prisoner, with Maj. John Harper, four days afterwards in Edgemont township, while on a reconnoitering party.

Thomas Cheyney, a good, staunch Whig, but withal a plain, blunt country farmer, when he heard the firing that morning, threw his saddle on his light-footed hackney mare and rode off towards Birmingham without dressing himself at all—had neither coat nor stockings on. He knew the country well and rode about the hills until he saw the main body of the enemy marching up on the west side of the river, when he rode full speed to Gen. Washington and told him that they could not cross until they had passed the forks, by which time Washington cou'd have a party up (200 he said would be sufficient) to stop them in the narrow defile they must pass in coming down on this side. The General did not seem to give credence to the information, as his aids had been out and brought no such word: moreover he could not tell whether Cheyney was friend or foe. The dear old Whig's feelings were wrought up to a great pitch, so that he fairly trembled with agitation when he said: "If Anthony Wayne or Pers. Frazer were here you would know whether to believe me or not." And as the people about the General seemed to look rather sneeringly at him, he thought, he clenched his hand and said: "I have this day's work as much at heart as e'er a blood of you." The result of the battle showed how much was lost by not ascertaining that his information was correct.

NARRATIVE OF MARY FRAZER, WIFE OF LIEUT.-COL. FRAZER.

The next day but one after the battle of Brandywine, Friday, a party of riflemen came to our house. There was the baggage of two regiments in the house. There had been a good deal of ammunition and arms which had been removed not long before this time. The riflemen got some refreshment and went away. On Saturday, quite early, your grandfather rode over to the Blue Ball, on the Chester road, two or three miles from home, to join a reconnoitering party upon which he was ordered, and there met Maj. Harper and uncle Jacob Vernon. Maj. Christy had been with us for some time nursing a sprained leg, which rendered him unfit for service.

I had been afraid of the British coming to the house and had sent many things of value to neighbor Hemphries. Your grandfather's papers, £200 in paper money and some silver and other things I had hid among some vines in the garden and in some bushes in the woods. In the morning after he had gone, as I sat carding and spinning wool, we heard wagons coming down the hill. At length, as they approached nearer, Maj. Christy discovered that they were British just in time to give the alarm and to send one of the black boys to Uncle Jacob Vernon's (Cheyney's now) and escape with the children into the woods. I was then in the house alone, except the black girl, who took up two large cheeses and threw them over the fence among some weeds and briers. I sat carding my rolls to pieces, when a British officer, though not the commander of the party, entered and accosted me in broad Scotch with "Where are the damned rebels?" I said to him that I knew of no rebels—there was not, I believed, a *Scotchman* about the place. At this he flew into a great rage and used abusive language. Many of the soldiers were now in the house ransacking all the lower part of it. One had gone into the cellar and brought up a barrel of salt; both armies at this time were much in need of it and it was very scarce and valuable. What they got the soldiers tied up in rags and put in their pockets, and a great deal they gave to their horses. The commander of the party, which consisted of 200 Foot and fifty Horse, now came up. He divided the Horse into two companies, stationing them at a considerable distance from the house, but so as completely to surround it. They were in great fear that the riflemen

who they had heard were in the neighborhood should surprise them. They had also a line of sentinels placed within their line of Horse. The alarm that had been given by the black boy had brought a number of my friends and neighbors to the spot. After these arrangements had been completed Capt. De West, the commander, came into the house just as one of the men was going to strike me. They had got at the liquor and were drunk; the officers were obliged to drive them off with their swords. The Captain told me that he had understood the house was full of arms and ammunition, asking me to open the door leading upstairs. I told him I knew of no ammunition in the house and that I would not open the door; if he wished it opened he might open it himself. He then opened the case of the clock, hoping to find money; he found an old musket with the lock broken off; this he jammed up into the works and broke them to pieces. He then insisted that I should open the stair door, and I persisting in refusing to do so, he was obliged to open it himself.

He then told me to show him everything that belonged to me and that it should not be touched, which I did. Yet he went himself to your grandfather's desk, took his flute and music books, a large French Bible with many other French books, and a silver-handled riding-whip of mine that had belonged to my Grandmother Taylor, saying that he was just wanting a riding-whip. I took it out of his hand and told him that it was an old family piece, that he could take it from me if he chose, that I did not want to part with it; and screwing the handle off, I put it in my pocket and handed him the whip. He looked very queer but did not take it. Now it became a scene of pillage and confusion—they plundered the house; what they could not carry away they destroyed; carried off the clothes. One man put on five shirts. While tearing about upstairs they took a suit of plaid worsted curtains I had that belonged to a field bedstead; this they threw at poor Rachel, saying, "Here, nigger, is a petticoat for you." She, poor creature, being frightened partly to death, thinking she was obliged to put it on, in her efforts got her head through a slit and became completely entangled, to their great amusement. All our horses were taken away. In order to catch a young mare that had not been broke, they turned her into the garden. She ran in among the vines where I had put my papers and I was sure they were gone, but the British did not find them, and when after their departure I went to bring them in I found them strewed about and many yards from the place I had concealed them in. At length, after doing all the mischief they dared and taking everything they could carry, they went away, except a few that stayed for—I forget what. The Captain, as he was going, said: "I had orders to take Mr. Frazer prisoner and burn the house and barn to the ground, but these I give to you." I said I can't, sir, thank you for what is my own, and if such were your orders you would not dare to disobey them. They took a large quantity of liquor that was stored away, some belonging to us and some to Aunt Sally Thompson, who had sent it over here to keep it out of Jem's way. After they had all gone the family returned from their hiding place in the woods, very hungry and there was nothing to give them. There was not a morsel to eat in the house except a piece of meat which had been put over the fire to boil for dinner and a few ears of corn that the children had put in the pot for themselves, and the cheeses that were hid in the garden.

Before Capt. De West left the house he said there were persons employed by his government to offer very high terms to some of the American officers to induce them to join the British army, where they would receive a commission, the past would be overlooked and a reward given beside. That my husband was one of the persons designated, and that if I would use my influence with him, which was doubtless very great, he would probably accept the offer and set forth in strong terms all the advantages and happiness which such a change of position would give to me. I said: "You do not know Col. Frazer or you would not undertake such a thing; nor would he listen to me if I should propose it; but if it were possible to persuade him, and he should consent to

become a traitor to his country, I should never consent to have anything to do with him again."

A few days after the battle of Brandywine Lt.-Col. Frazer and Maj Harper, being on reconnoitering duty a few miles from home, went into the Blue Ball tavern on the Chester road, where they were joined by Uncle Vernon. They had not been long there when Maj. Harper, looking from the window, saw a number of horsemen coming up the road who, from their uniform he supposed were part of a company of Virginia Light Horse. They proved to be a considerable body of the British, commanded by Gen. Grant, coming up from the Seven Stars to join Cornwallis, who lay encamped on the South Valley hill. When the mistake was discovered Uncle Vernon jumped out of a window among some bushes and brambles and, I think, got off. The others, in attempting to do so, were fired upon, the house surrounded and they captured, their swords and horses taken from them and themselves compelled to proceed with their captors. Gen. Grant entered into conversation with my grandfather, who was walking near him, and at length asked his name. "Persifer Frazer." "That is a Scotch name," said the General, himself a Scotchman, "and should not be the name of a rebel." "England has called other men rebels besides those who resist her government in America," was the reply. "For that answer," said Grant, "you shall have your horse;" and when it was brought restored his sword also, and they rode along very pleasantly together for the remainder of the journey, which was short. This occurred as they were passing the Goshen Quaker meeting house.

The main army of the British lay upon the back fields of our valley home, near the present railroad station of Glen Loch, and Gen. Washington's headquarters were at Malin's, about two miles below in the valley, where they were preparing to encounter Cornwallis in the morning. That night a very heavy rain fell, and finding his ammunition completely wet, in the morning Gen. Washington, with his army, moved rapidly down the Swede's Ford road, in order to cross the river before Cornwallis should overtake him, who was in hot pursuit. The river was much swollen by the rain of the previous night, and was rising fast when our people crossed. They got over safely just as the advance of the British army came in sight. When these reached the ford the river was impassable.

When Philadelphia was occupied by Gen. Howe the American prisoners of war were taken to the new jail, at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. During the winter the "jail fever" broke out and they were lodged in different places in the city. Lt.-Col. Frazer, with Maj. Harper and Col. Harmon, were taken to the White Swan Tavern, in Third street above Market, and put on parole. Notwithstanding, a guard was placed over them and their chamber and sitting-room locked, and their chamber windows were barred also. On St. Patrick's day the Irish sentinels having drank pretty freely to the honor of their saint, their vigilance departed with their sobriety, and when it became dark the prisoners escaped by climbing over a stone wall at the back of the house and went to Mr. Frazer's, a distant relation of my grandfather, who lived down Front street; and from thence to Mr. Blackstone's, an old family friend, who also lived in Front street, below Pine. After three days of concealment Mr. Blackstone, with great difficulty, procured a boat in which they crossed the Delaware and were safe in Jersey. There was a demand made by Howe that they should be returned, but when the circumstances were known the demand was withdrawn.

Gen. Frazer's wife visited him in prison and carried a letter from him to Gen. Washington, together with specimens of the bread furnished to the American prisoners, through the British lines to her Thornbury home, and thence the same day through a driving storm and over the swollen Schuylkill at Swede's Ford to Washington himself, whom she reached late that night. This exploit, accomplished in a delicate state of health, led ultimately to the resumption of exchanges between the armies, which had

been stopped by the refusal of Lord Howe to accord to Gen. Charles Lee (formerly an officer in the British service, and who was captured December 13, 1776) the privileges of a prisoner of war. He was exchanged in April, 1778, and a general exchange thereupon followed. The autograph reply of Washington to Col. Frazer is in the possession of the speaker.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, published the following resolutions May 30 :

WHEREAS, The Continental Congress on the 14th day of June, 1777, passed the following resolution :

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

AND WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America have inaugurated the movement to have the 14th day of June known as Flag Day, and the same forever hereafter observed by the display of the American flag from every home in the land.

Therefore Resolved, That this Board do heartily indorse the said movement, and earnestly express the hope that every member of this Society will display the national flag on said day; and that, with the view of having the day so observed throughout the country, the Secretary be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Governors of the States and Territories, the Superintendents of Public Schools, and the various patriotic organizations in Pennsylvania, the Press Associations, the General Society and State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, and the members of this Society.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, *Secretary*. JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, *Chairman*.
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1895

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Long Island Chapter unveiled, June 10, a bronze tablet to commemorate the line of defense in the battle of Long Island, on August 27, 1776, with simple but impressive ceremonies. The tablet was placed at Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn, on a corner of the Smith, Gray & Co. building. The tablet was designed by the sculptor Kelly, who designed the Trenton Monument. Its general feature is a medallion bearing in relief a spirited representation of a battle scene. There is a field piece in action, just loaded, and being trained on the enemy. In the foreground stands a tall soldier in Continental uniform, rammer in hand, ready to reload as soon as the gun is fired. The captain of the gun is directing a young farmer who, with powder and shot horns slung under his arm, is grasping the trail bar. A mounted officer on a mettlesome horse back of the gun is indicating the objective point in the enemy's line, and in the background is revealed the presence of Infantry, ready for action. Directly below the medallion is the inscription in raised letters "Line of Defense, Battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776. From the Wallabout to the Gowanus. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York." The name of Washington, Putnam, Sullivan, Stirling, occupy the upper corner of the tablet, to left of medallion. In the upper right-hand corner is the seal of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In this the design is a Continental soldier

ringing a bell, from which issues a scroll bearing the words, "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius*" (I have reared a monument more lasting than brass). Back of the soldier is another scroll bearing the dates 1776-1883. The border of the seal contains thirteen stars and the words, "Sons of the Revolution." The lower left-hand corner contains a representation of the Society badge, which is an oval medal surmounted by an eagle, and suspended from a ribbon. The design on the medal is a Continental soldier on the march, the date 1776 appearing below him. Nearly surrounding the oval is a serrated border displaying thirteen stars. The members of the association assembled at the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company's Building in Schermerhorn street, and marched in a body down Third to Flatbush avenue to Fulton and Nevins streets. They were led by a file and drum corps and a Continental guard, carrying a flag similar to that carried by the French officers during the Revolution, alleged to be a counterpart of the original colonial flag carried at Bunker Hill.

Jesse C. Woodhull, on behalf of the committee, made a brief address, telling about the famous battle and how much depended on its outcome. When Mr. Woodhull had finished, his two little girls beautifully dressed and carrying bouquets of yellow and blue blossoms, the colors of the Association, drew the cord and the veil fell from the face of the tablet. The Rev. Dr. Storrs then spoke briefly, after which the Association marched back to the warehouse building and partook of a dinner and listened to a few informal speeches.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was Arthur M. Hatch, George H. Coutts, Norman S. Dike, Frederick A. Guild, John Jay Pierrepont, William R. Thompson and Jesse C. Woodhull.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, have offered prizes of gold, silver and bronze medals for the three pupils of the high schools of New York State who write the best essays on "The Cause and Results of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga." These essays to contain not less than 1775 nor more than 1896 words, and must be sent to the secretary of the Society, Hotel Waldorf, New York.

The Society also offers to the junior and senior classes in the College of the City of New York a gold medal of a pattern to correspond with the seal of the Society, reduced in size, as a prize for the best original essay on the subject: "The History of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of New York, 1777."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Buffalo Association (Henry R. Howland, president; T. Guilford Smith, vice-president; Cyrus K. Remington, secretary) issued the following circular:

JUNE 5, 1895.

At a meeting of this Association held this day, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Continental Congress, on the 14th day of June, 1777, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and

white ; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

AND WHEREAS, a movement has been inaugurated to have the 14th day of June known as "Flag Day," and the same forever hereafter observed by the display of the American flag from every home in the land ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association heartily indorses the said movement, and earnestly expresses the hope that every member of this Society will display the national flag on said day ; and that with the view of having the day so observed in this city and vicinity, the Secretary be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Mayor of this city, and to the heads of the several departments, the Superintendent of Education and principals of the public schools, the press of the city, the Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

CYRUS K. REMINGTON, Secretary.

On Flag Day from almost every flagstaff in Buffalo the Stars and Stripes were flung out to the morning's breeze. The Sons of the Revolution had surely reason to be gratified at the enthusiastic response to their patriotic request.

On June 16 a joint service of patriotic societies of Buffalo was held at St. Paul's Church, the special object being the commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. There was an address by Bishop Coxe. The Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion and Daughters of the American Revolution participated. The attendance was very large. The church was handsomely decorated with flags. The practice of celebrating this anniversary has been common heretofore in New York, though this is the first time such service had been held in Buffalo. The idea originated with the Sons of the Revolution, who invited the other bodies to join them. It is to be noticed that the Buffalo Association invited the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to join with them in this church service. A short time ago, when the Washington portraits were presented to the Buffalo schools by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution were cordially invited to be present. It seems probable that these manifestations of courtesy and good sense occurring throughout the country may put an end to the differences which at present set up an artificial barrier between these societies, which have a common work to do.

The Buffalo Association celebrated Bunker Hill Day at Falconwood, being tendered the use of the club through the courtesy of Mr. Nathaniel Rochester. A pleasant feature of the "outing" was the reading of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem celebrating that anniversary, by Mr. Henry Howland.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia, and the Sons of the American Revolution united in a request through their representatives to the business men of Washington and to citizens generally, as well as to the children of the public schools, to co-operate in the observance of Flag Day, June 14.

The day is the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777. A resolution was adopted May

30 last by the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, indorsing the movement started by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, for the display of the flag on that day.

It is stated that several members of each of the local societies of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution are working for their amalgamation, and that to this end not a few from each Society are preparing to ask membership in both societies.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—Last March the Society sent a request to the City Council of Boston, that the national colors be displayed on June 14 annually, being the anniversary of the adoption of the present Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress in 1777. This request was indorsed by the city council and the Mayor, and in consequence the colors were displayed on all city flagpoles June 14.

The superintendent of public schools also, upon request from the same Society, issued a circular to the principals of our schools, calling upon them for some formal notice of June 14, and the press of Boston brought the significance of the date to the attention of the citizens of Boston.

Walter Gilman Page, Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Walter Kendall Watkins, were the committee on the part of the Society to see that the flag was not forgotten.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Kentucky, have elected the following officers:

Leslie Coombs, president; J. D. Livingston, vice-president; Wilbur R. Smith, secretary; Louis des Cognets, treasurer; Rev. W. S. Fulton, D. D., chaplain; H. B. McClellan, historian; Lucas Brodhead, registrar. Board of Managers—John T. Shelby, Rev. W. S. Fulton, Maj. H. B. McClellan, Maj. Otis S. Tenny, W. R. Smith, Louis des Cognets, Leslie Combs and J. D. Livingston.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New Hampshire, held a special meeting at the home of Samuel S. Green, in Portsmouth, June 12. Langdon B. Parsons, of Rye, was elected to membership. July 8 is the anniversary of the receiving in Portsmouth of the news of the Declaration of Independence, and the local Society proposes to celebrate that event. Speeches were listened to and a banquet enjoyed.

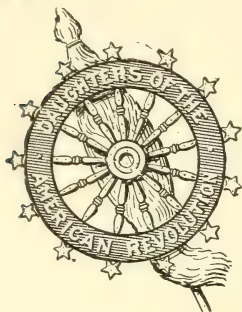
THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, recently awarded the prizes \$75 and \$25 which it offered to the students of the University of Pennsylvania for the best essay on "The Coming of the Revolution in Pennsylvania."

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following companions of the Pennsylvania Commandery have been elected members of the General Council: Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, Commodore Edward E. Potter, and Commander Felix McCurley, all U. S. Navy.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

NEW YORK.

* * The New York Chapter has accepted an invitation to appoint speakers who will deliver orations on patriotic subjects for October 18 and 19, at the Cotton States and International Exposition, where the organization will hold its annual meeting. The President-General is to select the speakers. All State regents will bring all the local chapters of the States, and advice from different States in the Union show great interest in the meeting to be held in Atlanta.



By the provisions of a bill signed by Gov. Morton, of New York, May 31, he is authorized to file in the office of the Secretary of State the names of four persons who, with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Howard Townsend, president Colonial Dames of America and regent of Mount Vernon; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Henry B. Plant, of New York, shall constitute a commission to provide for the representation of the State of New York at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, September 18 to December 31.

It shall be the duty of such commission to encourage and promote a full and complete exhibit of the commercial, industrial, educational and artistic interests of the State, and to provide and maintain during the exposition a building for the official headquarters of the State and for the comfort and convenience of its citizens.

Mrs. Louise M. Gordon, chairman of the Committee on Women's Congresses, is working hard to endeavor to induce all women's organizations to visit the Atlanta Exposition in the autumn.

Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus has received a souvenir spoon from the National Society, voted to her by the Fourth Congress. Until recently, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, of Macon, Ga., and Mrs. Ogden Doremus, of New York, were the only original "Daughters," so called by the Society—"Daughters" whose fathers served in the Revolution. Mrs. Doremus' father, Capt. Hubbard Skidmore, served from the time of the breaking out of the Revolution until the end of the war, standing by his father's cannon at the age of nine to feed it with powder. At the age of thirteen he crossed the enemy's country under cover of the night and delivered important papers to the Colonel at the risk of his life. This boy hero was celebrated during his whole life for pluck, courage and daring.

* * The Otsego Chapter held its monthly meeting, May 31, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Turner, Cooperstown.

* * The Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, observed the 118th anniversary of the adoption of the national flag by the Continental Congress. The members met at the residence of Mrs. Theodore C. Turner, the regent, on the

evening of that day. Members from Fort Plain, Oneonta and Binghamton were present, together with the Sons of the Revolution and husbands and members. Addresses were made by Mrs. Turner, the regent, Andrew Davidson, G. P. Keese and T. C. Turner.

* * The Oneida Chapter was entertained, May 29, by William M. White, Esq., at his residence in Utica; and Miss Jane Mead Welch, of Buffalo, read a lecture on "The Plucky Little Colony." Mrs. W. E. Ford presided, and the lecture was under the direction of the Entertainment Committee, which consists of Miss Lynch, Mrs. A. C. Coxe, Mrs. J. F. Maynard, Mrs. Fred. Gilbert, Mrs. I. N. Maynard, Miss Cowles, Miss Wood, Miss Curran and Miss Doolittle. Two years ago Miss Welch delivered her lectures before the University of Oxford, which were heard with the greatest interest. For several successive winters Miss Welch has given a course of lectures in Washington, where she has numbered among her audience Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet, besides many others of the most highly cultured people of the capital. She also delivered a lecture before the members of the Smithsonian Institute. Miss Welch has been before the public as a lecturer for ten years, and is associated in the minds of the lecturing public with John Fiske, regular lecturer at the schools.

In her entertaining address, Miss Welch said:

I call New Jersey the plucky little colony, since it made such vigorous resistance to the claims and the tariff policy of New York. The first tariff issue in our country began between New Jersey and New York. The State was first transferred from the Dutch to the English. A charter was granted from the Dutch to the Duke of York of the New Netherlands. The treaty was confirmed in 1667. The Dutch had developed agriculture considerably in New Jersey, but there were few colonies. Before the Duke of York was actually in possession of the land, he executed grants to Carteret and Sir John Barclay of what became New Cesarea, or New Jersey. Both Carteret and Barclay had been together in the Admiralty Board. The right of government went with the grant of land subject to the approval of the King. February 10, 1664, without having seen the country or its people, the owners, Carteret and Barclay, made grants and concessions, by which a governor and councilors were to be elected annually. The General Assembly was established, and it was to meet annually. For each male settler or slave, 160 acres of land were given, provided they had a certain amount of property. Women were to get but seventy-five acres. Of all towns and boroughs, the original owners were to retain one-seventh of the land. Messengers were sent to other States to invite settlers.

The settlement of Elizabeth, Guilford, Milford and New Haven were sketched. Next there was a settlement which is now Newark.

No one could be an officer there who was not a member of the Congregational Church. The Indians were not treated as badly in New Jersey as in some other States. In 1688 a general assembly was called, but legislation was not had till the next session. On the fourth day they adjourned because they could not agree. Seven years elapsed before another meeting was held. Soon there was hostility to the administration of Gov. Carteret, of East Jersey. The opposition was not of much moment till the first quit rents were due. The Dutch then regained possession of the New Netherlands for a period of a little less than a year. Thereafter the English continued in possession till 1776. Carteret owned East Jersey and Barclay West Jersey till the latter sold out to Fenwick and Billings. Here came the first Quaker legislation, for these were Quakers.

Here one, William Penn, interfered and decided how the land was to be divided. The old Governor was returned to East Jersey, and the people were glad to receive him. Then Sir Edward Andros, governor of New York, began to harass the people of East Jersey. On the death of George Carteret, Andros began to press the claims of the Duke of York, well knowing that he had no claims. Carteret, the second governor, denied these claims *in toto*. Andros captured Carteret and had him taken to New York and put in prison for refusing to turn over his authority. The case was tried, but the jury found Carteret not guilty two or three times, although Andros refused to receive it. The people of East Jersey addressed the powerful government of New York most defiantly. In 1681 the Duke of York disavowed the claims of Andros. Sir George Carteret died, leaving his property to his widow, Lady Elizabeth. East Jersey was sold at auction for £3400 to William Penn and eleven associates. At that time East Jersey had a population of 5000, composed chiefly of farmers.

Another peculiarity of the people was their way of talking back. They protested against the custom duty of 5 per cent. on goods landed in New Jersey, as it interfered with planting, and asked: "Can there be a custom before there is a trade?"

The population of West Jersey was next considered:

In 1675 the beginning of the settlement was made by Sir John Fenwick and others. March 3, 1677, was the first bit of Quaker legislation. A code of laws was drawn, presumably by William Penn. It lodged all power in the hands of commissioners to be appointed by land-owners. Burlington was made the chief town of West Jersey. The important thing in bringing the provinces together was the laying out of roads.

. The Oneida Chapter, Utica, held its second annual meeting in the Georgia Porter Memorial, June 10. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. W. E. Ford; vice-regent, Mrs. C. G. Crittenden; secretary, Miss Sarah Wood; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Curran; historian, Miss Helen Millar; registrar, Mrs. J. R. Swan.

Mrs. C. G. Crittenden read an interesting and instructive paper on "The Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York." Miss Caroline Gridley read a well-written poem on the "Boston Tea Party." A letter was read from Miss Forsythe, New York State regent, and there was also read a message of greeting and congratulation from Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter.

Reports from retiring officers were presented as follows: Of the treasurer, Miss Gridley; of the secretary, Miss Coxe; of the registrar, Mrs. Geo. D. Dimon. Mrs. Dimon's report showed that at the first annual meeting the Chapter had forty-six members, and that during the year there have been added fifty-two. Reference is made to the death of Margaret Davidson Miller, one of the fourteen charter members, and her services for the Chapter are spoken of in terms of high appreciation.

. The Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, held its monthly meeting, June 6, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Snyder, Ponckhockle. A paper on "The Causes of the Civil War," showing much research, was read by its author, Miss Katharine A. Young, who was warmly complimented upon her excellent work. Miss Avery, of Poughkeepsie, addressed the meeting concerning the monument which it is proposed to erect in her city in commemora-

tion of the adoption of the Federal constitution by the State of New York, which event occurred in Poughkeepsie on July 26, 1788.

The Chapter decorated the graves of the Revolutionary patriots on Memorial Day. Members of the Chapter met at the First Reformed Church on that day at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and strewed the flowers, which had been sent to the residence of Mrs. O. F. Winne.

. The Mohegan Chapter held its first anniversary, May 27, at the home of Mrs. Ralph Brandeth, corresponding secretary, in Sing Sing. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Clara Cornelia Fuller, principal of Ossining Seminary; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York Chapter, responded.

Rev. G. W. Ferguson, chaplain, conducted the religious part of the exercises. Mrs. Nettie Lounsberry Miller, of Sing Sing, gave a sketch of "Washington's Life in Westchester County," and Mrs. Jenvier Le Duc, second vice-regent of the New York Chapter, told the story of "The Manors of Westchester County." Mrs. Le Duc told new and interesting stories of Morrisania, Scarsdale, Phillipsburg, Westchester and Van Cortlandt. There was the moral in the sketch of Van Cortlandt, of Van Cortlandt, "Preserve your tongue from evil and your lips that they speak no guile of your neighbors," was a good injunction to bear in mind in their neighborhood.

The Van Cortlandts were a numerous family, and the marriages and intermarriages that took place made the name a family one in so many homes that free speaking regarding one's neighbors became a dangerous practice.

The manor-house, enlarged, is one of the few old buildings left, and from the days of Stephanus, who erected it in 1699, it has been in the possession of one of the family. It was built of reddish freestone, with walls nearly three feet thick. The roof is low-pitched, in the Dutch style. There are dormer windows, and a long, modern piazza now runs along the front over the high basement. Two of the original T-shaped openings for defense have been left open, as an interesting memento.

One of the interesting characters of whom Mrs. Le Duc told was young Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, who was born in 1670. The boy developed much strength of character and a dislike to his tutor early in life. The tutor was a Quaker, who thought he had a mission to go to the Indians. Young Lewis thought so, too, and the tutor, walking in the garden one day, was surprised to hear his name called. He answered, "Here am I, Lord." "Go preach my Gospel to the Mohawks," said the voice from the treetops. The tutor, in delight, was preparing to go on his mission, when young Lewis was suspected, and the punishments in those days being laid on with a firm, unsparing hand, the boy concluded to run away. He returned years later, like the prodigal, to settle down and become a respectable ancestor to the people of to-day.

These were a few of the things Mrs. Le Duc told her fellow Daughters, who voted the paper one of the most interesting in their annals.

At the close of the meeting, there was presented to Mrs. Anne Van

Rensselaer Wells, regent of Mohegan Chapter, a beautiful gold medal of the Mary Washington Society, of which they made her a member. A tea was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Wells.

. The Albany Chapter.—The last meeting of the session of the Mohawk Chapter was held, June 5, at the residence of Mrs. Doane. It was decided to offer two prizes to the girls of the High Schools in Albany and Rensselaer counties for the best and second best examination, to be arranged by the regents next January, on questions in American history, with special reference to the period of American Revolution.

. The Buffalo Chapter, by special request of the Sons of the Revolution, assembled in the parish house of St. Paul's, Buffalo, Sunday, P. M., June 16, and from there marched in procession to St. Paul's where a service in commemoration of Bunker Hill and its heroes was celebrated.

The altar was decorated with the national flag and flowers and the chancel desk and pulpit were draped with the stars and stripes. The full vested choir of St. Paul's sang a special musical programme and Right Rev. Bishop Coxe delivered an address which was patriotic, inspiring and eloquently honorable to the ancestors of those to whom he addressed. He commended to them the study of the life and maxims of Washington, saying that his was a life like that of Alfred the Great, which would shine all the brighter a thousand years hence.

TENNESSEE.

. The Bonnie Kate Chapter held a meeting at the residence of the regent, Miss Temple, Knoxville, May 29. The parlors were profusely decorated with roses and magnolias. The attendance was large.

The regents all over the State have been appointed by the State commissioners of the Atlanta Exposition as chairmen of the committee to procure relics from the territories of the chapters for the exposition. Miss Temple appointed as her committee Mrs. Dr. Rhea, Mrs. Judge Sneed, Mrs. Charlton Brooke, Mrs. Tipton, Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Cinnie Boyd. This committee will collect an exhibit for the Atlanta Exposition. The ladies are very enthusiastic over the prospects of a fine collection of old things. Mrs. Finegan and Miss Mary Henderson were appointed to investigate the feasibility of bringing the remains of Bonnie Kate from near Tuskegee, Ala., to this city, and placing them beside her illustrious husband, John Sevier. In case they found it possible, the following were added as a Ways and Means Committee: Mrs. A. J. Albers, Mrs. John M. Allen, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Pauline Woodruff and Miss Ella Williams.

The advisability of adding a new commemoration day individual to the Chapter was discussed.

The seventh of October is already on their calendar to celebrate the gathering of the forces before King's Mountain, and it was decided to set a day in May or June, but the exact date was not selected.

The programme for the Daughters of the American Revolution celebration in Atlanta, during the exposition, which has been formulated by the State regent, was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Lockett.

The fifth of October was decided upon as Tennessee day. A chorus of 12,000 children's voices will be a feature of the day. They will sing patriotic songs. On Sabbath an appropriate sermon will be delivered in one of the churches by a descendant of one of the heroes of King's Mountain.

On the seventh of October the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution will unite with the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution in celebrating the battle of King's Mountain.

On the nineteenth of October, the National Daughters of the American Revolution will unite in celebrating the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

A Committee on Programme for next year, consisting of Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. Bayless and Miss Young was appointed.

VERMONT.

* * The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Vermont, presented to Mrs. Anson Buck and Mrs. Edward Buck, of Arlington, handsome souvenir gold spoons. These two venerable ladies are two of the surviving daughters of soldiers of the Revolution. They are daughters of Dr. Simon Littlefield, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army while yet in his teens and served during the war. At its close he returned to Arlington, studied for a physician and finally began practice in the town, where for a number of years he followed the profession, becoming one of the first presidents of the Bennington County Medical Society, through Mrs. Jesse Burdett, regent of Vermont, in behalf of the National Society.

The *Free Press*, Burlington, Vt., June 1, says:

The item going the rounds to the effect that there are only seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers in the United States, has resulted in the development of the fact that Vermont has at least five daughters of the Revolution of the first generation. The two venerable ladies of Bennington included in the current item are two sisters who married brothers named Buck.

The St. Albans *Messenger* discovered a third in the person of Mrs. E. P. Jones of Georgia, who in spite of her ninety-three years, is blessed with undiminished intellect and general good health.

The Woodstock *Standard* now comes to the front with two additional daughters of the Revolution. The first mentioned is Mrs. Sarepta Cowen, of Quechee, who is seventy-four years of age, and who has two brothers, Charles R. Whitman, of Quechee, aged eighty-one and William Whitman, of Brattleboro, aged nearly seventy-nine.

Mrs. Betsey H. Pelton, of Woodstock, who will be ninety years old June 7, is another, her father, John M. Call, having served five years in the war of the Revolution, and two years afterward in the standing army. He was born in the year 1761, and enlisted, probably from New Hampshire, in 1777. During his military services Mr. Call had acquaintance with Gen. Washington. He was seriously wounded in the leg, but the particulars thereof have been lost. His parents—James and Rebecca (Mastus) Call—moved from New Hampshire to Woodstock in 1783. In 1786 he was married to Miss Betsey Harwood, daughter of James Harwood, who was one of the first ten

families to settle in Woodstock. John M. Call died January 25, 1814, his widow surviving until 1832. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity.

. The Brownson Chapter will erect a stone to the memory of Mary Brownson, the first wife of Ethan Allen. About a mile north of Bennington in a pleasant location, is a spot where stood the house in which Ethan Allen resided while a citizen of the town. Near by is a well that he dug and bricked up, and which is yet in condition to use.

RHODE ISLAND.

. The Bristol Chapter held its regular monthly meeting June 10, Miss Harriet Luther read a paper on the "Life and Services of John Coggeshall," the first president of the colony of Rhode Island, and will made by John Coggeshall dated April 16, 1645.

. The Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, made an excursion June 10 to Scituate in tally-ho coaches, to visit an historic house built by Deputy-Governor William West, and now occupied by Richard Atwood. The party arrived at Scituate about 1 o'clock, and after luncheon the business meeting was held, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee acting as chairman.

The roll was called by Miss Mary A. Greene, Rhode Island State regent, who afterwards brought forward the subject of a Gaspee Chapter prize for the Woman's College connected with Brown University, and upon a motion introduced by Miss Greene, it was voted that it was the sense of the meeting that the Chapter offer a prize of \$40, to be known as the Gaspee Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution prize, to be paid annually to that student in the graduating class of the Woman's College, connected with Brown University, who shall present the best essay upon some topic in American history, and as the requisite number of members signified their approval it was decided that this action should be announced to the president of Brown University, but that action upon the recommendations of the Executive Committee be deferred as to the raising of the fund and the appointment of a committee of arrangements until the October meeting.

Mrs. Durfee then called upon Mrs. Richard J. Barker, the historian of the Chapter, for an original paper prepared for this occasion. As an opening Mrs. Barker said: "Now and then we find a century dominated by patriotic fervor. Stephen Hopkins and William West lived in such a century." The Historian drew conclusions between the past and the present, showing that love of patriotism had drawn Gaspee Chapter to Scituate to pay homage to the memories and services of Stephen Hopkins and of William West. A few statistics were given set forth as follows:

The exact number of acres included in the Hopkins estate at Scituate at the time when it passed out of the hands of the Hopkins family in 1742, when it was sold by Stephen Hopkins, is uncertain. Up to about 1738 we may trace Stephen Hopkins' estate as follows: Seventy acres received from his father by deed at his marriage in 1726; ninety acres received from his grandfather about 1726; the entire Scituate farm of his father by deed before 1728. The land remained in Stephen Hopkins' possession until 1742. Between 1742 and 1744, it was gradually disposed of, John Hulet becoming the pur-

chaser in 1744 of the portion near the eastern border of the estate known as the "Oyster Shell Plain" now known as the West Farm. This land passed into the hands of William West, and in 1775 he erected the present West House.

The services of William West were then outlined. With other facts were noted the following :

In 1775 he was in the service of the State against the British at Newport. He was made colonel some time before December 19, 1775, and general before February 23, 1776. He was deputy from Scituate in the General Assembly in 1776, and in December of the same year he was in command of a Rhode Island regiment near Newport and at Bristol. He was a member of a committee of the town of Scituate in 1777, who drafted instructions to the deputies of that town, and in 1780 he was chosen deputy-governor, serving one year. William Greene being governor.

In the course of the paper Ezekiel Cornell of Scituate was mentioned as lieutenant-colonel, colonel, general and member of Congress.

After the historical address the party were shown over the West House, and after passing a delightful afternoon returned home, reaching Providence in the evening. The arrangements for the day were under the supervision of Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, the first regent of Gaspee Chapter, who was succeeded two years ago by Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, the present regent.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which is to be conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was incorporated in May with the following officers: President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass. ("Margaret Sidney," the author of "Five Little Peppers," etc.); vice-presidents, Mrs. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Henry F. Blount, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Amelia S. Knight, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. James Lyons, Richmond, Va.; and Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Washington, D. C.; registrar, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C. The headquarters of the Society is to be in Washington, but it will have branches throughout the country.

CONNECTICUT.

*** The second State Convention was held June 6, at the Pequot House in New London. Representatives from nearly all the chapters in the State were present and the day was a delightful one. Almost nothing in the way of a business meeting was done, only a few committees holding brief sessions. The rest of the time was given over to a social gathering. Lunch was served at 1 o'clock in the dining-room of the Pequot, covers being laid for over 350 guests. At each plate was a dainty souvenir of the day, given by the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London, the entertainers. It was in the form of a booklet, and contained cuts of Lucretia Shaw, the Nathan Hale School-house, an old mill of Revolutionary times, which is still standing and in daily use, and a representation of the Nathan Hale portrait. After the luncheon a brief but interesting programme was carried out in the parlors of the hotel. The rooms were done up in flags and tri-color bunt-

ing and the platform upon which the speakers stood was also prettily decorated. The regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Mrs. Chew, presided, the State regent, Miss Susan Clarke, of Middletown, occupying the seat of honor. Mrs. Dana read a delightful poem by Mrs. Mary Bolles Branch, and Miss Catharine Holloway read an original paper on New London's patriot, Nathan Hale. Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim made remarks of a patriotic nature, and an informal talk was had on a State flag, advocated by Mrs. Slocum, of Groton, who read a paper about the proposed new flag for Connecticut.

* * The Ruth Wyllys Chapter gave a reception, May 29, at the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, in honor of Miss Susan C. Clarke, of Middletown, the new State regent. It was largely attended by representative Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and invited guests.

Miss Clarke, Mrs. E. Rodgers Smith, Mrs. O. V. Coffin, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe, and Miss Antoinette R. Phelps received in the picture gallery Gen. J. R. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley, Jonathan Trumbull, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mayor Brainard and the Advisory Board of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, the Rev. G. L. Walker, J. G. Woodward, J. M. Holcombe, C. E. Gross. Gov. Coffin expected to be present, but was unavoidably detained at the Capitol.

A very pleasant and social feature of the occasion was the Reception Committee of the fourteen ladies, who presented all the guests to the receiving party. They were Mrs. W. H. Palmer, chairman; Mrs. G. L. Walker, Mrs. M. G. Bulkeley, Mrs. J. C. Day, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, Mrs. W. C. Skinner, Mrs. C. E. Gross, Miss M. Catlin Spencer, Miss C. A. Jewell, Miss C. D. Bissell, Miss J. B. Burbank, Miss M. K. Talcott, Miss E. Ellsworth, Miss M. Francis.

In the art gallery were the tea tables, presided over by Mrs. Francis Goodwin, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, Miss M. F. Collins and Mrs. G. L. Walker. In the Historical Society rooms were Miss Lizzie Beach, Miss Alice Goodwin, Miss Mary Shipmann and Miss Helen Sperry, serving frappé and lemonade. The decorations were very effective and Emmons' Orchestra discoursed music and patriotic airs for the enjoyment of the guests.

The Chapter regents present from out of town were Mrs. Litchfield, of Willimantic; Mrs. Bell, of Windsor; Miss Norton, of Berlin; Mrs. A. Willard Case, of South Manchester; Mrs. Davis, of Meriden; Mrs. Kellogg, of Waterbury; Mrs. Wheeler, of Mystic; Mrs. Phillips, of Derby; Miss Gelneau, of Norwich; Mrs. Muzzy, of Bristol; Mrs. Glover, of Fairfield.

* * The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at Putnam Park, Hartford, on June 17, and had as guests the members of Roger Sherman Chapter of New Milford, and the State regent, Miss Clark, of Middletown, and Mrs. O. V. Coffin.

* * The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter held a meeting June 14, Flag Day, at the Connecticut Home, Woodmont. The members went in a special

car, leaving New Haven at 3.30 o'clock. A committee was appointed to act with the State commission for arrangements in reference to the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Henry Champion read a paper on the "American Flag from the time of the Revolution up to the year 1850." Mrs. E. A. Jenkins gave the history of the flag from 1850 to the present date, and Mrs. S. A. Galpin read a paper on "Military and Naval Flags."

. The Esther Stanley Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Charles J. Parker, Hartford, May 29, and proceeded thence to Fairview Cemetery, where the graves of fifteen of the heroes of the Revolution were strewn with flowers and decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The graves are all in the old part of the cemetery. The exercises were simple and impressive. The following is a list of those whose graves were decorated: Col. Gad Stanley, Seth Judd, Deacon Elijah Hart, Col. Isaac Lee, Ladwick Hotchkiss, Elnathan Smith, Noah Stanley, John Andrews, James Francis, John Judd, Capt. Jonathan Lewis, Joseph Andrews, Isaac Andrews, Elijah Francis and John Langdon. It is the intention of the Society to hold similar exercises in each year on the day previous to Memorial Day, so as not to conflict with the G. A. R.

. The Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain, held a reception at the residence of Mrs. John B. Talcott, June 4, to which the gentlemen were invited. The occasion was made particularly interesting by the appearance of the ladies in the costumes of "ye olden time" and the exhibition of a large collection of relics of Revolutionary days. The literary feature of the evening was a paper by Mrs. Charles J. Parker on "New Britain in the Revolution."

. The Willimantic Chapter met, May 6, at Mrs. A. C. Everest's, with an unusually large attendance. Interesting historical questions were discussed and a poem was read by Mrs. Everest. The next meeting was with Mrs. J. A. McDonald. A number of Daughters paid a visit to the New London Daughters, June 6, and enjoyed a dinner at the Pequot. They were joined at the station by Daughters from Hartford and Middletown.

. The Ruth Hart Chapter held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. James P. Platt, Meriden, May 14; the regent, Mrs. Davis, in the chair. The Secretary not being present Mrs. A. M. Lewis, of Plantsville, was chosen secretary *pro tem*. Thirty-seven members were present. The June meeting will be held with Mrs. Bauer, in Kensington, the home of Ruth Hart. The long-disputed matter between the H-a-r-t and H-e-a-r-t factions, it was hoped, was settled by an overwhelming vote of 28 to 8. The question was upon the refusal of the Recording Secretary to enter upon the records of the Society a resolution correcting the spelling of the Chapter's name from H-e-a-r-t to H-a-r-t. But subsequently Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the national body, ruled in favor of "Heart," and now Miss Susan C. Clarke, of Middletown, the State regent, not only supports that spelling, but advises a new Chapter. The "H-e's," as they call themselves, prefer to remain the original Chapter, and the "H-a's" don't see why they are

not entitled to the ground. Some members of the Chapter went to Southington, May 26, and after being addressed by E. M. Warren on "Revolutionary Heroes" decorated the graves of sixty Revolutionary heroes in the grave yard.

. The Ruth Hart Chapter held a meeting at Mrs. C. L. Upham's, Meriden, June 11. It was the largest ever held, there being forty-nine out of the fifty-eight members present. It was a lengthy session, and the time was taken up in discussing the name question, and the legality of the revision of the by-laws.

In regard to the revision of the by laws, those who supported the measure have no less an authority than Thomas B. Reed in saying that the revision was perfectly legal.

The Chapter received and accepted invitations from Mrs. W. H. Catlin to visit her at Katlyn Cottage, at Percival Park, and of Mrs. Bauer, of Berlin, to visit the old Hart homestead. There was no date set for the visit to Katlyn Cottage, but the ladies were given permission to "bring along your husbands." The visit to the Hart homestead was set for June 19.

. The Ansonia Chapter observed Memorial Day by the decoration of the graves of the three Revolutionary soldiers in the Elm Street Cemetery, and also that of Elizabeth Clarke Hull, for whom the Ansonia Chapter is named. A delegation of three, appointed at the last meeting, attended to the loving duty. On each grave a small national flag, on the staff of which were tied the colors of the Daughters, blue and white, and a handsome wreath of laurel, was laid reverently on the mound. The grave of Elizabeth Clarke Hull was similarly marked, and besides the laurel wreath a handsome bouquet of flowers was placed thereon. The names of the Revolutionary soldiers are: Abijah Beardsley, William Clark Whitney and John Beers.

. The Bridgeport Chapter was assisted by the local Sons of the American Revolution Chapter in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812, at Bridgeport and Stratford, on Memorial Day. Sixty-five decorations of cut flowers were prepared by the Daughters, under the inspiration and direction of the regent of the Mary Silliman Chapter, Mrs. Torrey, and they were all used.

As a result of recent examinations of the records, as to eligibility for memberships in the societies of Sons and Daughters, many new names have been added to the list heretofore decorated, both in Bridgeport and Stratford, and another year it will be still further increased.

. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.—The memorial to the General Assembly by the Groton and Stonington Chapters upon the adoption of a State flag has precipitated a good deal of excitement in the State. A local paper says:

It makes no great difference whether the flag is white, red or blue, while it always carries the emblematic grape vines on it and the honored motto. There would never be any doubt as to what State it belonged to. Those grape vines belongs to no one else.

But if the Legislature in the closing hours of a long and busy session should determine that a distinct and unchangeable flag in color, shape and design should be adopted it should not above all things wander off after strange gods.

Pennsylvania and Philadelphia recently passed safely through this fever, so Connecticut may take courage. A communication from Merriam Post, G. A. R., Meriden, was presented June 6 to the Connecticut Legislature, protesting against the adoption of the designs for a State flag recently offered by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. The communication urged the adoption, as a State standard, of the blue flag bearing the seal of the State, carried by the Connecticut regiments during the civil war. The communication was referred to the Special Committee on the Adoption of a State Flag.

Most people have supposed that Connecticut has had, ever since the early days, a flag of her own; but the Groton Chapter has discovered that this is not so. The Chapter had found occasion, several months ago, for a State flag, for certain decorative purposes of its own, and to the surprise of the members, it was learned upon inquiry that there is no duly authorized State standard. The memorial proceeded to relate that a searching investigation had revealed the fact that none of the State flags borne by Connecticut troops in any battle, from colonial days down to the present time, was ever adopted by the General Assembly. To remedy this defect the Groton and Stonington ladies urged the adoption of a State flag, and submitted two designs, of their own evolution. One is similar to the old, familiar, and long-accepted State flag with the three grape-vines, and the old motto, selected in the early days—"*Qui transtulit sustinet*." This old design, practically identical, motto and all, with the State seal, and the flag on the Capitol, and for over a century borne in flaming gold on the big silk standard of the old "Governor's Foot Guard," is but slightly changed, in the "design" referred to—the main difference being the picture of a national flag partly hidden by the shield. In this design the national colors are on the left of the State seal, and the cereals on the right are in light green. The other "design" is radically different, and looks at first sight like some royal coat of arms; the quartered escutcheon, showing the heraldic seal of Gen. Washington, the State seal, in two quarterings, and the United States seal of the old Confederation.

Both the designs have white fields, and the ground upon which are the grape-vines is white in both cases, while the ribbons bearing the State's motto are blue.

. The Derby Chapter took part in Memorial Day ceremonies and went at an early hour in the day to the old "Up-town" cemetery, and marked the graves of those men known to have fought in the war of the Revolution, with a guidon made of blue and white bunting—Washington's colors—and also decorated them with flowers.

The last resting place of Sarah Riggs Humphreys, known in local history as "Lady Humphreys," and whose honored name the Derby Chapter bears, was also marked with a blue and white pennant, while some

of those who hold her in reverent memory placed blossoming tributes beneath it.

The names of those recorded in that old burying place who helped to secure our country's freedom are: Col. David Holbrook, Maj. Elisha Humphreys, Maj. Nathan Smith, Capt. Thomas Horsey, Capt. Reuben Tucker, Samuel Sherwood.

. The Gen. Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, has for some time been endeavoring to secure a fund for the perpetual care of the old cemeteries where the Revolutionary soldiers are buried. It has been successful, provided that an incorporated body be formed. The Chapter has appointed C. E. Jackson, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and Judge D. Ward Northrop, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a committee to appear before the General Assembly soon and ask for the passage of an act of incorporation.

. The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor, met in Ludlow Hall, June 15. A paper was read by F. W. Harriman. All the ladies of Windsor, Windsor Locks, Poquonock and Rainbow, whose ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, were cordially invited to attend this meeting and become members of the Chapter.

. The Mary Silliman Chapter held a meeting, June 17, at their rooms in the Historical building, Bridgeport. This being the last meeting, and falling on the 120th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, it was decided to make the meeting more elaborate than usual and extend invitations to their sister organizations, to which responded delegates from New Haven, Derby, Fairfield and Southport. A very elaborate literary and musical programme was given. The meeting was honored by the presence of Miss Mallett, of Washington, D. C., who was formerly of Bridgeport, but who is now registrar in the National Society. Miss Mallett spoke on the formation of a Society for the Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution which is being formed throughout the country.

Mrs. Rufus Bunnell, of Stratford, proved to be a very interesting speaker, her subject being "The Battle of Lexington," which was illustrated by several paintings.

Miss Bessie Hanover, historian of the local chapter, read Daniel Webster's speech, delivered at the completion of the monument commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1825.

. The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, on June 17, unveiled a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Frances Ledyard Peters, erected by the Chapter, in the graveyard attached to the First Presbyterian Church, in Southold, L. I., June 17. Mrs. Peters was the heroine of Fort Griswold, Conn., where her uncle, Col. William Ledyard, and his comrades in arms were massacred during the Revolutionary War.

The tablet, of Groton granite and weighing about three-quarters of a ton, is suitably inscribed. It was unveiled by Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, the regent of the Chapter, in the presence of the members, who came in a body

from Mystic, and many others. The Rev. J. R. Danforth, of Mystic, formally presented the tablet to the village, and it was accepted on behalf of Southold by the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, pastor of the church.

The ceremonies were concluded with the singing of stanzas composed by Mrs. Hortense Fish. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. James B. Freeman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

* * Berks County Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Illig, Reading, May 23. Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout presided. The resignation of Mrs. W. Murray Weidman, regent and organizer of the Chapter, was accepted, and Mrs. Anna H. Nicolls was chosen to succeed her. Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim gave an interesting talk on "Revolution Memories and the Societies Perpetrating Them." She suggested the organization in Berks county of the second Chapter of the Society for the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout was chosen president of this branch and started with nine members. A few weeks previous the first society of children was slated with twenty-one names. All children from infancy to the age of eighteen years for girls and twenty-one for boys are eligible, provided they descend in a direct line from patriotic ancestors who helped to plant or to perpetuate this country in the colonies or in the Revolutionary War. A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Ermentrout June 1.

A portrait in oil of Dr. Bodo Otto, of Reading, who served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, has been painted for Henry M. Otto, of Reading. It is to be presented to the Valley Forge Memorial Association and placed on the walls of the old Washington headquarters among the other interesting and valuable relics of that period. Mr. Otto is a grandson of Dr. John A. Otto, a son of the subject of the portrait. The presentation will be made on June 19, when the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Memorial Association will be in session at Valley Forge. Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, regent of the Association, has addressed a letter to Mr. Otto, thanking him for the interest he has manifested in the matter and assuring him of the appreciation of the Association.

Dr. Bodo Otto was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, 1709, and came to Pennsylvania in 1755, and after residing in Philadelphia removed to Reading in 1773. As an evidence of the influence of Dr. Otto among his fellow countrymen, with whom he had resided but three years, he was in 1776 chosen one of the delegates to represent Berks county in the Provincial Conference which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776. As a further evidence of his patriotic devotion to the interests of his adopted country, early in the progress of the Revolution, he offered his services as a surgeon in the American army and they were gratefully accepted. During the gloomiest period of that prolonged war for liberty and independence, while the army of General Washington was encamped at Valley Forge, Dr. Otto, assisted by his two sons, Drs. John A. and Bodo Otto, Jr., were surgeons in charge of the camp hospital. He endured the same privations during the memorable winter of 1777-78 while devoting himself to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Dr. Otto returned to Reading, resumed the practice of his profession, and took a prominent part in the administration of local affairs. He died June 13, 1787, and the remains are interred in the old Trinity churchyard.

The following certificate, dated January 26, 1782, is from Dr. John Cochran, who was director of the military hospitals during the Revolution :

This is to certify that Dr. Bodo Otto served in the capacity of senior surgeon in the hospitals of the United States in the year 1776, and when the new arrangement in April, 1777, took place he was continued in that station until the subsequent arrangement of September, 1780, when he was appointed hospital physician and surgeon, in which capacity he officiated until a reduction of a number of the officers of said department, in January, 1782, was made. During the whole of the time he acted in the above stations he discharged his duty with great faithfulness, care and attention. The humanity for which he was distinguished towards the brave American soldiery claims the thanks of every lover of his country, and the success attending his practice will be a sufficient recommendation of his abilities in his profession.

. The Washington Chapter held an interesting reunion in the Seminary Hall, Washington, June 5. Mrs. Hogg, State regent, and others were present from Pittsburgh. Miss Helen Hazlett, as regent, presided, and addresses were made by Miss Kate C. McNight and Miss Julia Harding, of Pittsburgh.

. The Yorktown Chapter, at a regular business meeting, held at the home of Mrs. H. A. Ebert, York, May 13, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the people of York who made our recent entertainment in behalf of the Hartley memorial a decided success ; and that we are under special obligations to the daily papers of York, morning and evening, for the timely and kindly aid rendered us in the most effectual manner.

Resolved, That our special thanks are due Mr. A. B. Farquhar and Mr. Walter Myers for their very material and encouraging contribution ; these public-spirited gentlemen having kindly tendered to the Society from their private purses the entire cost of the Out-Door Club on this patriotic occasion.

. The Pittsburgh Chapter held a meeting May 18. Details were planned for the annual meeting, which was held June 11, at "Guyasuta," the home of Miss Mary O'Hara Darlington. All business was tabooed and a purely social time indulged in. One paper was read, that treating of Guyasuta, the old Indian chief, after whom the home of the Darlingtons took its name. This paper was presented by Miss Darlington, the historian of the Chapter. The guests assembled at about 2 o'clock and remained until evening. The latest project of the Daughters, now that the portrait of Mrs. Caroline Harrison has been finished and hung in the Executive Mansion, is to raise funds for the erection of a colonial hall. This project was discussed at the May 18 meeting. The building will be located in Washington, D. C. The local Chapter has received an invitation to participate in the congress of the Daughters to be held in Atlanta next October. The Daughters have been expending much energy and money of late on the work of the old block house, and now have a keeper there that each day receives and shows about the place a number of interested visitors.

* * The Crawford County Chapter celebrated the seventieth anniversary of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Meadoiler, June 2, by appropriate exercises at Christ Church parish-house.

* * The Cumberland County Chapter has been organized with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. W. Rose; secretary, Miss Beatty; registrar, Mrs. A. D. B. Smead; treasurer, Miss Rebecca Henderson.

* * The Merion Chapter.—In our June issue, we registered the protest of the Chapter at Norristown against the removal of Gen Hancock's remains. At the meeting of the Montgomery County Historical Society, May 29, the following preamble and resolutions of protest were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Montgomery Country Historical Society has heard with deep regret of the proposition to remove from the tomb in Montgomery Cemetery the remains of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, a native of this county, therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our emphatic protest against any violation of the known wishes of Gen. Hancock, and that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to prevent such desecration.

The motion was made by Elwood Roberts, and William McDermott, who was a schoolmate of Gen. Hancock, said it gives him great pleasure to second it. All who are aware, he continued, of the wish of Gen. Hancock that the Montgomery Cemetery should be his last resting-place, will cordially indorse this action of the Society.

The Merion Chapter made their third historic pilgrimage on June 1, when they visited Lower Merion Academy. Members present were: Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Mrs. J. G. Walker, Mrs. E. E. Nock, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whilldin, Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Mrs. Julia Harvey Swope, Miss Mary E. Harding and Miss Hannah Wynn Compton.

The historical paper was on the "Lower Merion Academy," built in 1812.

* * The Scranton Chapter held its last meeting for the season in the rooms of the Historical Society, May 27. Much important routine business was transacted.

* * The Philadelphia Chapter held its last meeting of the season, May 10, at the Acorn Club. After the regular routine, "The Life and Services of William Macpherson" was read by Mrs. C. W. Hornor, and a letter published in a New Haven paper immediately after the cessation of hostilities, by Miss E. E. Massey, while Mrs. John Russell Young, of the New York Chapter, also read a paper.

At the reception which the Chapter gave, May 18, to Mrs. Hogg, the State regent, at the residence of Miss Huber, Germantown, the reception party consisted of Mrs. Edward I. Smith, regent of the Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, vice-president-general; Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, honorary vice-president, and Mrs. Hood Gilpin, registrar.

The Reception Committee consisted of Miss Magee, of Philadelphia, chairman; Mrs. H. W. Wilson, Mrs. Ethan A. Weaver, Mrs. Charles B. MacMichael, Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Mrs.

Effingham B. Morris, Miss Grubb, Mrs. Edward Ogden, Miss Huber, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. W. Foster Thornton, Mrs. Charles B. Clingan, Mrs. George H. McFadden, Mrs. W. W. Silvester.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. E. I. Smith, which was responded to by Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, the guest of honor. A patriotic address was delivered by W. S. Stryker, adjutant-general of the State of New Jersey, an associate editor of *THE HISTORICAL REGISTER*.

* * The Philadelphia Chapter.—The City Councils' Committee on City Property, on June 12, adopted a schedule for the apportioning of the apartments in "State House Row" among different patriotic bodies. Various ordinances to give these organizations rooms had been referred to a sub-committee. The Chairman reported in favor of giving the Naval Veterans the rooms in the front part of the west side of the second floor of the old building at Fifth and Chestnut streets, the Grand Army headquarters will occupy the balance of the floor. The Colonial Dames and Society of Colonial Wars, are to have two rooms, the Society of the War of 1812 gets the old U. S. Senate Chamber, while the Daughters of the American Revolution are to have the privilege of meeting in the chambers in Independence Hall, now occupied by the Sons of the Revolution.

* * The Delaware County Chapter gave a tea and historical meeting May 23, at the residence of the county regent, Mrs. J. Watts Mercur, at Wallingford. The tea was given in a honor of the visit of the State regent, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Allegheny.

Mrs. Hogg was introduced and gave a pleasing address and a summary of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the State. She said the organization now numbers upwards of 8000 members, of lineal descent from patriotic ancestors.

An interesting patriotic paper was read by Mrs. Charles J. Essig, of Wallingford, and Miss Eliza S. Leiper, of Ridley Park, suggested the sending of colonial relics by the members of the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition for the Women's Building.

* * The Wyoming Chapter met in the Historical Society's rooms, Wilkesbarre, May 27. Mrs. W. H. McCartney, an associate editor of *THE HISTORICAL REGISTER*, was in the chair and called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Corss read a very able and well-prepared paper on "The Revolution," and gave Massachusetts much credit for furnishing both men and money. There was a large attendance, and it was decided by the members to attend the celebration at Wyoming on July 3.

* * The Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, had a meeting June 12, having accepted the invitation of the Misses Walker, of Gap, for their meeting place. It proved one of the most delightful meetings of the year. After the business routine Miss Martha Clark read an ably prepared paper on the Continental Congress and its members, and exhibited pictures of many distinguished men of colonial days; also one of Juliana Penn and a letter from her, for whom many members of the Woman's Club desired to name that organization.

Benedict Arnold furnished the theme for a most interesting paper written by Mrs. William D. Stauffer. Mrs. M. N. Robinson read an original poem relating to the early days of Lancaster. Miss Frazer read an account of what the Presbyterian Church has done for America and the influence it exerted in urging the signing of the Declaration and the forming of the Constitution of the United States. Miss Evans offered a resolution that the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be decorated by the Chapter on July 4. The Chapter adjourned to meet on September 12.

. The Valley Forge Chapter, at its last meeting, was presented with a handsome gavel, by Mrs. Sarah Byrnes Groverman. "It was made from the historic oak at Valley Forge, under which Washington so often reviewed his suffering army; also of wood from the floor of his private room at the Headquarters, where he passed anxious days planning and consulting with his brother officers."

. The Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown, made Flag Day memorable in the quiet village of Maple Grove, by raising and unfolding to the breeze the Star Spangled Banner from the top of the school-house, so that the school children should imbibe with their daily task a renewed love and veneration for the flag of their country.

The flag is twenty feet long, and on the edge is printed the following: "Presented by L. G. Muller, of New York, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1895. Long may she wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The party, consisting of Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, wife of the ex-Congressman; Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, Mrs. George Clous, of Reading; Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver and Mrs. McCambridge, of Philadelphia; Miss Patterson, Phillipsburg; Mrs. Charles M. Dodson, Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thomas and Mrs. Davis, of Catasauqua; Mrs. J. Marshall Wright, Ralph Metzger, Robert J. Berger, of this city, and Edwin Fogel, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, together with the members of the Liberty Bell Chapter, left on a special train for Maple Grove, where carriages were waiting to convey them to the place of meeting—the Maple Grove farm, owned by Mr. Edwin Mickley, of Mickley's.

On the Maple Grove farm is an old stone house which was built during the last century. The verdure-clad hills and the magnificent view which spreads out in every direction, make the spot an ideal one for such an occasion. The house was bedecked with flags and bunting, draped and festooned in such a manner that both the exterior and interior presented a scene of great beauty.

The guests were received at the entrance to the house by the members of Liberty Bell Chapter. The regent welcomed them in the name of the Chapter, after which all were invited to luncheon, which was served in the two large rooms opening into the quaint hall. After luncheon the party was treated to music by the Mertztown Band, which entertained the guests during the day by its choice selections. A picture of the party was taken, after which, to the stirring strains of "Hail, Columbia," the party marched

to the school-house, where, upon the lawn, the assembled villagers greeted the visitors. The entrance to one of the neatest school-houses in Pennsylvania was decorated with the tri-color, and upon entering the cool and commodious school-house the visitors were treated to an agreeable surprise by the profuse floral decorations, the work of the Misses Findley and the children of Maple Grove.

After an invocation by Rev. Dr. Little and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band, Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, was introduced, and in an eloquent speech paid a glowing tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the good work they were doing by instilling into the minds love of home and country. Gen. Fisher also spoke of the flag bearer at the battle of Antietam, the head of the little Irish Brigade, who carried the standard between the two lines, where it stood defying the enemy to take it, and by its presence urging and encouraging its followers till victory perched on the flag staff. He also read a poem, entitled "The School House and the Flag," which had been given him by Mrs. John Mickley, its sentiment being that the school-house should stand by the flag, and the nation would stand by the school.

After the exercises in the school-house the people assembled upon the Lawn, where John J. Mickley was ready with the flag and rope. The flag was presented by L. G. Muller, of New York, through Mr. Edwin Mickley, who presented it to the regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter, who in turn presented it to Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, of Reading, and Mrs. Randolph DeB. Keim, ex-regent of Connecticut, and vice-president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Both these ladies made graceful and eloquent responses to the presentation speech. The flag was then presented to the school board of Longswamp, through a member of the G. A. R., who raised and unfurled the flag. After the rendition of the chorus, "Red, White and Blue," a speech was made by a G. A. R. man, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. D. Schindel.

* * The Norristown Chapter.—The annual meeting of the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association was held June 19, at the Washington Headquarters building, and the Association was entertained at lunch by Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who were picnicking there. The Centennial and Memorial Association elected these officers: Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, Upper Merion; vice-regents, Mrs. Helen C. Hooven, Norristown, and H. J. Stager, Philadelphia; secretary, R. T. S. Hallowell, Conshohocken; treasurer, F. G. Hobson, Collegeville; directors, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Norristown; W. H. Swartz, Altoona; J. M. Helms, Reading; J. H. Hoffer, Lebanon; R. H. Koch, Pittsburgh; C. S. Smith, Reading; H. R. Flemming, Williamsport; D. H. A. Klock, Mahanoy City; William Weand, Philadelphia; S. A. Losch, Shuylkill Haven; James H. Wolfe, Philadelphia; Frederick Bertolette, Mauch Chunk; C. F. Huth, Shamokin; Mrs. Mary Bean Jones, Norristown; F. P. Spiece, Tamaqua; W. G. Rhule, Pittsburgh. Executive Committee, N. G.

Hobson, Anna M. Holstein, Rebecca McInnes, H. J. Stager, R. T. S. Hallowell.

The routine proceedings were interrupted by a pleasant episode, when Charles W. Otto, of Germantown, arose, and in an appropriate address full of historical reminiscence, presented to the Association an oil painting of Bodo Otto, mentioned elsewhere. The painting was accepted on behalf of the Association by James H. Wolfe, of Philadelphia.

. The Harrisburg Chapter met June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, at the beautiful home Mrs. Edgar C. Felton, in Steelton. There was a full representation of the members. At the conclusion of the exercises an elegant luncheon was served. The exercises were appropriate to the anniversary. Mrs. Levi B. Alrichs recited "Grandma's Story" by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mrs. Francis Jordan read Benjamin Franklin Taylor's poem, "Bunker Hill." Mrs. Hugh Hamilton read an interesting historical paper on the battle.

These officers were re-elected for the year: Regent, Mrs. Francis Wyeth; vice-regent, Mrs. John C. Kunkel; historian, Miss Carrie Pearson; registrar, Miss Martha Wolf Buchler; corresponding secretary, Miss Ellen Williams Hall; recording secretary, Mrs. Levi B. Alrichs, and treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Hamilton.

GEORGIA.

. The Augusta Chapter held a meeting at Mrs. McWhorter's, May 26.

After the usual routine business a letter from a member of the Advisory Board of the National Society regarding the plans of the Daughters of the American Revolution, contributing money toward the purchase of a statue of Washington to be given to France, was read and commented upon.

The resignation of Mrs. J. D'Antignac De Saussure, of Charleston, was read and accepted.

Mrs. McWhorter then told the Chapter of the visit from a delegation of the Georgia Sons of the Revolution to the Colonial Dames, during their recent convention in Savannah, the object of the visit being to urge upon the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution the appropriateness of erecting a monument to Gen. Oglethorpe in Savannah. This subject was discussed at some length by the Chapter, and an article on the subject read. Also, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan's views on the subject as expressed in her annual report to the National Society as State regent for Georgia was read together with a letter from Judge Speer who has taken a deep interest in the matter.

Mrs. McWhorter stating that just at this time was the anniversary of the siege and retaking of Augusta from the British, gave a very charming and interesting talk on the subject.

. The Oglethorpe Chapter, had a very interesting meeting June 10, at the residence of Mrs. Lary, Columbus. There was a full attendance. Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng was present, and favored the Chapter with a

very interesting talk, counselling increased enthusiasm among the members, and giving information in reference to the work of the national organization and what had been accomplished. Matters of interest to the Chapter were then discussed by different members, that in consequence of the heated season, when the Chapter adjourned, it should adjourn until the first Monday in November, unless earlier called together by the Regent.

. The Xavier Chapter of Rome, met June 12, at Mrs. Whitmore's, two miles in the country.

The Chapter numbers twenty-two members, of whom only about eighteen are residents of Rome. The Chapter takes its name from the famous Xavier family of Huguenots, who fled from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, came to the United States and became anglicized under the name of Sevier, one of whom, Alexandre, acquired such an illustrious fame in the early days of the country.

In sight of the elegant home of Mrs. Whitmore, his descendant, John Sevier, the famous Tennessean, fought a battle with the Indians in the olden days. There are several ladies, members of the Chapter, who trace their lineage to the Sevier family, hence the name of the Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

. The Danvers, Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, observed June 17 in an appropriate manner. It assembled at the famous Page House as the guests of Miss A. L. Page, where were addresses by Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Concord, president of the Danvers Historical Society, E. D. Hines and Rev. W. H. Trickey. Miss Page served lemonade said to contain some of the original tea which was served on the roof of the old gambrel-topped mansion at the time of the Boston tea party. All present signed the constitution. Mrs. Masury, regent of the Chapter, presided and made remarks.

. "Boston Tea-Party" is the name of the new chapter at Worcester. The regent, Mrs. Anna Von Rydingsvard, is an American girl, "descended lineally from eighteen ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War.

. The Springfield Chapter gave a tea on the lawn of Mrs. A. V. Burnham's residence, June 17. It was a delightful affair and many took advantage of the beautiful weather to attend. The whole affair was delightfully informal. Miss Florence Burnham read a short poem, entitled "Bunker Hill," and A. H. Kirkham read a paper on "The Revolutionary Societies."

MINNESOTA.

. The Minneapolis Chapter celebrated Flag Day at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Ell Torrance, Minneapolis. About 100 guests were present. Mrs. M. W. Lewis, the regent, presided, and opened the programme with a genial address of welcome. Mrs. E. S. Williams offered a prayer in the place of the absent chaplain, Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve. A paper on the history of the American flag was given by Mrs. Leach. Miss Rolston sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." An historical paper written by Mrs. F. B. Field, on the subject of the battle of Bunker Hill, was read by Mrs. L. E. Ward. Mrs.

E. S. Williams responded to the sentiment, "Our Flag," in an eloquent and graceful manner in a poem in response to the sentiment, "Bunker Hill." "The Patriot Women of '76" was the subject of an address by Dr. Wells, in which he eulogized the noble women of the country and accorded to them the honor of coloring an age with glory. The final toast was "Our Host and Hostess." Mrs. Leach responded to this sentiment. She said that the home in which the company had gathered was one noted throughout the city for three things—hospitality, Christian virtue and patriotism. She reminded them that the host and hostess complemented each other in patriotism, and that while the G. A. R. had given its highest rank to Judge Torrance, the Daughters of the Revolution had made Mrs. Torrance vice-regent. And she closed by saying: Might the Sons and Daughters of the house of Torrance never do aught to detract from the flag which has been so honored by them, and might they ever rest secure under its peaceful folds. The "Columbia" by Miss Charlotte Van Cleve closed the programme. An informal social hour followed. The announcement was made that the Fourth of July will be celebrated by the Minneapolis Chapter by a trip to Minnetonka in the nature of a basket picnic. Mrs. French has invited the Chapter to make her cottage at West Point headquarters for the day.

ALABAMA.

* * On May 21, there was a meeting of ladies at Mrs. John M. Wyly's, on Madison avenue, Montgomery, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a local chapter.

The scheme of organizing a Montgomery Chapter originated with Mrs. Wyly, and she has been appointed regent of this Chapter, and has the privilege of naming it. She is a lineal descendant of Gen. Peter Forney, of Revolutionary fame, and since the Forneys are conspicuously identified with Alabama history of recent years—two of her brothers having been generals in the Confederate army—it is quite probable that Forney Chapter will be selected as the name.

VIRGINIA.

* * Mrs. Alexander Stuart is organizing a Wytheville Chapter. Miss E. P. Kent, who is on the State Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition, has been tendered the Wytheville *Enterprise*, and will edit the Fourth of July edition as a woman's edition for the benefit of the Woman's Fund. A number of Wytheville ladies have pledged their assistance as co-editors.

MICHIGAN.

* * The Daughters are to organize a chapter in Flint. Mrs. H. P. Thompson has charge of the movement, and the outlook for a live chapter is promising.

OHIO.

* * A chapter was organized, in Springfield, June 6, by Mrs. Gen. Asa Bushnell. Officers: Vice-regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin; recording secretary, Mrs. E. D. Plaisted; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Cartmell; treasurer, Miss Sue Ballard; historian, Miss Mary Cassilly; registrar, Miss Elinor Miller.

INDIANA.

* * The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the birthday of Martha Washington, May 17, at the home of Mrs. George R. Sullivan, Indianapolis. Mrs. Joseph R. Perry read a paper on "Dr. William Palmer," of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John L. Griffith, talked on the "Life of Martha Washington." The Committee on Arrangement for the afternoon was composed of Mrs. W. F. Winchester, Mrs. C. F. Sayles and Mrs. Edward Dean. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wulschner had charge of the musical programme. The visiting Daughters present were Miss Smith, of Lafayette, and Miss Nelson, of Terre Haute.

KENTUCKY.

* * The Lexington Chapter held their last meeting for the season at the home of the Misses Kinkade, June 7. They are most enthusiastic in furthering the cause of patriotism, and the D. A. R. is now one of the wealthiest and most select clubs in Lexington.

* * The Daughters held a meeting, May 13, at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Pope, State regent, on Chestnut street, Louisville.

The meeting was called at the request of Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, in order to interest the members in the movement now on foot to have the women of Kentucky send an exhibit to the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Pope made a short address, in which she introduced Mrs. Cantrill, and urged that the organization do all in its power to aid the ladies in providing a suitable exhibit. Mrs. Cantrill then addressed the meeting, and gave quite an interesting talk, speaking of the necessity of the Kentucky women being represented at the greatest of Southern expositions.

After the speech Mrs. Pope appointed a committee of five to collect all the Revolutionary relics possible for the exhibit. Mrs. W. L. Lyons was selected chairman of the committee, and the other members are Mesdames P. F. Allen, Mary Grinstead, E. D. Casey, Edward Maxwell, F. A. Larabee.

MAINE.

* * The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, held a meeting June 10. The regent, Mrs. John E. Palmer, presided, and there were an unusually large number of ladies in attendance. It was voted to observe the seventeenth day of June as a field day this year, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bulow and Miss McDonald were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The question of having the by-laws with a list of members and names of their patriot ancestors printed, was after some discussion referred to the registrar, Mrs. King, with authority to print.

A meeting was held, May 13, in the directors' room of the Union Mutual Building, Portland. A large number of ladies were in attendance. Mrs. J. S. Palmer, the State agent, presided at the meeting. Mrs. J. S. Bedlow, a great-granddaughter of Capt. Joseph McClellan, read an interesting paper on "Capt. McClellan." Many articles which belonged to Capt. McClellan were exhibited by Mrs. Bedlow. Mrs. Frances Glazier read an

interesting anecdote of her great-grandmother. The routine business of the Society was transacted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

* * The Mary Washington Chapter has held its regular monthly meeting during the past winter at the Ladies' Washington Club house, and it is with sincere regret that this band of patriotic women bade adieu to the series of historic evenings which have proved so charming and instructive a pastime this season. At their closing meeting in May they elected for the ensuing year the following chapter officers: Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, regent; Mrs. O. H. Tittmann, vice-regent; Miss Janet H. Richards, recording secretary; Miss Anna Randolph Ball, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. S. Lamb, treasurer; Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, registrar. Members of the local board—Mrs. Sarah A. B. Doe, Mrs. Sallie C. M. Fendall, Mrs. Fannie W. W. Reading, Miss Pearre, Miss Elizabeth McLain.

The following entertainment committee was appointed by the board to serve next winter: Miss Pearre, chairman; Mrs. R. P. Blackburn, Mrs. Eleanor L. Tyler, Mrs. Walter McLean, Mrs. Charles Moore, Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell, Mrs. William P. Rice, Mrs. Ada M. Lupp, Miss Newcomb, Miss Doe, Miss Wadsworth, and Miss Daisy Brown.

* * The Continental Chapter held its last meeting of the season at the Hotel Oxford, May 13. Miss Foster read a bit of unwritten history on the *Merri-mac* and *Monitor*.

* * The Columbia Chapter has adjourned till October. This Chapter promises to be one of the most flourishing in the district. It has many talented young ladies. Its vice-regent, Miss Mary D. Chenoweth, is one of Washington's finest artists, and Miss Carrie M. Wilson, the corresponding secretary, has more than ordinary talent as a writer.

MARYLAND.

* * The Baltimore Chapter, like every other chapter in the land, hung out the national colors on Flag Day. The ladies of Frederick, Md., have raised \$2000 for a monument to Francis Scott Key, whose grave is at Frederick. Gov. Brown, of Maryland, has sent an appeal to the governors of other States, asking their co operation in the plan to raise money for a monument to the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." This recalls the probably half-forgotten fact that there already stands upon American soil a monument to the memory of the gallant and eloquent Key. In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., there rises a memorial in stone fifty-one feet high. A double arch, surmounted by a bronze figure of America, with unfolded flag bending over a bronze figure of Key, designed by Sculptor W. W. Story, of Rome. Mr. Lick gave \$60,000 for this memorial—a deed to be remembered to his credit. But this is an individual remembrance. At Frederick, Md., all the citizens of the republic should be represented in a grand monument to their national bard.

ILLINOIS.

* * The Chicago Chapter celebrated the 118th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag and Bunker Hill Day at the same time. The Society met in the private suite of H. J. Furber, at the Columbus Memorial Building. Mrs. John N. Jewett, the regent of the Chapter, presided. A paper, entitled "The American Flag," was read by Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, the State regent. The Bohemian Mission School was then presented with a large flag by Mrs. Jewett in the name of the Chapter, she hoping that the children would all remember that it signified liberty, and not license. An informal talk was then given by Mrs. George F. Bartlett on "Our Ancestors at Bunker Hill."

"America" was sung with a vim by the Daughters, and then they adjourned, to meet in October.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Morgan G. Bulkeley, Frederick J. Huntington and Augustus Floyd Delafield have been appointed a committee to organize the Connecticut Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and Allen Arnold, John Cowper Edwards and Henry F. Barrows a committee to organize a Massachusetts Commandery of the same. The insignia of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has been completed and are now ready for distribution. The original design was made by Vice-Comdr. James Henry Morgan.

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.—Frank Montgomery Avery, judge advocate, who has been performing the duties of acting secretary, has been relieved from the same at his earnest request, and Mr. Robert Webb Morgan has been elected secretary. The Secretary's office is at No. 89 Liberty street, New York City.

At the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States eight new companions were admitted and a number of preliminary applications were received and filed.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court on June 21, granted the final order changing the name of the Military and Naval Order of the United States in the State of New York to the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery. The change of name of the Order in New York State has thus been legally perfected.

CONNECTICUT COMMANDERY.—A meeting, preliminary to organization of the Connecticut Commandery of the Order was held on June 8 at the Hartford Club, Hartford. The following committee from the New York Commandery had been appointed to attend the meeting: Vice-Comdr. James H. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Henry Anthon Bostwick, Judge Advocate Frank Montgomery Avery, Maternie L. Delafield, Jr., and E. Fellows Jenkins. Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley called the meeting to order, and after the objects of the Order had been discussed, it was agreed to apply for a charter at the next meeting of the Order and to organize the Connecticut Commandery as soon as the same should be issued. Among others

who attended the meeting were William A. Pierrepont, Erastus Gay Fannington, Gen. William D. Bulkeley, J. F. Morris, Charles C. Hubbard, George W. Root, Charles F. Gladding, Col. H. C. Morgan, Frederick J. Huntington, Augustus Floyd Delafield.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The progress made by the many patriotic societies composed of women is so remarkable an event that it should have excited far more notice and comment than has been the case. Already some fifteen national organizations have been formed, which have spread from State to State until every one has an influence and an extension which may put to the blush many more pretentious male organizations. This is particularly true of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, which, in many respects, is more of a New York society than most of its rivals or colleagues. In New York State it has grown into very large proportions; in New Jersey it is well organized, with branches at various points; in Massachusetts, Maryland, Colorado, Texas, North Carolina and other States it has prosperous associations. In every place where it is represented its career has been marked by patriotic and benevolent work. In this city it has been a liberal contributor to the building fund of St. Luke's Home, at Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue. In Brooklyn the Long Island Chapter has already accumulated a goodly amount toward a fund for building a magnificent memorial at Fort Greene Park over the remains of the martyrs of the British prison ships in the Wall about during the war of the Revolution. The Baltimore Chapter has been a liberal contributor to the charities of that city; and in far-off Texas the Chapter there has won golden opinions by its generous gifts to deserving objects. All of the branches together have contributed individually to the great patriotic funds which have been raised at Washington and elsewhere during the past five years.

The central organization of the "Daughters" is known as the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has the following board of officers: Founder-general, Mrs. Flora Evans Darling; president, Mrs. Edward Paulett Steers; vice-president, Mrs. Louise F. Rowe; secretary-general, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham; assistant secretary, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton; treasurer-general, Mrs. Lucretia V. Steers; registrar-general, Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey; assistant registrar, Mrs. Hans S. Beattie; historian-general, Mrs. Louise D. Gallison; librarian-general, Mrs. Louise Schofield Davis; chaplain-general, Rev. G. R. Vandewater; associate registrar, Mrs. Charles F. Witherington; executive committee, Mrs. D. V. Everett, Mrs. Edgar Ketcham, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. J. F. Berry, Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon, Mrs. Chauncey Truax, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Mrs. John U. Brookman, Mrs. Abraham Steers and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler.

Under the General Society are the State organizations; these have smaller boards of officers, but are run upon the same lines of action. The New York State organizations has the following board of officers: Regent, Mrs. E. P. Steers; secretary, Mrs. D. P. Ingraham; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick J. Swift; registrar, Mrs. M. C. Martin Casey; historian, Mrs. Charles L. Alden; directors, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. H. R. Conrad, Miss P. Caroline Swords, Mrs. John H. Washburn, Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten, Mrs. Joseph T. Dammann and Miss Virginia Sterlin.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Long Island Chapter, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sag Harbor, Long Island, May 23, with a reunion at the old Prentice homestead, 1 Grace court, Brooklyn, N. Y., in which also participated representatives from the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and many guests from Brooklyn, Sag Harbor and other Long Island towns. Mrs. Horatio C. King, regent, presided. The rooms were handsomely decorated, the Chapter colors, buff and blue, predominating.

Last year the battle of Ticonderoga was commemorated by the "Daughters" by a dinner at the Pierrepont Assembly rooms, on May 10. The battle of Sag Harbor was selected for special commemoration from the fact that it was one of the very few engagements between the British and patriot troops on Long Island in which the latter achieved success, and, in consequence, the patriotic descendants of the brave participants deemed it worthy of special recognition.

The celebration began with a reception at an early hour in the afternoon, during which an especially interesting musical and literary programme was rendered by a double quartette of members of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, an associate editor of THE HISTORICAL REGISTER, read a very entertaining paper on "The Daughters of Liberty." The influence of this Society during the war was widespread. The men were stimulated to acts of patriotism by their decrees. Mrs. Earle illustrated, by the recital of many brave deeds, that the women of the Revolution, unaided, would not have allowed the American cause to fail.

Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, historian of the Long Island Chapter, gave the following account of the engagement at Sag Harbor between the patriots and British troops on May 23, 1777, 118 years ago. She said:

A century and a half ago Jonathan Meigs, of Middletown, Conn., fell in love with a Quakeress who lived in an adjoining town. He would not accept her first refusal of his suit. He pressed it again and again, but Ruth's reply was, "Nay, Jonathan; I respect thee, but I cannot marry thee." At length he plainly told her this was his last visit, and then, after he had mounted his horse to ride away, Ruth relented. "Return, Jonathan; return, Jonathan," she said. He returned, and in December, 1740, he named his first-born son Return Jonathan. To this day there has never been wanting a Return Jonathan in the Meigs family, even to the fourth generation. The first Return went with Arnold on his expedition to Quebec, and his journal is the best record we

have of that adventurous journey. He was taken prisoner, exchanged after a year, and served during the remainder of the war. It is because of one of his successful expeditions that we celebrate this day.

On the afternoon of Friday, April 25, 1777, twenty-six British ships appeared off Norwalk islands and anchored at Cedar point. By ten o'clock they had landed two brigades, consisting of more than two thousand men, who marched directly for Danbury, in the State of Connecticut, guided by two young men of the place. There was but a handful of troops stationed at Danbury, quite insufficient to make even a show of resistance. They could only secure a part of the stores deposited there before evacuating. Some of the inhabitants fled, but not Mr. Silas Hamilton. He was a farmer living in the northern part of the town, and having heard, after dinner, that the British troops were approaching, he resolved to secure a piece of woolen cloth belonging to him and then in the hands of a clothier in the south part of the village. He rode into town, got his cloth and had tied one end of the piece behind the saddle when the advance guard appeared. He sprang upon his horse, put spurs to him and was immediately followed by three troopers, well mounted. After running their horses 100 rods they overtook him, and shouted: "Stop, old Daddy!" "Not yet!" he replied, and whipped up his horse. The nearest trooper aimed a blow at him with his sword, but the cloth, partially unrolling, fluttered and scared the horse, giving Mr. Hamilton a chance for another start. The soldiers pursued him for a mile, and each time, as they approached, the flying end of the cloth was in the way, and the "old Daddy" escaped with his property.

Meantime, the late Royalist governor, Gen. Tryon, was advancing with his 2000 men—a sorry mixture of the scum of many nations. As they approached they were fired upon from the windows of a large house by four men, who were partly intoxicated. The soldiers rushed in, drove them into the cellar, set fire to the house and there the men perished. This was the beginning of a fearful night of drunken riot, conflagration and destruction. Under pretense of destroying the public stores, they wantonly burned twenty-one houses and many valuable barns and other property. The country about was aroused, and Tryon, aware of this, thought it well to retreat without waiting for daylight. As they went, the soldiers drove off all the cattle, sheep and horses that came in their way, destroying in a spirit of reckless carnage what they could not take. Gen. Sullivan, with 500 men, pursued them. At Reading he was joined by Gens. Wooster and Arnold. It was a weary march in heavy rain; but the enemy was intercepted and barricaded, and a sharp skirmish took place. When the British troops regained their ships it was without a round of powder. During the skirmish Arnold had two horses shot under him. While struggling to release his foot from the stirrup of his fallen horse, a Tory soldier named Coon sprang toward him with a fixed bayonet, saying, "You are my prisoner!" Arnold replied, like Farmer Hamilton, "Not yet!" and, drawing a pistol from the holster, shot him dead. The loss of 1700 tents, prepared for the winter campaign of Washington's army, and a large quantity of military stores, was deeply felt, but not more than that of the brave and valued Gen. Wooster. He was one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the American service, and at that time the first major-general of the militia of Connecticut. Mortally wounded in the affray, he survived until his wife and son could come to him from New Haven, and expired May 2, deeply deplored. Congress voted a horse to Arnold and a monument to Wooster. Then came thoughts, not of revenge, but of retaliation on the part of the Connecticut men. They ducked the Tory citizen who entertained Gen. Tryon during the raid. Of the two renegade guides who conducted the enemy to Danbury, one, to escape a coat of tar and feathers, vanished into parts unknown, and was never heard of. The other came back after a long absence; but, to escape the indignation of his townsmen, he was hidden by his sister among the ashes of the smoke-house, and escaped to Canada as soon as he could elude his pursuers.

At this time Gen. Parsons was with Gen. Putnam at Peekskill, and, while passing through New Haven with a body of recruits soon after, he conceived a more vital Sag Harbor, which had begun to be of commercial importance previous to the breaking method of retaliation. The oldest town in the eastern part of the State of New York is out of the war of the Revolution. The old system of whale-boats had given way to sloops fitted out with competent hands, white and Indian. These sloops ranged the shore for some distance, usually returning home with each whale caught, for the purpose of trying out the oil. A church had been organized, and a good class of settlers, industrious and thriving, had begun the prosperity which the village enjoys to-day. But in 1776 the island was abandoned to the British, and all enterprise was suspended for a time. Most of the prominent citizens of the country removed with their families to Connecticut. Among those on the way to embark was Deacon David Hedges. Upon reaching the hill at the north end of the village street he stopped to take a last view of his home, then wheeled his ox-cart around and declared he would return and share the fortunes of his neighbors. He remained through all the evil days that followed, sharing afterward as well in the prosperity of the town, and leaving an honored name to children who have been worthy of it.

The British army was in full possession of the eastern end of the island. British ships occupied stations in Peconic bay, and the village of Sag Harbor became a depot for military stores and the garrison of a considerable military force. But not long after the burning of Danbury a large body of the soldiers had marched to New York for service there. This, then, thought Gen. Parsons, was the time and the place for doing unto others as they had done unto us. And who more fitting for such a daring exploit than the spirited and experienced officer who had followed the fortunes of Arnold in the wilderness? To Lieut.-Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Gen. Parsons, therefore, gave the command. Accordingly, 234 men, under his charge, embarked from New Haven in thirteen whale-boats on May 22. They proceeded to Guilford, where, on account of the roughness of Long Island sound, they were obliged to wait until the 23d. At one o'clock in the afternoon of that day 170 men set out from Sachem's head under convoy of two armed sloops, arriving at Southold, on Long Island, about six. From this place the men carried the boats on their backs over the sandy point, embarking again on Peconic bay, and landing after midnight within four miles of Sag Harbor. They secured the boats in a wood, leaving with them a guard, and the remainder of the detachment marched quickly on in silence and order.

They arrived at Sag Harbor at two o'clock in the morning, attacked the outposts with fixed bayonets, and proceeded to the shipping at the wharf, which was undefended. An alarm was given, and an armed schooner, with twelve guns and seventy men, began to fire on them at 150 yards for three-quarters of an hour. Meantime the work of destruction went on till twelve brigs and sloops—one the armed vessel of twelve guns—120 tons of hay, ten hogsheads of rum, with corn, oats and a large quantity of merchandise, was destroyed. Six of the British were killed and ninety taken prisoners, without one of Meigs' men being killed or wounded. Unlike the reckless disorders and cruelties at Danbury, there had been no pillaging of private property, and the prisoners were allowed to retain their own possessions.

The victorious skirmishers marched back to their boats and sailed to Connecticut, having accomplished one of the most brilliant and successful feats of the war. They reached Guilford at two in the afternoon of May 24, having traversed ninety miles in twenty-five hours. And thus Jonathan returned. Congress voted Col. Meigs a sword, with a vote of thanks, and Washington wrote the following letter to Gen. Parsons:

"HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLEBROOK,

"MAY 29, 1777.

"DEAR SIR: I am just favored by your letter of the 25th by Maj. Humphrey. The intelligence communicated by it is truly interesting and agreeable, and I shall take

occasion not only to give you my hearty approbation of your conduct in planning the expedition to Long Island, but to return my sincere thanks to Lieut.-Col. Meigs and all the officers and men engaged in it. This enterprise, so fortunate in execution, will greatly distress the enemy in the important and essential article of forage, and reflects much honor upon those who performed it. I shall ever be happy to award merit, when in my power, and therefore wish you to inquire for a vacant ensigncy in some of the regiments for Sergt. Gennings, to which you will promote him, advising me of the same and the time.

I am, sir, etc.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

Additional interest was lent to the occasion by the exhibition of several souvenirs of the Revolutionary days, among them a photograph of the house on the brick-kilns road, near Sag Harbor, used as an outpost and hospital by the British during the Revolution, and captured by Col. Meigs on the morning of May 24, 1777. The house is now destroyed. The photograph was artistically framed in a moss-covered shingle taken from the old house. In a corner of the frame was hung one of the old nails, tied with a knot of red, white and blue ribbon. It was presented to the "Daughters" by Mrs. W. W. Tooker, of Sag Harbor.

The Monument Committee, in charge of the memorial the "Daughters" propose to erect to the unfortunate patriots who perished on the prison ships at the Wallabout, through Mrs. S. V. White, chairman, reported that the fund had now reached upward of \$3000, and contributions were coming in very encouragingly.

Much of the success of this affair was due to Miss Terry, the young hostess. She is a descendant of the Prentice family. She received with that spirit of hospitality which is the talisman of cheer at an entertainment.

Of this celebration the *Express*, Sag Harbor, said:

The service to our village and its history that the Brooklyn Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution has just rendered so gracefully and intelligently is a happy illustration of the utilitarian side of such associations. The "Daughters" have largely figured socially, and this feature of their character is most admirable, for whatever draws men and women together in mutually respecting and intelligent society adds to the worth and dignity of living. The fact, indeed, that their social function has been chiefly accentuated has led many to regard the whole thing as merely a social fad; but such gatherings as that in Brooklyn on Thursday of last week reveal a power in such an organization to turn the searchlight on the by-ways of history, and to stimulate in local lines an earnest and noble study of the past.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Huguenot Chapter, celebrated its third anniversary, May 31, at the home of Mrs. Nathan Fonda, Lather's Hill, New Rochelle, New York. This Chapter is large and flourishing. Most of the officers of the General Society were present, as were the regents from New Jersey and Long Island. Miss Katherine Carville, regent of the Huguenot Chapter, delivered a graceful address of welcome, to which Mrs. E. P. Steers, president of the General Society, made an appropriate reply. Mrs. Maurice Kingsley gave a short historical sketch of New Rochelle, to which the Rev. Dr. Charles Lindsley, chaplain of the

Huguenot Chapter, added many interesting and graphic anecdotes concerning events which occurred during the occupation of New Rochelle by the British.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, gave a Trilby entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, No. 13 Mount Morris Park, May 16. It was a pronounced success socially and financially. The building fund of St. Luke's Home, at Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, devoted to the care of indigent old ladies, was the object for which the entertainment was given.

Two hundred women of wealth and fashion, occupied seats in the drawing-room, library and reception-room, which constituted the impromptu theatre where the charmingly arranged programme was rendered.

Miss A. W. Sterling, New Jersey historian of the Daughters of the Revolution, gave a paper on "Trilby from a Literary Point of View." Mrs. L. E. Shinn read an article on "Friendships of Bohemia," a pleasing story and pathetic. Several interesting chapters, which gave graphic descriptions of important incidents in Trilby's career, were read by Mrs. E. S. Cory. The programme was varied by a number of musical selections. Mrs. E. H. Canfield assumed the role of prima donna, singing all the songs of Trilby's concert tour with Svengali. A violin solo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mrs. H. B. Lodor, concluded the afternoon's entertainment.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, New Utrecht Chapter, gave a reception on May 16 last, at the home of Mrs. John F. Berry, at "Bensonhurst," entertaining members of the Brooklyn and New York Chapters. The Reception Committee of the officers of the New Utrecht Chapter included Mrs. Townsend G. Van Pelt, regent; Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Adolphus Berry, Mrs. Tunis Schenck and Mrs. W. R. Bennett. The home of Mrs. Berry was draped in flags and the table was in buff and blue, the Society colors. An elegant collation was served.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—Ladies of North Andover who are descendants of heroes of the American Revolution, are invited to meet at the rooms of the Ladies Charitable Union, at the Centre, June 13. Miss Sarah Hunt will be present and will state the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The State Council of the Daughters of the Revolution was entertained by Dr. Emily T. Pope at her summer home, Jerusalem road, Cohasset, Boston, on June 6.

Among other business transacted, it was decided to observe the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a social meeting of the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, but to be held on the 18th inst., as this year Louisbourg celebrates on June 17. This action was taken in honor of Louisbourg, which preceded the Revolution, thus recognizing its importance in the nation's struggle for independence.

At the conclusion of the business session lunch was daintily served at a table decorated with buttercups and ferns, while the service being of blue china, very happily united the Society colors, buff and blue.

After luncheon the guests were invited to the residence of Col. A. A. Pope and then enjoyed a delightful drive, returning in time for the five o'clock boat for Boston.

Miss Pope was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Dr. C. A. Pope, Mrs. A. A. Pope and Miss Margaret Pope, and also Mrs. F. P. Maccoll.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Maryland. — Avalon Chapter met May 10, at the home of the State regent, Mrs. G. W. Roche, Baltimore. Mrs. and Miss Terry, of Rochester, N. Y., were guests of the Chapter. Mrs. Terry made an address. Miss Whitely read a paper on "The Surrender of Cornwallis and the Condition of the Colonies at the Close of the Revolution." Mrs. Thomas Hill described the luncheon of the Daughters of the Revolution in New York on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington last month.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, East Orange Chapter, held a social meeting on April 30, at the house of the regent, Mrs. George Thomas. A short paper was read by Mrs. Furman, and a number of interesting relics were then exhibited, among which were : A sword and a whip carried on Evacuation Day, a tiny pair of scales for weighing gold and silver, a heavy remnant of brown silk cut from a piece dropped by the British when fleeing before our troops, and an old passport given to Gabriel Furman to permit him to go with his family to Poughkeepsie. As he had been imprisoned by the British for three years this bit of paper must have been a welcome sight.

It is a curious document, more detailed than the Custom House lists under our highest tariff, specifying every smallest possession even to pepper, pins, bread and tea, and it is signed by Throup, Baron de Kalb, and several English officers.

After examining these interesting relics the Chapter was served a historical salad. It appeared to be an innocent head of lettuce, but to every leaf a string of questions was attached. One lady had refused her share, saying that she feared it would be indigestible, and, having partaken thereof, we commended her prudence. A beautiful bouquet was finally awarded to the victor and refreshments of a lighter sort were then served.

The questions were as follows : Who is the author of the following : "To the memory of the man first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen?"

What peculiarity is there connected with George Washington's death?

Which battle of the Revolution is accounted one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world?

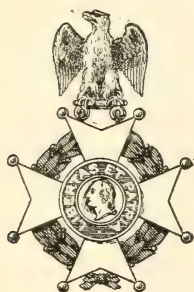
In what year was the Stamp Act passed?

How many men were there at the Boston tea-party?

What woman listening at a British General's door, heard a plan made to surprise Washington's camp, and warned him in time to prevent its success?

In what year was Washington inaugurated President?

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, held an important meeting, June 6, at the residence of the regent, Adaline W. Toney, Orange, N. J. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the case of an impoverished Daughter of the Revolution, and to devise measures for her relief. The facts in the case were stated in full and it was then decided, that as one of the objects of the Society is "to provide a home for the impoverished daughters of noble sires, where they can be safely sheltered from the storms of life," to send a circular letter to every member of the New Jersey Society, asking each Daughter to do her part in caring for this sister in need. Many of the ladies present subscribed at once. The letter has recently been issued and pledges are being sent to Mrs. George C. Hodenpjl, State treasurer, Summit, New Jersey.



THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Empire State Society.—A committee, consisting of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. Army; Col. Frederick D. Grant, Stephen Mott Wright, Ira Bliss Stewart and Edward Hagaman Hall, visited Stoney Point on June 1, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of its capture by the British, with a view of moving the conversion of the historic spot into a national or State park. The committee was fortified with a British survey of the battle ground, loaned by Col. Frederick D. Grant, a member of the Society. With the aid of Col. Grant's map, they examined the ground made famous by "Mad Anthony" Wayne's brilliant exploit of July 15, 1779, and identified the sites of many of the defenses of that rocky promontory, which has not inaptly been called the "key to the gate of the Highlands." It was also assisted in its inspection by Alexander Rose, of Stoney Point, and Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Army. The King's map, which the committee used, and which the New York *Tribune* reproduced, June 2, is exceedingly interesting in two respects. First, as a careful survey of the ground and its defenses, in which respect it is believed to be substantially accurate; and, second, as chart of the routes by which the sleeping British believed the Americans approached the fort on the night of July 15, 1779, in which respect it is ludicrously at variance with the recorded facts. The map is entitled "A Plan of the Surprise of Stoney Point, by a Detachment of the American Army, Commanded by Brigadier-General Wayne, on 15 July, 1779. From Surveys of William Simpson, Lieutenant 17th Regiment, and D. Campbell, Lieutenant 42d Regiment; by John Hills, Lieutenant, 23d Regiment, and Assistant Engineer."

Sir Henry Clinton thought that if he could seize the fort at Stoney Point and Fort Fayette, directly across the river on Verplanck's Point, he could cut the communication between New England and the other States. So he sailed up the river and landed a division on each side of the river. The garrison of forty men—all that Washington's feeble resources had permitted him to place at Stoney Point—discreetly withdrew to the Highlands, and on June 1 Clinton took bloodless possession and turned the guns across the river at the seventy men holding Fort Fayette, who likewise manifested the prover-

bial "better part of valor" and capitulated. The terms of capitulation were signed on the part of the British by "John André, aid-de-camp."

But there was a surprise party without refreshments in store for the new occupants of these forts. Washington greatly lamented their loss. They were certainly of great strategic value, commanding, as they did, the entrance to the Highlands, and the only reason why he had not more strongly garrisoned and held them, and why, after their recapture, he did not retain them, was the very excellent reason why he had not held New York and all the intermediate forts—he couldn't; he had not the men. But he determined to teach the British a lesson. On the night of July 15, their slumbers were unusually peaceful. On the evening of the 15th, all the Massachusetts Light Infantry were massed a mile and a half below the Point, under the general who would go through fire and water to accomplish his purpose.

About midnight, having waited for the tide to subside, and guided by the sable Pompey, who had previously familiarized himself with the works and garrison by selling truck to the British soldiers, the Americans stole forward with unloaded guns. Pompey knew the password that night—"The fort's our own"—and so the outermost pickets were easily approached and disposed of. The King's map erroneously represents the march of the American left column along the northern shore of the point, the centre column crossing the marsh about its middle on the west, and the right column wading along the beach and landing on the southern side within the abatis; but the British may be pardoned if they didn't know just exactly how the American's "got there," as they were asleep at the time, and only woke up to find the Americans climbing into the fort from the north and south. As a matter of fact, the whole of Wayne's little army, except 300 men under Gen. Muhlenbergh, who remained in reserve southwest of the swamp, crossed the morass at the foot of the western declivity, then split into two columns and advanced silently toward the northern and southern extremities of the works. They had previously put white papers in their hats to avoid shooting each other when they met within the works. They were undiscovered until within pistol-shot of the defenses on the heights, when the cry, "To arms! To arms!" aroused the dumb-founded British from their sleep. True to orders, and in the face of a galling fire of musketry and grape-shot, the Americans pressed on at the point of the bayonet, penetrated the two lines of abatis, and climbed the steep ascent without firing a shot. At the inner abatis a ball struck Wayne in the head and brought him to his knees. Believing himself mortally wounded, he cried, "March on; carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column!" They carried him in, but he did not die. The right and left columns met in the middle of the fort, about where the government lighthouse now stands, and the British surrendered at discretion. The Americans, who fought chiefly with the bayonet, lost only fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded. The British, who fired everything they could load, had sixty-three killed and 543 officers and men taken prisoners.

Valuable as was Stoney Point, if properly garrisoned, Washington had not the means of retaining possession. The works were therefore destroyed, the Artillery and stores seized and the place abandoned, and the British resumed possession of the dismantled site five days later. But the action at Stoney Point has always been regarded as one of the most deliberately audacious, brilliantly successful, and dramatically picturesque military feats of the American Revolution, and gives to the place a peculiarly romantic historical interest.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Empire State Society, held patriotic commemorative church services on the battle ground of Harlem Heights, Sunday afternoon, June 2, in St. Luke's Church, Convent avenue and West 141st street, New York. The church was decorated with

flags and bunting. The old Hamilton house, now occupied as a rectory, the thirteen tall trees across the street upon the hillside that Hamilton planted in honor of the thirteen original States, and the low porch was also adorned with bunting. A large audience was present, which included many members of kindred orders. The Rev. Dr. John C. Potey, rector of the church, presided. The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, rector of St. Agnes' Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Arrangement Committee consisted of Gen. F. P. Earle, Col. Frederick D. Grant and Stephen Wright.

The Rev. Dr. Bradley's text was taken from Psalms xxii. 4, 5: "Our fathers hoped in Thee; they trusted in Thee, and Thou didst deliver them." He spoke first of the location of St. Luke's Church upon historic ground, and of the battle of Harlem Heights on November 16, 1776. Washington's headquarters were near 160th street and Tenth avenue. The fortifications on the heights, which were two miles long, ended at the present site of the church.

"Patriotism here," said he, "must mean something more than sentiment. It must mean loyalty to the law of God as well as to the law of the land. When citizenship is left without Christian principle, Satan instantly transmits patriotism into polluted politics; brotherhood dies and government sinks into a mammonized scramble for spoils. I am not advocating a State Church, nor a Church State. I want men of to-day and to-morrow to get rid of the vicious medievalism that makes Church alone sacred and State secular."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Delaware, held a meeting, May 14, at the rooms of the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington. Henry C. Conrad read the late Judge Whiteley's paper on "The Delaware Soldiers in the Revolution."

On June 4 the "Sons" again met, Col. Woodman presiding. It was decided to invite Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, to deliver an address before the Society on the evening of June 14, Flag Day. The Committees of Arrangements and Reception were appointed, consisting of Capt. P. B. Ayars, C. T. R. Bates, Secretary Carswell, Col. Wainwright, Col. William A. La Motte and Capt. Nones to join the officers of the Society.

On Flag Day the meeting was held in the New Century Club, Wilmington, Judge L. E. Wales presiding. Gen. Horace Porter, president-general of the National Society, and E. M. Sumner, of the New York State Society, made addresses. The exercises began with prayer by the Rev. F. M. Munson, followed by the singing of "America." Following the song Judge Wales introduced Gen. Porter, whose speech was frequently applauded, as it was full of patriotism. Judge Wales introduced E. M. Sumner, of New York, who spoke of the work of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Capt. Peter B. Ayars was next introduced and read an historic sketch of the flag, after which the audience sang "Columbia," and was dismissed after giving three cheers for the flag. Following the close of the exercises Gen. Porter was given an impromptu reception, and was presented to a large number of the people.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut.—The David Humphrey Branch, together with the Second company, Governor's Foot Guard, attended divine service in St. Paul's Church, June 16, at which Chaplain Lines, of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a sermon.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—The schools of Greenfield, led by their teachers, visited the cemetery, May 29, and the pupils assisted in erecting at the graves of ten Revolutionary soldiers buried there, iron tablets, which are recommended by the Sons of the American Revolution. On arriving on the grounds they were addressed by H. D. Graves, H. G. Sanderson and J. L. Delano, who explained to them the reason for honoring the old soldiers, and the causes of the Revolutionary War.

The children were very much interested, and proceeded to set up the tablets and decorate with flowers the graves of the soldiers, whose names are as follows: Col. Daniel Whitmore, Lieut.-Col. Noadiah Leonard, Capt. Caleb Montague, Lieut. Lemuel Delano, Maj. Caleb Hubbard, Dr. Samuel Church, Abraham Sanderson, Sylvanus Clark, Eleazur Warner, Elias Graves.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, have engaged Albert H. Kirkham, of Springfield, to deliver an address in the chapel at the Springfield cemetery in honor of those who were in the war of 1776. They will then decorate the graves of all those they can ascertain took part in that war, and expect to find quite a number besides those already known. They have been informed in regard to about twenty, and the city council voted them an appropriation of \$50 for buying bronze markers. A meeting will be held soon to make the preparations and decide on the decoration day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Wisconsin, held their annual meeting at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, May 29. A report was received from W. K. Flint, the delegate from the State division to the national meeting at Boston, in May. He stated that the Order was growing wonderfully fast in the Eastern States, in Minnesota and in Michigan, and that it would undoubtedly show an increase in Wisconsin this season. The officers elected were:

President, W. C. Swain; vice-president, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate; secretary, W. K. Flint; treasurer, Oliver C. Fuller; registrar, W. W. Wright; historian, Frank Terry. The Board of Managers included Col. William W. Strong, of Racine, chairman; J. G. Flint F. P. Van Valkenburg, Jr., Wm. H. Clarke, Col. J. Mc.C. Bell, Capt. Theodore K. Birkhaeuser, Frank W. Montgomery. The report of the Treasurer was a general one, and showed that the finances of the Society are in good condition. The membership in the State is about 100.

The following resolution presented by William Walcott Strong, of Kenosha, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Illinois, at its meeting held in Chicago, February 23, 1895, adopted the following resolution, presented by its governor, Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army :

"The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, solicits its representatives in Congress and in the Senate to pass a bill which shall provide that any person or persons who shall use the national flag or a pattern thereof, either by printing, painting or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement for public display or private gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 100 days, or both, at the discretion of the District Court of the United States.

"It further solicits in support of this proposed enactment, the co-operation of every military, loyal, patriotic, and hereditary-patriotic society in the United States.

"The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois solicits its representatives in Congress and in the Senate to make an adequate appropriation for the indexing and publication of the records, muster rolls, and all official correspondence pertaining to the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars."

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, feeling that a law which will prevent the misuse of the flag of our country should be enacted, and being in full sympathy with the spirit of the resolution of Capt. Reade ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at its annual meeting held at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, May 29, 1895, most heartily indorses the letter and spirit of the resolution of Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, and

Resolved, That the secretary of the Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, be and hereby is instructed to send copies of this resolution to Senators William F. Vilas and John L. Mitchell, and to the representatives of Wisconsin in Congress, and solicit their co-operation in securing the passage of such laws as are called for by the resolution of Capt. Reade.

The Flag Committee was appointed as follows : Capt. T. F. Birkhaeuser, W. H. Munn, F. P. Van Valkenberg. The object of the committee will be to obtain evidence of the desecration of the American flag.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island, succeeded in getting the Rhode Island Legislature to pass a resolution, May 22, appropriating \$2000 for a memorial to John Waterman, at Valley Forge, and appointing a committee to carry it into effect.

At the last annual meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, action was taken looking to the preservation of the grave of John Waterman, who was quartermaster of the Second Rhode Island regiment, Continental Army, Varnum's brigade. He was buried at Valley Forge on April 25, 1778, and the grave is marked by a red sandstone inscribed "J. W." It is located in the centre of a ten-acre cornfield.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey.—At the meeting held in Newark, May 24, President Whitehead was requested to appoint a committee of five to join with the Common Council Committee in arranging for a proper celebration of July 4. It was also voted, on a motion by Franklin Murphy, that a committee be selected, composed of one man from each important city or town in the State, whose duty it shall be to look after new members for the Society. To further increase the membership a local Charter Committee of five members was appointed to

endeavor to organize local chapters in various parts of the State. The deaths of the late ex-Governor Robert S. Green and A. Q. Keasbey were referred to with much feeling, and appropriate resolutions will be prepared.

The Society has sent out a circular letter requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which Congress adopted the national flag, be observed by all citizens and municipal authorities by the exhibition of the flag on private residences, public buildings and elsewhere in such a manner as to emphasize the patriotic sentiments inspired by the recurrence of this anniversary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, at the annual meeting of Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, held June 8, 1895, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Walter Chandler, president; J. G. Ogden, vice-president; C. H. K. Halsey, secretary; Bauman L. Belden, treasurer; Dr. E. G. Putnam, E. M. Wood and Aug. S. Crane, managers.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Washington.—The members have decided that they are now strong enough to start in business for themselves, and the present Oregon and Washington Society was separated June 17, and the new Washington Society launched out for itself at Seattle. The present Society was organized at Portland, Or., June 6, 1891, through the efforts of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Army, of Vancouver barracks, Wash., and now has a membership of nearly 200, one-third of which reside in Washington.

A circular to this effect has been sent out by the State Organization Committee, Dr. E. W. Young, chairman; Frank Hanford, George N. Alexander, Salvador Ellicott and A. S. Gibbs, secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Ohio, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a banquet at the Park Hotel, Columbus. Seated at the principal table were Gov. McKinley, with James H. Hoyt, E. O. Randall, the toastmaster; James M. Richardson, of Cleveland; Professor Thomas H. Norton, of Cincinnati; Tod B. Galloway, Col. W. L. Curry, Col. W. N. P. Darrow on his right and L. B. Wing, president of the Ohio Society; Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, Sherman Granger, of Zanesville; Dr. William A. Galloway, of Xenia; Charles Townsend, of Athens, and Maj. H. P. Ward on his left.

President Wing delivered the first speech of the evening following the toastmaster's introductory, and he was followed by Gov. McKinley who spoke to "Ohio, an Empire founded by the Heroes of '76;" other speakers were Dr. Wm. A. Galloway, Sherman Granger, James M. Richardson, James H. Hoyt, Prof. Norton, Mr. Townsend, L. G. Richardson, Tod Galloway and Col. Curry concluded the evening with the recital of a poem.

A local chapter has been organized in Zanesville by the election of the following officers: President, B. V. H. Schultz; first vice-president, Howard Fulton; second vice-president, Sherwood Pinkerton; third vice-president, W. D. Schultz; registrar, Dr. E. C. Brush; corresponding secretary, Fred Bernard; permanent secretary, Fred Duvall.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, by a reception and banquet at Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, at both of which ladies were present. H. F. Stevens was the toastmaster of the occasion, and brief addresses were made by President Edgerton, Gen. James H. Baker, Gen. Edwin C. Mason, the registrar, W. H. Grant, H. P. Hall, Esq., Ell Torrance and John P. Rea.

The year-book, which is the result of a vast amount of earnest and painstaking labor on the part of W. H. Grant, Esq., and of the members, has been printed.

The following are a few of the interesting facts and features of the year book: The number of members whose records are given is 380. Col. Thomas Hunt, whose record is given, had the longest continuous service of any man during the Revolution, his term of service being nine years, two months and three days.

The youngest soldier of the Revolutionary War, whose record is given in the year-book, was Jonn Thorne Dodge, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the age of eleven years, two months and fifteen days. He subsequently received a pension.

The oldest man who was killed during the Revolution, and from whom members derive their descent, was Dowe Talmon, of Chester, N. J., who was killed by the Tories at the age of ninety years.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, of which the late Secretary Gresham was commander, held a special meeting May 29 in the Commandery's library room, No. 20 Tribune Building, Chicago, for the purpose of making arrangements to take part in Secretary Gresham's funeral. There were present about seventy members of the organization. The meeting was called to order by Joseph B. Leake, commander. Colonel Aldace F. Walker, representing the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of himself, Capt. James L. High, Colonel Huntington W. Jackson, Captain E. A. Otis, Captain Martin J. Russell, and Judge R. S. Tuthill, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States sincerely mourns the death of our beloved ex-commander, Gen. Walter Quintin Gresham, whose warm heart and rugged virtues his companions will forever cherish in loving remembrance.

Resolved. That reserving for more careful preparation hereafter a just memorial of his character and services, we now, at this informal meeting, held on the eve of his burial, desire to express our full appreciation of his exceptional life. We record our admiration of his splendid personal courage, long ago manifested so often on the battlefield, enabling him even while being borne out of the fight with a shattered limb to pause and give a last important order, and manifested later in numberless forensic contests and judicial decrees where conduct which he considered fraud was relentlessly denounced and where right as he saw the right was sternly maintained. We recall with affection

his hearty and cordial friendship and his constant and willing attention to the duties of the Chair of this commandery. We recognize the broad and catholic spirit of the man who twice rose so easily from local labors to national affairs, and who at last wore out his life in the service of his country, while patiently performing the exacting duties of one of its most exalted officers, as Secretary of State.

Resolved, That this Commandery make suitable arrangements for representation at his funeral, and that the recorder transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased companion.

The following were appointed active pall-bearers: Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith, Capt. Charles H. Slack, Capt. James Duguid, Capt. Myron H. Beach, Capt. H. B. Jackson, Col. Wm. L. Barnum, Col. John McArthur, Maj. Geo. L. Paddock, Capt. Mason A. Read, Col. Lemuel O. Gilman, Col. George M. Guion, Capt. James H. Bell.

It was agreed that the members of the Commandery, each wearing his insignia, would meet at 1 P. M., May 30, at the Randolph Street Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad and proceed to Sixty-third street, to meet the remains of the late Secretary of State and escort them thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

A reception and arrangement committee, with Col. Walker as president, was also appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the death of Gen. Gresham historical and genealogical experts have lost an active friend. These know that the archives of the Department are of great value to investigators of American history—especially the history of our early diplomacy. The question as to how they may be rendered accessible to the public without risk of defacement or mutilation is one that ought to command the early attention of Congress. It received the serious consideration of Secretary Gresham, who found time last winter, in the midst of multifarious and pressing cares of State, to reach a solution of the problem which would seem to commend itself to those most familiar with the work of historical inquiry.

In a letter addressed to the president of the Senate, dated January 3, 1895, in response to an act of Congress, the Secretary outlined a plan for the copying and careful editing of these papers and their publication in a series of volumes. The act directed the Secretary

to cause the Revolutionary archives, except the military records now deposited in his Department, to be carefully examined, and to ascertain what portions are of sufficient importance and historical value to publish, and the number of printed volumes they would make, and the reasonable cost of the publication and editing, and report the result to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

In his answer Secretary Gresham states that the Revolutionary archives, exclusive of the military records, are found chiefly in the records and papers of the Continental Congress. "The manuscript collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton also contain material of historical value. The Continental Congress being the sole source of authority during the Revolutionary period, preserved in its records the official history of all the Departments of Administration, both at home and abroad." The Secretary took the broad ground, which historical investigators will recognize at once as being the only tenable ground, that, "it

would be inadvisable to discriminate in the publication of these records for historical uses." In support of his position he quoted his predecessor, Mr. Bayard, who, in a letter to the President, dated April 10, 1888, said :

The partial and often misleading editing of fragmentary extracts of these manuscripts serves only to tantalize the student by promises rather than by performance, by giving intimations of more that is suppressed or unpublished than is printed. No one who has not specially studied the period of the Revolution and the first years of this government can realize how many gaps are left unbridged and how many are the false ideas that partial and imperfect knowledge has given occasion to or personal feeling has engendered. The rich stores of public and private papers in this Department can alone solve these many difficulties, but they can be useful and practically available only when printed in full, and thus made serviceable to historical students.

Secretary Gresham expressed his full concurrence in this view, and stated that since the date of Mr. Bayard's letter the propriety of its recommendations had been frequently emphasized by applications for access to the original papers.

"Students of history," he added, "would be satisfied only with a personal examination of such papers, or of literal copies of them. It would be impracticable for the Department or even for any expert to determine precisely what would or what would not be valuable for historical purposes, because it often happens that light is sought with reference to matters of apparently little moment which may be found to have great significance in historical studies."

The Secretary called attention to the fact that, since the date of the submission to Congress of Mr. Bayard's report, April 12, 1888, nothing has been done by the government for the preservation or publication of the Revolutionary archives "except the little that the Department, ill-provided with means for the purpose, has been able to accomplish, its efforts having been limited to the preservation of only a minor part of its collection."

"There is, it seems to me," added Mr. Gresham, "an urgent need for adequate provision for the work, for the reason that, under present conditions, the papers are liable to serious injury and defacement. The constant use of the originals necessarily involves the gradual destruction of them, and this can be obviated, if they are to be accessible as heretofore, only by the printing of copies which would be satisfactory to students."

An estimate for the publication of the archives was submitted with the Secretary's report. For the "Journals of the Continental Congress" ten volumes of 800 pages each would be required; for "Other Records and Papers of the Congress," thirty-eight volumes; for "Miscellaneous Papers Principally from the Collections Mentioned," two volumes; making fifty volumes in all. The cost of a copy of a volume of the first edition of 1000 copies, bound in cloth, would be about \$2, and of a single copy of subsequent editions, 44½ cents. For the first year the sum of \$25,000 is named as being probably sufficient to defray the cost of copying, editing and printing, and of the purchase of special printing material necessary to the proper execution of this class of work.

The Secretary showed a clear perception of the kind of editing required when he said :

For the editing and preparation for the printer, I would recommend that someone specially qualified for this work should be chosen, and that provision be made for giving him the necessary clerical aid.

Appended to the Secretary's report was a list of the volumes containing the papers of the Continental Congress, exclusive of the military records, and a memorandum showing the methods of acquisition of the several collections, the work done upon them by the Department, and their present condition. Among them are the original or "rough" Journal of Congress from the meeting of the Congress in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, to March 2, 1789 (the Journal from March 19 to May 2, 1778 is missing); several secret Journals of Congress during the Revolutionary period; "the more secret Journal" of Congress from June 6, 1781, to August 6, 1782; secret Journal of Foreign Affairs from November 29, 1775, to September 16, 1788; letter books of the Presidents of Congress; letter books of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, containing the record of official letters from November 20, 1779, to May 1, 1798; Reports of Committees of Congress, Articles of Confederation, with Plans and Drafts of Treaties from 1775 to 1784 (this volume contains the first drafts of a confederation by Franklin and Dickinson); "intercepted" letters from zealous loyalists and others, letters and papers from Thomas Paine from 1779 to 1785, letters of John Hancock from 1776 to 1777, state papers of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, Letters of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and of R. R. Livingston, the first Secretary of Foreign Affairs; official letters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin while minister at the Court of France; letters from John Adams, Arthur Lee, John Jay, Henry Laurens, Thomas Jefferson, etc., and the collections of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin and Monroe.

The mere enumeration of the above serves to show what a mine of original information is contained in the State Department archives. A portion only of the archives cost the government \$165,000, purchase money, and so large an outlay would alone seem to justify some adequate provision for making the investment profitable to the general public in the only way it can be made profitable, viz., by a liberal publication of them in official form.

Secretary Gresham's report was referred in the Senate to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed. In due time it was issued as Senate Executive Document No. 22, Fifty-third Congress, Third Session, but no further action was taken by Congress. It is to be feared that the matter will be allowed to sleep indefinitely unless the importance of early action is urged by members of the patriotic-hereditary societies.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, held its closing camp fire for this season June 13, in Chicago. Besides other attractions, it was "boys' night," and if the officers had not also been installed, the boys' presence would have sufficiently signalized the occasion.

The retiring president, Gen. J. B. Leake, soon gave way to his successor, Aldace Walker, after which a carefully prepared eulogy on Gen. Gresham was submitted by Committeeman R. S. Tuthill and associates, and then came several routine features, it being decided to have a ladies' banquet and a gentlemen's banquet, and also another boys' night, next year.

Maj. O. W. Nixon, M. D., LL.D., followed in an impromptu address. In beginning, he explained the absence of Col. R. S. Clowry and the latter's paper; both were detained by legislative stress at Springfield. Addresses were also made by Mr. Walker and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards.

The new officers of the Commandery are: Commander, Lieut.-Col. A. F. Walker; senior vice-commander, Lieut.-Col. A. N. Waterman; junior vice-commander, Maj. George S. Roper; recorder, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Davis; registrar, Capt. R. H. Mason; chancellor, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Keeler; chaplain, the Rev. Arthur Edwards; treasurer, Capt. John C. Neely.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Missouri Commandery met, June 1, at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City. The retiring commander, Gen. J. W. Turner, presided over the session. Four candidates were presented for initiation and duly placed upon the rolls of the Order. They were: Gen. Frank Agnew and A. S. Curtis, of Kansas City, and Simon Webster French and Madison Miller, of St. Louis. At the conclusion of the initiatory exercises Commander Turner installed the officers for the coming year, who were elected at the meeting in St. Louis a month ago. They are: Col. Wells H. Blodgett, of St. Louis, commander; C. G. Warner, of St. Louis, senior vice-commander; Charles W. Clarke, of Kansas City, junior vice-commander; Frank Raymond, of St. Louis, chancellor; H. C. Hodges Cole, of St. Louis, recorder; Frank M. Ridgeley, of St. Louis, registrar, and Rev. M. Nichols, of St. Louis, chaplain.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the companions present adjourned to the dining-room, where a banquet was served. Col. Wells H. Blodgett, the new commander, officiated as toastmaster, and called at random upon the banqueters for responses to various themes.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Indiana Commandery, has taken possession of a suite of most desirable rooms for headquarters in the When Block, Indianapolis. It is the intention of the local members to make a home of these rooms and to make it a place where members outside of the city can call and feel at home.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Commandery.—A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., June 4, says: Gen. H. G. Rollins, ex-surveyor of the State, is believed to have been murdered in Lower California while prospecting. He has been missing for some time. His wife is in Hyde Park, Mass., and has heard nothing from him. The Grand Army and Loyal Legion are making search for him. Gen. Rollins served in the Union army, and was lieutenant on Sherman's staff, Department of the Gulf.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery.—Capt. Henry A. Castle, commander of the Minnesota Commandery, gave an informal reception June 13, at his residence, 112 Western avenue, St. Paul, in honor of Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, who has transferred his membership in the Loyal Legion from the Nebraska to the Minnesota Commandery, invitations were limited to members of the Order.

Gen. Brooke received the guests, standing in a tastefully arranged alcove, with a magnificent flag in the background. Flags and cut flowers were effectively used as decorations through the house. During the evening Gen. Brooke made a brief response to an address of welcome by his host.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery.—The investigation of the Board of Officers of the New York Commandery into the charges against ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews, a member of the Commandery, that he had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a member, is closed, and a sealed verdict was delivered June 14, which will not be made public until the meeting of the Commandery October 1.

The scandal arose out of the proceedings before the Lexow Committee, where Andrews was accused of taking a \$500 bribe for granting a license when he was a member of the Board of Excise.

The Examining Board consisted of Gen. Horace Porter, Col. C. C. Suydam, Theodore Odell, Col. Aaron Vanderbilt, Daniel S. Braine and Ed. K. Russell. The counsel for the committee was Col. Parker.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Iowa Commandery, held a special meeting at the Kirkwood House, Des Moines, June 18. Mr. E. B. Soper read a paper entitled, "A Chapter from the History of Company D, 12th Iowa Infantry."

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Miss Delafield gave a large luncheon at her residence, "Felsenhof," Darien, Conn., May 25, to celebrate the founding of the Society on May 23, 1890. About thirty members took the morning train from New York for Darien, where carriages conveyed them to the interesting old house. After lunching several enjoyable hours were spent in examining the curious relics which abound there. On June 20, Miss Boudinot, the authoress of the memoirs of her uncle, the famous Elisha Boudinot, which is soon to be published, gave an historical entertainment at her house at Bernardsville, N. Y., the ground noted for the many interesting episodes which occurred during the Revolutionary War, Gov. Livingston's family and many prominent New York people having taken refuge there while the English were in possession of New York. It was also near here that the meeting of the Pennsylvania troops, commanded by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, took place, which required all the entreaties of Gen. Wayne and the presence of the commander-in-chief himself to quell the insurrection.





THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Illinois, gave a banquet at the Hotel Metropole, Chicago, June 6. The banquet was served in the café which gave evidence of a patriotic event in its decorations. All the walls were draped with immense army flags and the large, round table was decorated with a centrepiece showing the Columbian colors. The centrepiece had a base of blue corn-flowers, over which were white and red carnations. Red stripes of silk led across the table at right angles, while a four-cornered star of ferns stretched from centre to circumference. The boutonnières were of the same flowers and colors as the centrepiece. The menu had a typical colonial picture, showing the return of the *Mayflower*. Captain Philip Read, United States Army, presided, and made a brief but appropriate address. He was followed by Charles Kingsbury Miller, secretary of the National Flag Committee of the Society, who made a report of our country, in which he extolled the flag of our country and gave a detailed amount of the work done in the different States toward enacting a law "making it a misdemeanor to use the national flag, or any pattern thereof, for advertising purposes or private gain." He said in part:

Our forefathers settled in this new world a century or more before the battle of Lexington. These martial colonists aided in establishing and defending the colonists of North America through a series of wars extending over eight score years, in fact, they were the founders of this country. Our revolutionary sires created this Republic and gave to us the glorious Stars and Stripes. The Union soldiers of 1861-65 defended and preserved the old flag of our nation untarnished. And let us bear in mind that the recognition of the flag as the colors of a nation was established in the eighteenth century at the surrender at Yorktown. It was saved in the nineteenth century at Appomattox after the sacrifice of a million loyal men. Now, to us remains a bounden duty to preserve by legislation the sacredness and dignity of the national flag from mercenary abuse, and by our act secure to the children of the twentieth century a priceless heritage.

The homage done to the Stars and Stripes on last Memorial Day by distinguished Confederate officers and veteran soldiers gathered in this city from the Southern States to attend the dedication of the Confederate monument will go a long way in more firmly cementing the fraternal bonds of the North and South, and is an episode which will be creditably recorded in the annals of American history.

On this public occasion our national emblem symbolized a reunion between two sections of the country once at variance with each other. This incident alone should profoundly impress upon the law-makers of our nation that the dignity and honor of our flag must not be lowered by permitting cunning tradesmen to divert it from its proper uses.

The Flag Committee of this Society found over one hundred examples of the misuse of the American flag or its patterns in this city, the details of which are still in our possession. In our first official report, read May 18, we specified the different kinds of business for which the flag or its copy is used as an advertising medium.

Above the grave of the hero Lafayette, where his remains repose in a tomb in old Paris, there an American flag is kept forever waving. The remembrance of that illustrious Frenchman, dear to the hearts of all American patriots, should quicken our inspirations and stimulate us to action, in striving to save from desecration the flag of our Republic.

In conclusion, I will state that the hereditary Society of Colonial Wars is none the less patriotic, because on its Society flag appears the red cross of St. George, and our insignia is surmounted by a crown, as nearly all of our members belong to other patriotic societies, and the object of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, in common with several patriotic American societies, is to protect the national flag and its patterns from being used for mercenary and improper purposes.

Mr. Charles Newton Fessendon spoke on "A Bit of Pre-Revolutionary History Retold," and Horatio Loomis Wait spoke on "The Experience in Warfare Gained in the Colonial Wars."

The Illinois Society has fifty-one members. Mr. Walter C. Wyman represents it at the Louisbourg monument ceremonies.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The *Gazette* of Montreal, June 8, contains the following editorial interesting to contributors to the Louisbourg monument fund :

A large portion of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER for June is taken up with "The Siege of Louisbourg in 1745," more than seventy pages, with illustrations and maps, being devoted to the subject. Among the illustrations are a copy of the monument to the New Englanders who fell at the siege and a beautiful colored engraving of the insignia of the Society of Colonial Wars, under whose auspices it is to be unveiled on the 17th inst. I see that the new U. E. L. Association of Canada is opposed to the commemoration on the ground that it must hurt the sensibilities of the Acadians, and that a resolution, moved by Mr. De Lery Macdonald and seconded by Mayor Yule, expresses the hope that the Society of Colonial Wars will reconsider the project. The Cape Breton members of Parliament (Messrs. MacKeen and McDougal), and J. J. Curran, M. P., have also been requested to urge on the Federal Government the duty of protesting against the erection of the monument. With all respect for the patriotic feelings of the U. E. L. Association and for the sympathy with the Acadians, to which its members have given expression, I cannot but think that such a resolution, passed at this late date, is unfair to the Society of Colonial Wars. Several months ago, when the intended commemoration was first formally announced, I submitted to such persons having authority or influence as these weekly columns might reach, that the French-Acadians and French-Canadians should be cordially invited to any celebration that should do honor to the anniversary. It is only fair to the Society of Colonial Wars to acknowledge that it has been perfectly frank as to its intentions, and I am sure that it would have received with courtesy and good sense any representations opportunely submitted to its council. Celebrations of this kind, if not purely historical, are simply patriotic, or meant to do honor to meritorious ancestors. Why should not the name of Louisbourg be made a rallying cry for British Canadians as well as Americans, for French as well as British Canadians? The Fourth of July is kept in England and Canada without offense. Dean Stanley's plea for the memory of André was not disregarded and Westminster has become the valhalla of two great nations. Besides glory is not the heritage of success alone. Charles Gordon, whose ancestor did a soldier's duty at Louisbourg under Boscawen and Amherst, did not die victorious. Montcalm shares with Wolfe the honor due to a brave leader of men. And if we consult the pages of remoter history we find that a long roll of heroes from Hector to Wallace bears witness to the virtues of the vanquished. Patriotism as well as religion has its "noble army of martyrs." There is no sound reason, therefore, why any French Canadian should blush at the name of Louisbourg.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in New Hampshire, held a meeting June 5 at the library of the State Historical Society, Concord. Among

the members present were: Col. H. O. Kent, governor; Rev. C. L. Tappan, chaplain, and Capt. Willey, United States Volunteers, acting secretary. Action was taken upon new admissions to membership, and arrangements for the visit to Louisbourg on June 17 were perfected.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The following members of the Society stopped at Halifax, *en route* for Louisbourg, June 15: George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, O.; Col. J. M. Whittemore, U. S. Army; David Banks, Jr., New York; Rev. Dr. William Salter, Burlington; Miss Mary Salter, Flatbush, N. Y.; John Edward Heaton, New Haven; Charles Samuel Ward, New Haven; Walter Channing Wyman, Chicago; Frederick Clarkson, New York; Everett P. Wheeler, New York; Miss Wheeler, New York; Howland Pell, New York.

A reception was tendered the party by the Nova Scotia Historical Society in the Legislative Council Chamber. Mr. MacKay, the Superintendent of Education was in the chair in the absence of the President, who conveyed his regrets through the Secretary. Dr. MacKay expressed, on behalf of the Historical Society, pleasure in meeting representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars. Of all the patriotic societies of the United States, there was none towards which Nova Scotians entertained so kindly feelings as towards this.

Dr. MacKay asked Mr. Howland Pell, the secretary of the Society, to address the meeting. In responding, Mr. Pell expressed gratification at the attention and courtesy shown the members of his Society—established to preserve the history and traditions of the colonial period. He unrolled the banners of the Society and displayed them to the meeting. The banner of the Connecticut Society is of white silk, with the cross of St. George, and in the centre a grape vine, and the banner of the General Society, also of white silk and with the St. George's cross; and a fac-simile of the battle-flag used at the siege of Louisbourg. It is about three by two feet, and has a figure of Britannia beside the Union jack—a ship on the other end. Over the top is the word "Britannia." As Mr. Pell remarked, "When the flag is seen in Louisbourg on Monday it will be the first time since 150 years ago." On Dr. MacKay's suggestion, the flag was temporarily placed under the portrait of George II.

Mr. Pell then read extracts from a paper prepared for the occasion by Mr. Edward F. de Lancey, a descendant of Col. de Lancey, the last British governor of New York. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, a descendant of Sir William Pepperrell, and a leading member of the New York Bar, was the next speaker. Rev. Dr. Salter, of Iowa, a descendant of a sister of Sir William Pepperrell, next spoke. As an Iowa man, he honored the memory of the French, who were the first white men to set foot beyond the Mississippi. His part of the Republic, and it was the greater part, was never under the British Crown. It once owned the sway of France and Spain and Russia. Mr. George E. Pomeroy was the last speaker on behalf of the Society of Colonial Wars, and his remarks, in showing to the meeting Maj. Seth Pomeroy's diary, were interesting. A. G. Jones made a good speech.

He claimed for his ancestors a share in the glories of the colonial period, who, after the Revolution, for conscience sake, sought out new homes for themselves under the British flag in Nova Scotia. He spoke eulogistically of the aims of the Society of Colonial Wars, of which, he believed, he had the honor of being the only British member.

Before dispersing, the company were entertained by the Historical Society to delicious refreshments.

The party remained over night at the Queen Hotel, and proceeded to Louisbourg in the morning.

Arriving at Louisbourg the visitors and their guests were driven to the grounds and inspected the remains of the ancient fortress with great interest. The monument has been erected in the King's Bastion, in a commanding position on land donated for the purpose by Patrick Kennedy, through Mr. Levatte. After a brief inspection of various points of interest, Gov. Daly, the visiting members of the Society of Colonial Wars, the members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society and their guests lunched in a tent erected for the purpose. Then a procession was formed in the following order :

Sydney brass band.

Gov. Daly and Com. Wilson, of H. M. S. *Canada*.

Officers of H. M. S. *Canada*.

Members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Society of Colonial Wars, carrying the American flag, British flag, battle-flag of Louisbourg, flag of the Connecticut Branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, and flag of the General Society of Colonial Wars.

Arriving at the King's Bastion, the gentlemen forming the procession took their seats on the platform facing the monument, around which a large concourse of people were congregated, a detachment of marines and sailors from the *Canada* forming a guard of honor inside the circle of the audience. The Sydney brass band was stationed to the left of the marines, and at intervals during the ceremonies discoursed music appropriate to the occasion with excellent effect.

For a detailed account of the unveiling ceremonies, see page 1242.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The first annual meeting of the General Society was held June 19, in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. Delegates from the societies of five States were present. At noon they were escorted by the Philadelphia members into the old Senate Chamber in Independence Hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Warwick, who said that he thought there could be found nowhere in the country a place so appropriate to extend a welcome to the descendants of those who took part in the second war for independence, as old Independence Hall.



"It is hard to imagine that about 120 years ago in this hall the fathers of the republic met for the purpose of declaring themselves free from tyrannical England, which had been as severe and oppressive as any of the Cæsars."

Dwelling on the heroism of the 4,000,000 people scattered through thirteen colonies along the Atlantic, he sketched briefly the causes of the War of 1812, and spoke of the indifference with which the American colonies had been treated prior to this time by England, and said that it was not until the War of 1812, "until the peace was signed, that America was positive in her freedom and had notified the world that she was ready to fight and was able to fight whenever her rights were transgressed."

Speaking directly to the descendants of the men who fought in 1812, he said that they had abundant reason to be proud; that an organization of such societies as theirs inspires patriotism and a loyalty to government, and, bringing them together, they find that they have a common heritage—a common father. "I believe," said he, "there can be no country patriotic without a great past, and those men whose fathers helped to build up this government of ours ought to be proud of that ancestry. I believe in ancestry, and the man who sneers and scoffs at it bastardizes his own reputation."

In concluding his address he said: "Let the people throughout the length and breadth of the country know there are no dividing lines, that we have a common fatherhood, that we propose to have a common country, and that common country is to be placed upon a pure and noble patriotism that knows loyalty alone to one flag, to one constitution and to one Union."

The meeting of the General Society was called to order at 2 o'clock, in Carpenters' Hall, by its president, John Cadwalader. The first business was the reading of the report of the Executive Committee for June 30, 1894, announcing the organization of the State societies into a general body.

The report of the secretary-general, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, took in the work of the society since the union was agreed upon, April 14, 1894. It stated that the union had been productive of the happiest results and promises of the brightest future; that the new register of the General Society, comprising the roll of veterans and descendants, will be ready soon for distribution; that during the year sixty insignia have been issued and certificates of membership will be issued as soon as a new seal is decided upon by the General Society. Turning to the financial standing of the Society the report stated that it was in a very satisfactory condition, with a substantial balance in hand. It also advocated several important changes in the constitution, regarding the Executive Committee, admission to membership in the State Societies, seals, insignia, etc., and urged the Society to settle any friction that naturally might come up in the formation of a new society.

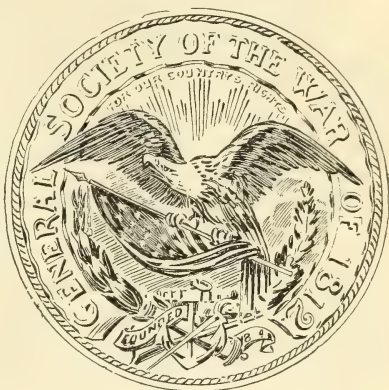
In conclusion, the Secretary-General referred to the death of the first surgeon-general, Brig.-Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, who was a son of the first president of the Pennsylvania society, and stated that on account of the declination of Dr. R. W. Wilcox, of New York, the office of treasurer-general devolved on the Secretary-General, and he asked that the office be filled at this meeting and that the Secretary-General be authorized to transfer the funds of the Society, now in his hands, to that officer.

The Ohio society, which was formed January 8, 1895, with Orlando L. Aldrich, Ph.D., LL.D., of the Ohio State University, for president, was

admitted to the General Society, its delegate being Bernard Van Horne Schultz, of Zanesville.

Dr. George H. Burgin proposed several amendments to the General Constitution, chief of which was a restriction governing the admission of collaterals, admitting none but descendants of brothers or sisters of veterans of 1812. The amendment was favorably reported on for final action by the State societies.

The new seal for the General Society was then taken up and discussed. A design submitted met the approval of the delegates except for the date of the organization of the Society, which was placed on the design as 1854. It was argued by Appleton Morgan, LL. D., of New Jersey, that the date should be the date of the first society, which was formed by veterans of the war, in Baltimore, September 13, 1814. Mr. Morgan's motion was carried by 12 ayes to 3 nays. It was also proposed to establish the office of historian-general, and an amendment offered to that effect for action at the next meeting.



The following resolution was proposed and adopted unanimously :

WHEREAS, It is proper that there should be some means by which the official utterances of this Society, and also of the various State societies connected herewith, shall be disseminated. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the General Society of the War of 1812 hereby adopts the magazine known as THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, published in the city of Philadelphia, by the Historical Register Publishing Co., as its official organ, and the Secretary-General is hereby instructed to notify the proper officers of the various State societies of this action, and it is recommended to them that they formally take like action.

With the election of officers the session adjourned to meet again June, 1896, in Philadelphia.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President-general, John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society); vice-presidents-general, Col. John Biddle Porter (Pennsylvania society), Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy (Maryland society); Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. Army (Connecticut society); Capt. William Lithgow Willey (Massachusetts society); Dr. Orlando L. Aldrich, Ph.D., LL.D. (Ohio society); secretary-general, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army (of Pennsylvania society); assistant secretary-general, Charles Frederick Bacon-Philbrook (of Massachusetts society); treasurer-general, Satterlee Swartwout (of Connecticut society); assistant treasurer-general, Bernard Van Horne Schultz (of Ohio society); registrar-general, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D. (of Maryland society);

judge-advocate-general, Charles H. Murray (of Pennsylvania society); surgeon-general, George Horace Burgin, M. D. (of Pennsylvania society); executive committee, Capt. William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy (chairman); James Edward Carr, Jr., of Maryland; Augustus Floyd Delafield, of Connecticut; Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D., of Massachusetts; Maj. Harry P. Ward, of Ohio.

In the evening the delegates were taken up the Delaware river to Morrelton Inn by the steamer *Columbia*, where they were the guests of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812.

About sixty members and guests sat down to the gaily decorated tables, bright with flowers and colored lights. The toastmaster, John Cadwalader, delivered an address of welcome, after which a toast was drank to the President of the United States.

Capt. Norman Farquhar, U. S. Navy, was called upon to respond to the "Army and Navy"; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, responded to the "General Society"; President Edward Warfield for the "Maryland Society"; the "Massachusetts Society" was responded to by Charles Frederick Bacon-Philbrook; the "Connecticut Society," by Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy; and the "Ohio Society," by Bernard Van Horne Schultz. James E. Carr, Jr., of Baltimore, proposed the toast of "The Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812," which was responded to by Russell Duane. The President proposed the final toast of "The Sons of the Revolution and Sister Societies," which was responded to by Dr. Persifor Frazer.

THE SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS.—The first semi-annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was held at the Berkeley Building, New York City, on the evening of May 22. About fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. Certain amendments to the by-laws were offered, to be acted on at a special meeting to be held June 5. Design for a handsome insignia was adopted, and designs for an attractive certificate were submitted. After the business meeting, future plans were informally discussed. The Entertainment Committee in charge consisted of J. Bayard Backus, chairman; Col. Joseph J. Slocum, Mrs. Edward L. Norton, Miss Susan T. Martin and Edward Clinton Lee. The Secretary reported the membership growing rapidly, among those recently elected being Judge Howland and Gov. Morton, of New York.

On his application for membership to the Society, Gov. Morton states that his lineal ancestor, Mr. Stephen Hopkins, married Elizabeth — (name unknown); that their daughter, Deborah, born in 1622, married Andrew Ring in 1646. Mary, the daughter of these two, married John Morton in 1687. Capt. Ebenezer Morton, the son of John and Mary Morton, was born in 1696 and died in 1750. Capt. Morton married Mercy Foster in 1720. Their son, Ebenezer, born in 1726, married Sarah Coff in 1753. Livy, the son of Ebenezer and Sarah Morton, was born in 1760, and in 1788 married Hannah Dailey. Their son, Daniel Oliver, was born in 1788 and died in 1852. In 1814 he married Lucretia Parsons. To them was born a son, Levi Parsons Morton, on May 16, 1824.

On May 28, 1895, Gov. Morton took his affidavit before a notary public in Albany, N. Y., that the above genealogical data were accurate, and petitioned the Society of Mayflower Descendants as follows:

To the Society of Mayflower Descendants:

I, Levi P. Morton, being at the age of eighteen years and upward, a resident of Albany, in the State of New York, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent in the line shown on the opposite page, from Mr. Stephen Hopkins, who sailed in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and was Number 14 among the signers of "The Compact."

LEVI PARSONS MORTON.

Every lineal descendant, of over eighteen years of age, of any passenger of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," shall be eligible to membership. They must be proposed, seconded and elected. They shall pay the initiation fee and dues, and comply with the conditions in the constitution and by-laws.

As a colonial organization, the Mayflower Society has several striking characteristics. Its demands, regarding proofs of all claims made as to ancestors, are very exacting.

As a result of the conservatism displayed in the constitution and by-laws of the Society, only about sixty-five members have as yet been obtained; but applications are coming in rapidly, and it is probable that branches of the Society will be established in other parts of the country. The success of the parent organization in New York has created a good deal of interest in Boston, and the establishment of a branch in that city is under discussion. The constitution of the Society provides for the formation of State societies in the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia. In the event of the formation of any State society, the parent Society shall be called "The General Society of Mayflower Descendants," and its headquarters shall be in the city of New York.

Among the sixty-nine members are Judge H. E. Howland, John Y. Terry, Col. J. J. Slocum, John H. Washburn, Gen. Meredith Read, Mrs. Russell Sage, George H. Warren, Howland Davis, Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mrs. Henry M. Allen and Mrs. Seymour Morris, of Chicago.

In colonial times, the Mayflower of England was the hawthorn blossom. The Society of Mayflower Descendants has taken the hawthorn blossom for the badge used as a button by its male members and as a pin by the sisters of the Society. The insignia represent the ship *Mayflower* in full sail, surrounded by a wreath of hawthorn buds. The ribbon to which the insignia are attached is pink, with two white stripes.

Gen. Meredith Read, ex-United States Minister to Greece, who is a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and other organizations of similar character, heard of the Mayflower Society in Paris, and at once became interested in it. He forwarded his application for membership to the Board of Assistants in New York; but, to their astonishment, Gen. Read had failed to furnish the necessary proofs regarding his descent, and had neglected to make the required affidavit.

Considerable correspondence ensued before Gen. Read was admitted to membership. He is descended from Gov. Bradford.

One of the striking facts in connection with Mrs. Henry M. Allen's application for membership was that she proved that she was only sixth in descent from a *Mayflower* passenger.

Nearly every member of the Society is ninth in descent from a *Mayflower* immigrant.



THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Pennsylvania.—The prizes offered by it for the best essay on "Philadelphia in Colonial Days," written by grammar school girls, were awarded June 3, in the assembly room of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie made the presentation, and Superintendent Brooks addressed the pupils.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in New Hampshire, held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, May 22. The meeting was signaled by a large representation from over the State. Exceedingly interesting papers were read by the various officers. The by-laws which have been adopted by the New Hampshire Society were read and proved quite acceptable. The following were the officers elected: President, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester; vice-presidents, Mrs. True M. Ball, Portsmouth; Mrs. Freeman P. Woodbury, Bedford; Mrs. S. G. Griffin, Keene; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles R. Blake, Portsmouth; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nathaniel G. White, North Hampton; treasurer, Mrs. Emil Richter, Portsmouth; registrar, Mrs. John Smythe Fogg, Manchester; chaplain, Mrs. William J. Tucker; board of managers, Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer, of Dover; Mrs. William J. Tucker, of Hanover; Mrs. William W. Winder, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Stephen Decatur, of Portsmouth; Mrs. James P. Bartlett, of Portsmouth; Mrs. William A. Jarvis, of Claremont; Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester; Mrs. David Cross, of Manchester; Mrs. Henry E. Cooke, of Manchester; Mrs. Charles H. Fish, of Manchester; Mrs. Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, Mass.; advisory board, William J. Tucker, D. D., Charles Levi Woodbury, David Cross, Bradbury L. Cilley, Col. Arthur E. Clarke, Dr. Emil Richter, George B. Chandler, Gen. S. G. Griffin, Person C. Cheyney.

Following the business of the forenoon, a dainty lunch was served, and a social chat intervened. In the afternoon the ladies listened to a lecture by Judge Charles Levi Woodbury on the subject of "The glories of our ancestors."

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Louisiana.—Meetings of the Committee for the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition are held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Oglesby, New Orleans. Mrs. Percy Roberts, Mrs. C. H. Tebault, Mrs. J. P. Richardson and Mrs. W. H. Dickson are most active in getting promises for loans of colonial things for the Dames' exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Georgia.—The following ladies met Miss Junia McKinley at the State library at the Capitol, Atlanta, June 5, to perfect arrangements for membership in the Georgia Society. Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. J. T. Glenn, Mrs. McKinley-Bussey, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Miss Aline Stocking, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Miss Lillie Orme, Miss Lollie Markham, Miss Iza Glenn, Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mrs. Albert H. Cox, Mrs. McDowell Wolffe, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Mrs. C. Calmers Black and Mrs. Burton Smith. These ladies were invited and names passed on at a meeting held in Savannah, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, president.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, of Georgia, met June 8, at the residence of Mrs. P. W. Meldrim, Savannah, the local regent of the organization, for the purpose of taking steps for gathering Revolutionary and colonial relics for the Atlanta Exposition. The Georgia State regent, Mrs. T. S. Morgan, was also present, and a very interesting discussion of the subject in hand was had, and a comprehensive plan of action decided upon.

It is well understood, of course, that the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution are working together in this matter. Their purpose is that Georgia shall make a better display of colonial and Revolutionary relics than any other State, and the Savannah branches of the Orders think Savannah can and will make a better and more interesting display than any other city in Georgia. However, the rivalry is to be a friendly one, the chief purpose being to bring out for exhibition all the quaint and curious old things of the past that our great-great-grandfathers and great-great-grandmothers admired and prized when they were on the stage of action, and which they handed down to their children and their children's children.

The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution are to have three days set apart for their especial benefit at the exposition, viz.: October 17, 18 and 19, and they propose to make them days to be remembered. In other words, they are going to exert themselves to make them big days of the exposition.

A committee was appointed yesterday, consisting of Mrs. John Bryan, chairman; Mrs. Munnerlyn, Miss Couzens and Miss Madgie Reed, to receive the relics. Those having relics of either the colonial or Revolutionary period and are willing to have them exhibited will send them to either of the members of the committee. They will be properly cared for and safely returned. It is well known in Savannah that there are a great many interesting relics of the kind desired, and it can be counted on that Savannah's exhibit will be well worth seeing.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Connecticut, were given a reception by Mrs. James M. B. Dwight, New Haven, June 15, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Louisbourg. It was in point of brilliancy one of the season's finest private entertainments. Mr. Dwight gave an historical address on the "Capture of Louisbourg" in which he touched upon the life of Gen. Seth Pomeroy. T. Talmadge Van Rensselaer, a

cousin of the hostess, and like herself a descendant of Gen. Pomeroy, was then introduced and he read a number of letters written by that general from the battlefield of Lake George and from Louisbourg; also extracts from Gen. Pomeroy's journal. Mr. Van Rensselaer closed by quoting a memorable oration of Chauncey M. Depew, in which he drew a rapid but telling portrait of the hero of Louisbourg. It was regretted that the president of the Society of Colonial Dames, Mrs. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, could not be present, owing to recent bereavement in her family. A pretty compliment was paid to the officers of the Society by Dr. Charles Samuel Ward, of Bridgeport, who sent to each lady a souvenir pamphlet entitled "The Conquest of Cape Breton, 1745." The souvenir was a Tiffany design, covered with rough egg-shell paper, bearing a simple seal in scarlet of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut. It contained photographic reproductions of articles which appeared in the *London Magazine*, and *Monthly Chronicle*, 1745, relative to and at the time of the siege of Louisbourg, with an ancient map of Cape Breton, published in the same journal. The pamphlets were also presented to members of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut at the Louisbourg celebration. In accordance with the spirit of the occasion, the colors used by Mrs. Dwight in decorating were the colonial colors, red and white predominating. America's colors were blended with those of the flag of Great Britain, and the red cross of St. George, the standard which did duty at Louisbourg. A tribute was paid to Connecticut in an artistic arrangement of oak leaves tied with red ribbons, which ornamented the hall doorways and those of the two large libraries on the south side of the house. In all about 200 guests were in attendance.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

HARRISON.—See page 1123.

THOMAS PRINCE TO ROBERT PRINCE.

ADAMES FERRY OPPOSITE AUGUSTA 3 FEB'Y, '79.

DR BRO. I write you with an intent should I never see you, this may fall in your hands as I intend to leave it in my saddle bags. I am this day on guard at this post in sight of the red coats, and expect every day to come to action. Should that be the case there will undoubtedly some fall and why not me amongst the many brave that have fallen for the preservation of their country. If this be my case (as I don't intend you shall see it [i. e. the letter] without it is) I beg that my effects may be disposed of in the following manner :

Directs that all property be taken by his brother Robert, and £500 in money be given to each of his sisters Peggy and Patty, "as a memorial of me." Gives two gold rings to Miss Nancy Earle(a). Mentions Mr. Samuel Earle(b).

Notes to the Foregoing Letter.—Thomas Prince was a son of John Prince and Mary his wife, of Frederick county, Va. The family, prior to the Revolutionary War, removed to South Carolina. The first of the name in Virginia was Edward Prince, gentleman, who, in 1639, patented 500 acres of land in Charles City county. The family was evidently the same as that of the Puritan governor of Massachusetts. Thomas Prince, the writer of the letter, was first lieutenant in Capt. John Bowie's company, Fifth Regiment of South Carolina troops of the Continental line. He died from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Stono Ferry, near Charleston, S. C. His brother, Frank Prince, was captain, Fifth regiment of South Carolina troops of the Continental line.

(a) Anne Earle, sister of "Mr. Samuel Earle," was a niece of Thomas Prince. (b) Samuel Earle was a son of Baylis Earle and Mary Prince, born in Frederick county, Va., November 28, 1760. At the age (1777) of sixteen he was commissioned as ensign in the Fifth regiment of South Carolina Continental troops. Promoted second lieutenant, 1779; first lieutenant to January, 1781; captain, "S. C. Rangers," 1781, 1782; member of convention which ratified for South Carolina the constitution of the United States, voting for constitution; member of Congress, 1795. The engagement of "Earle's Ford," in which Col. Wade Hampton commanded the Americans, was fought on the place of Baylis Earle. The Earles of South Carolina are descended from John and Mary Earle, who, with their children, Samuel, John and Mary, migrated to Maryland and Virginia after the establishment of the Protectorate in England. John Earle's name first appears on the records of St. Mary's county, Md., in 1649. In the same year it appears on those of Northumberland county, Va. He obtained patents aggregating 1600 acres of land in Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, Va. (opposite St. Mary's, Md.), "by and for the transportation of [32] persons into this colony." The tradition is that the ancestors of the

family came from the West of England or Wales. The truth of the tradition is confirmed by the crest of the Virginia and South Carolina Earles, which is the same as that of the Earles of the West of England, viz., a lion's head transpierced by a broken spear pointed downwards. This crest is the same as that of Sir Walter Earle, who, from 1619 to 1624, I believe, was a member of the Virginia Company of London, receiving his shares from Sir Thomas Gates. Some of the Earle family were in Virginia as early as 1622. Of the same English family were Rt. Rev. John Earle, chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), Dean of Westminster, and, after the Restoration, Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury; Sir Michael Earle, Governor of Shrewsbury Castle, killed by Parliamentarians; Sir Thomas Earle, Mayor of Bristol, about 1680, and John Earle, Mayor of Liverpool. The family, according to Collinson's "*History of Somersetshire*," takes its name from the lordship of Erleigh in Berkshire, and is of French or Norman origin. Samuel Earle, son of Baylis, married Harriet Harrison, daughter of James Harrison; and Samuel's son, my father, married Eliza Harrison, granddaughter of Richard Harrison.

BERKS COUNTY, PA.—Wanted, an historical sketch of the old stone Moslem church, in Richmond township, Berks county, Pa.

GRAHAM—JACKSON.—Can any of your readers inform me who the wife of Receiver-General James Graham was, and when married? His daughter, Isabella, married the first governor of New Jersey, Lewis Morris. Wanted also, the date of the marriages of Col. John Jackson, of Hempstead, Long Island, and Elizabeth Leaman; of Capt. John Jackson, of Hempstead, and Elizabeth Hallett, and of Robert Jackson, of Milford, Conn., and wife, Agnes Washburn?

LIVINGSTON.—Robert Livingston, III., Lord of the Manor of Livingston, married Maria Thong. Was the said Maria the child of Walter Thong and his first wife, Sarah Van Dam, or of Catalina Van Dam, her sister, and what proof can be offered? Do any of your readers know the date of said marriages?

HERALDIC QUERY.—In a book of miscellaneous papers, relating to Philadelphia county, who bore the following arms? In the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is an order from Thomas Holme, surveyor-general to his deputy, Peter Taylor, dated 9th mo. 8th, 1693; although signed Tho: Holme, it is doubtful whether either the signature or the rest of the order are in Holme's own writing. The order has a seal attached, which is in a dilapidated condition; but, as far as can be made out, consists of a shield impaled. On the dexter side, three spears or clubs, the head of the middle one in chief, and of the other two in base. The sinister side, although very much damaged, appears to correspond to a crest of some Powell families given by Burke, "a lion passant resting the dexter paw on a broken tilting-spear." The crest is very hard to distinguish, but seems to be a mailed arm over a helmet. These arms, as far as known, are not those used by Holme; his seal, attached to papers

that are undoubtedly in his own writing, is armorial, and corresponds to the arms of Holme of Huntington, county York, England.

STEWART.—Information is specially desired which may throw some light upon the case of wholesale kidnapping which took place about 1696, and by which many young people, all of whom bore aristocratic Scottish names, were forcibly kidnapped and taken on board a sailing ship and brought over to America, to be indentured or "sold" into temporary bondage. Among the number of these children who landed at Upland, now Chester, Pa., about 1696, and among whom were enumerated representatives of such families as Sinclair, Corbit, Bruce, Douglass, Mackintosh, Frazer, McDonald, and several of whom were afterwards entered in the court records as having been disposed of according to their indentures, was one Alexander Stewart, of whom the entry reads (Court held at Chester, fifth day of the eighth month 1697):

"Francis Chadsey brought a boy whose name is Alixander Steward whoe was adjudged to sarve eight years from the 14th day of September last past if he be taught to reade and right or else to sarve but seven years."

(Court of Quarter Sessions held at Chester 10 of 4th mo. 1701.)

"Henry Nayl brought a servant boy to this Court whose name is Alixander Stewart whose time the sd Nayl bought from ffrancis Chadsey and the sd boy Consents too and Agrees to serve the sd Henry Nayl one year and a quarter above his time by record If the sd Henry is to Alow the sd boy sattisfaction for the over plus time as the Court shall award."

This Alexander married Mary Bailly at Bradford Meeting, March 14, 1730, and the writer is a descendant of his, and has all necessary information relating to his line, except that which would explain his parentage and Scottish lineage. As an historical incident, the above is full of interest to the antiquarian, as well as to the genealogist, and any suggestion for further investigation will be gratefully received.

MAINE MEN AT LOUISBOURG.—THE REGISTER of June, 1895, contains much valuable information with regard to the troops sent to Louisbourg, but I think you may be interested in the copy I inclose from the Maine Historical Society publication. You will see that the Registry you have published may not be comprehensive as Capt. George Berry is not mentioned as one of Col. Waldo's regiment and yet the *History of Scarborough* contains the official order signed by him. We want more of these lists and all the information we can gather on the subject and our Society is most grateful to you for your energy and good work.

Collection Maine Historical Society, Vol. III, 1853, *History Scarborough, 1633 to 1783*, by Wm. S. Southgate, p. 172. One hundred and sixty of our townsmen were enlisted in Col. Waldo's regiment some time before the attack upon Louisbourg, but it does not appear how many of these continued in the service through that event or who of them were present and assisted in the capture (excepting Sam'l Milliken, Roger Hunniwell and Seth Fogg. Milliken was lost on the return hence, and Hunniwell had one arm shot off in the engagement). Richard King who afterwards became

one of the most honored inhabitants of the town, held at that time the office of commissary and was employed by Gov. Shirley until the end of the war. In 1746 a correspondence passed between Gov. Shirley and Mr. King relating to the settlement of Louisbourg by English families. The following is the Governor's letter in reply to Mr. King's inquiries.

"MR. KING: I have received your Letter desiring to know what encouragement there is for families to go to Louisbourg. All I can say in answer to that is yt it will be a good place for a family to Settle in and provide for themselves and their children, if the family is industrious, and if the Husbands or sons who come within the description of the enclosed printed Letter, will enlist into my Regiment, I will particularly recommend their families to the favour of the Governor at Louisbourg. Whatever Service you can do me in providing men for my Regiment shall be very acceptable to me, and I shall be glad of an opportunity of shewing you yt is so by some favour in my power.

I am your Friend and Servant,

"BOSTON, March 29, 1746.

"W. SHIRLEY.

"Pray let me hear further from you.

Joseph Prout of this town (Scarborough) also acted as commissary here during the war, supplying the soldiers of this and the neighboring towns with the necessary provisions and clothing. The names of some of the soldiers enlisted in this war from Scarborough are preserved in the following lists:

"FALMOUTH, June 29, 1747.

"MR. COMMISSARY PROUTE:

"SIR: I desire you to deliver Provision to these men there Listed in Scarborough; for which I have sent a list of their names by Lieut. Libby and you will oblige, yours to serve,

GEORGE BERRY.

"Capt. George Berry's Company—Daniel Mordy, Josiah Hunniwell, John Libby, Thomas Foss, Robert Munson, Axel Roberts, Lieut. John Libbee, Noah Libbee, Sam'l Larrabee, Richard Honewell, Tetters Starbird, Rich'd Carter, Theod. Moses, Robert Munson, James Libbee, David Sawya, Lieut. Dan'l Field, Walter Foss, Timo. Haines, Daniel Mudy.

"Capt. Thomas Perkin's Company—Isaac MacKeue, James Libbee, Thomas Larrabee, Ephraim Andrews, Sam'l Figuit (Fickett), Elijah Reagdon, John Myrick.

M. K. VAN RENSSELAER,

Secretary of the Colonial Dames of America.

TYNG.—In answer to Tyng query on p. 1122 in June, will say that Tyngsborough, is in Massachusetts, thirty-three miles northwest of Boston, adjoins Dunstable from which it was taken June 22, 1789. The Merrimac river runs through the town. There are numerous families of Tyngs in the town and the adjacent ones.

Boston, Mass.

W. TRACY EUSTIS.

TO MEMBERS OF THE PATRIOTIC-HEREDITARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, is the only monthly magazine which is devoted exclusively to American historical matters in general and to the curiosities, autographs, book plates, antiquities and rare portraits and unprinted literature of American history, that prints the proceedings and current news of *all* the American patriotic associations, whose membership is hereditary, and for this reason it occupies a somewhat unique position in the field of monthly literature.

The contributors to the literary matter of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER are the most eminent of American writers and biographers and genealogists interested in American patriotic ancestry. They furnish us with entertaining articles upon colonial and Revolutionary history, as well as the general or more recent history of our country. The articles are handsomely embellished whenever necessary with illustrations of historical significance and with rare and valuable portraits.

With the first number we began the Autograph Collector's Enchiridion, or guide, for those interested in the study and preservation of original letters and documents, which we intend to be a safeguard against spurious letters and documents. In every number in this department we are now printing a rare portrait and fac-simile of a letter of the Major-Generals of the Continental army.

It is intended to conduct this American historical monthly in a spirited manner and very much on the lines followed by the long-established, successful popular monthlies. As it is not intended that THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER shall be a "popular magazine" nor a commercial venture, in the sense the great monthlies are, it is necessary that the annual subscription charge be at such a rate (\$3.00) as will insure the best subject matter, materials and manufacturing and keep up a high standard of excellence.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER is generally historical, biographical and genealogical in its scope—topics interesting to the educated and cultured—and a literary exchange and repository for American historical students, with the addition of the following most important features: It is intended that this American historical monthly will be the means of inquiry and communication between the members of various American patriotic associations which are not secret nor beneficial orders, but whose membership is hereditary; to chronicle their proceedings and to preserve in its pages matters of historical value and of personal interest to their members, hence the HISTORICAL REGISTER was given the sub-title—

"MONTHLY GAZETTE OF THE PATRIOTIC-HEREDITARY SOCIETIES
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Respectfully yours,

EDWARD CLINTON LEE,

Member of Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, New England Society, Sons of the Revolution, Society of "Mayflower" Descendants, The Huguenot Society of America, etc., President of The Historical Register Publishing Company.

July 1, 1895.

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PRESS OF
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PHILADELPHIA.



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AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

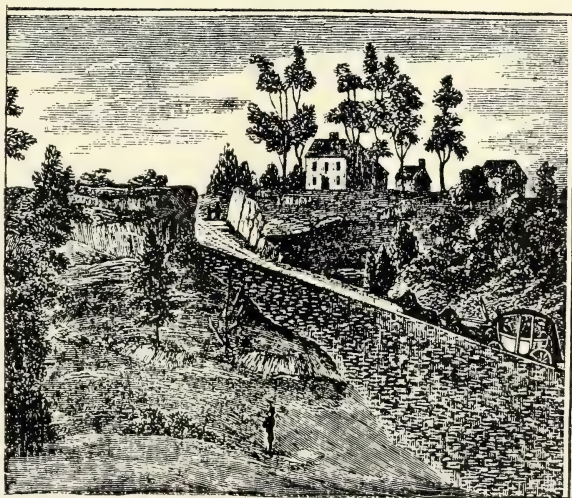
AUGUST, 1895.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25.

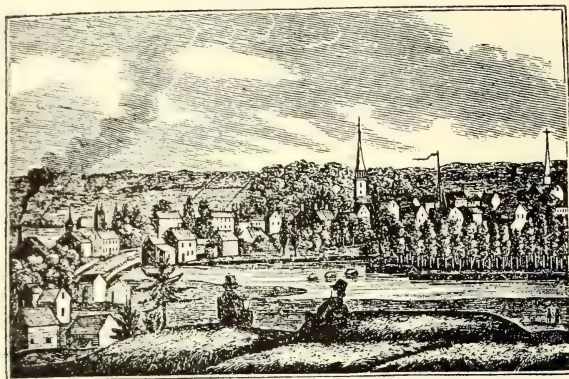
(Continued from page 1162.)

A salute was fired by the inhabitants when Lafayette entered the State of Connecticut, and the General, with the united escort, and a large cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded on to Putman's Hills, at Greenwich, or Horseback, as it was then called, in allusion to Putman's remarkable feat. "Here was a heart-uplifting scene." The General left his carriage at the hotel and walked down the hill, accompanied by the committee and the Rev. Mr. Lewis and his son. The road here was cut through a solid rock, rising about twenty feet perpendicularly on each side. Hundreds of ladies thronged the hill on one side, the gentlemen occupied the other. As the General passed down the hill a salute was fired. From one side of the rock to the other, over the road, a rural arch was thrown, composed of pine branches and wild briar and decorated with roses, the whole designed by the ladies; pendant from the centre of the arch was a shield bearing the following inscription :

This arch on the hill rendered memorable by the brave General Putman, is erected in



PUTNAM'S HILL, GREENWICH, CONN.

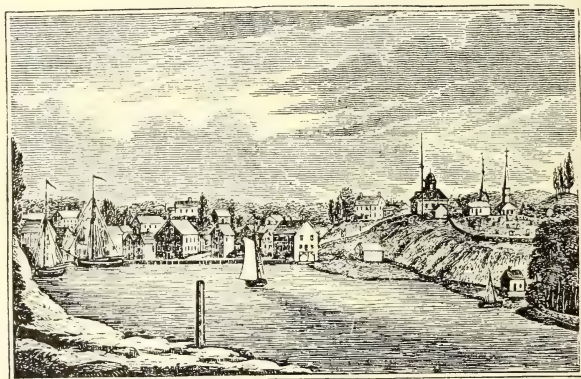


STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

honor of the illustrious General Lafayette, the early and distinguished champion of American liberty, and tried friend of Washington.

"The centre of the arch was surrounded by an old Revolutionary flag, mangled

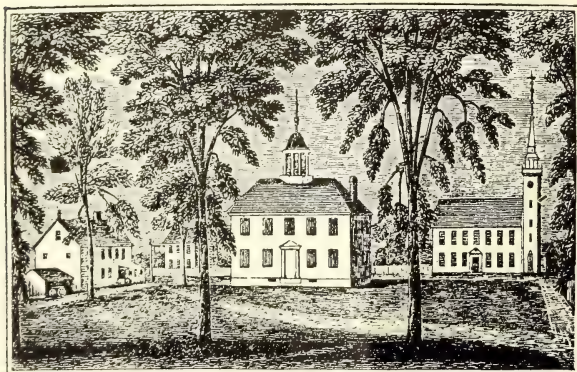
and torn in the battle's fiercest rage. It was the very banner that waved over the heads of our heroes at the battle of White Plains; it carried the mind back to



NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

the times that tried men's souls, and every soul that there contemplated it, felt that it could stand the trial.

"The Rev. Mr. Lewis read the inscription to



FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

the General, told him the history of the flag, and pointed out to him the exact spot of the heroic exploit of the brave General Putman. The General expressed himself highly gratified and interested." On parting, the patriotic parson said, "General, America loves you." "And I, sir," said the General, "most truly love America."



GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

At the town of Greenwich, another salute was fired, and the same demonstrations of welcome continued along the road. The General arrived at Stamford about 6 o'clock, and alighted at Major Davenport's, where he remained for about an hour.

Aug. 20. He arrived at Norwalk at 8 P. M. where his arrival was announced by a salute from the heights, and discharges

of musketry. The bells of the churches and the academies rang merrily. An inscribed arch adorned with French and American flags was formed across the bridge.

A temporary halt only was made at the house which is now the old Norwalk Hotel. The people were eager to welcome their nation's friend, and consequently gathered in large numbers by the road which he was expected to traverse on his way through the town. For some reason, the route seems to have been changed, and instead of going through Main street and (what is now) North avenue, where preparations had been made to welcome him, he passed up Mill hill and eastward to the Boston turnpike. As the gallant Frenchman left the hotel, he



SILLIMAN MANSION, NEW HAVEN.

took the little daughter of the proprietor in his arms and kissed her. People thronged in from the country to get a glimpse of the nation's benefactor—and many were disappointed in not seeing him.

The General departed about 9 o'clock at night. At Saugatuck, owing to the lateness of the hour when the cavalcade approached, it being 10 o'clock, the villagers could do no more than give their loud huzzas as the General passed. The long file of carriages was escorted from town to town by torchlight, and bonfires blazed on every hill. The cavalcade arrived at Fairfield about half past ten, where great preparations were made to

receive him. The General arrived at Bridgeport between 11 and 12 o'clock, where he put up for the remainder of the night. He was not the guest of any person, but of the city, at least so the record goes. After people had gone home, tired waiting his coming, he arrived late in the night and stopped at the Wash-



PROFESSOR B. SILLIMAN.

ington Hotel, kept by one Mr. Knapp, supposed to be Ephraim Knapp (of the Fairfield family). This was a frame house of the colonial style, which had been used as headquarters for the Masonic fraternity for a while, was originally a private residence.



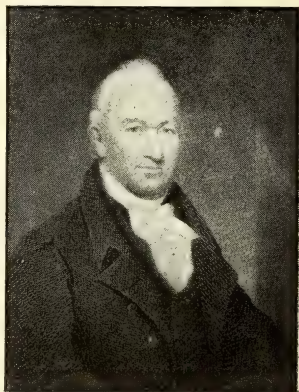
MAJOR EMAS MUNSON.

It stood on the southwest corner of Water and Wall streets and was burned down in the fire of 1842.*

Some celebration was held the following day, or that night, at least powder was burned. The newspapers (local) of the period are not in existence. Hollister's "History of Connecticut" makes no mention, nor does the "History of Bridgeport." The Town Records have the following:

August 21, 1824. Voted to pay Gen^l. de la Fayette bil at Mr. E. Knapp's being 22 dols and powder dol 50 cents.

From some personal recollections:† The stage used to leave New York about 8 A. M., and arrive at Bridgeport at five or six in the evening. On this occasion the arrival of the stage was awaited with unusual interest by a large assembly of citizens desirous to do honor to the distinguished visitor; but some untoward delay occurred, and when 9 o'clock was past without their anticipations being realized, the Committee and most of the citizens dispersed to their



COLONEL TALLMADGE.

* From *Historical Notes of Stratfield and Newfield*, W. B. Hericks, 1871. "The old Washington Hotel was on the southwest corner of Wall and Water streets. On the 20th-21st August, 1824, during the celebrated visit to this country, Gen. Lafayette stood upon the piazza of this hotel to receive the citizens of Bridgeport as they were introduced to him by a Committee of Reception composed of Gen. Enoch Foote, Capt. Salmon Hubbell, who had been an ensign (and paymaster) in the Continental army (see page 194 AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, October, 1894), and others.

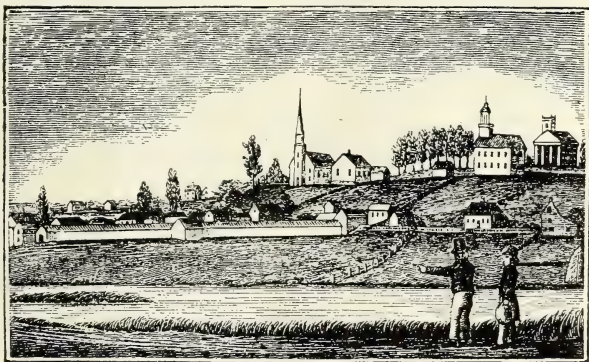
"An interesting account of the affair was published at the time in the Connecticut *Courier*. The house was subsequently burned."

† Communicated by Mr. Edward Deacon, of Bridgeport.

homes. The General, however, did come during the night and was lodged at the hotel. The following morning the citizens assembled, and amid the firing of cannon and the applause of the townspeople, Lafayette received those who were to be honored with a presentation to him.

Aug. 21. Lafayette and party left Bridgeport about 7 o'clock in the morning, escorted by the citizens on horseback, amidst the discharge of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of the populace, and arrived at Stratford between eight and nine, where he remained about an hour resting and chatting with the villagers. A salute was fired, and the citizens formed along the main street and cheered him as he passed. The cavalcade next reached New Haven. He was escorted into the city by the Horse-guards and mounted Volunteers.

* On Tuesday, August 17, news was received in New Haven of the General's arrival in New York. This joyful intelligence was announced by ringing all the bells, and a discharge of



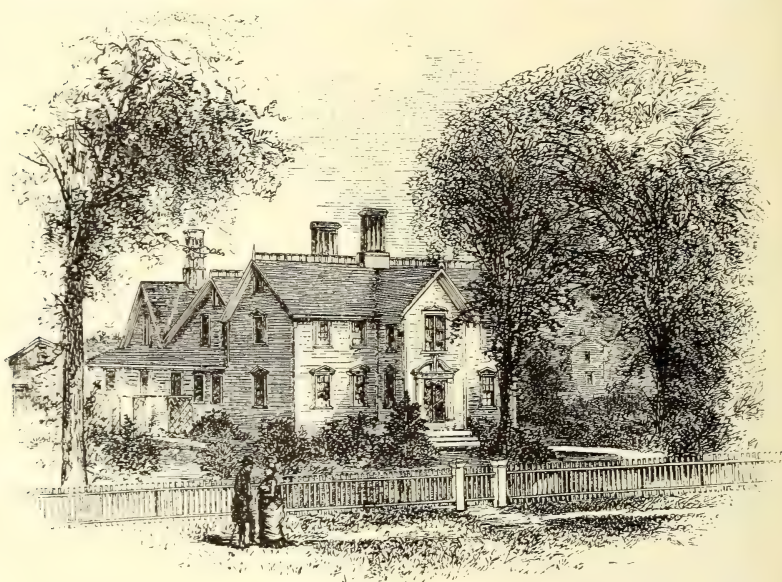
SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT.

twenty-four guns. A delegation was immediately sent on to New York to invite him to visit New Haven, which invitation he accepted. He was expected on the night of August 20, in consequence of which the whole city was illuminated, and a large and splendid transparency with the words, "Welcome Lafayette," legible at a great distance, appeared aloft in front of Moore's Hotel, Church street, with American and French flags waving around it. Smaller transparencies with the same words were seen over the doors of many of the private houses. The shops

* Communicated by Miss Louise Tracy, of New Haven.

were full of people, young and old, ladies and gentlemen, inquiring for the General. Owing to numerous detentions on the way, he did not reach New Haven until 10 o'clock next day, when his arrival was announced by the discharge of twenty-four cannons, and a procession formed by which the General was conducted to the room of the Common Council, when an address was presented to him by the Mayor, and a welcome to Connecticut given him by Governor Wolcott.

The General was presented to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who were in New Haven, the civil and military



M'CURDY MANSION, LYME, CONN.

authorities, the faculty of Yale College, the clergy, and hundreds of the citizens, and as they were presented, the General took them each by the hand. The troops were paraded in front of the hotel and fired a salute. They then marched by in review, followed by 300 students of the college, two and two.

About 11 o'clock the General, with his suite, sat down to breakfast with the Common Council and its guests. While at breakfast, the rooms just left by the gentlemen were immediately occupied by ladies, more than three hundred of whom, with their children, had the pleasure of a particular introduction to the General by Governor Wolcott and Chief Justice Waite.



JUDGE ELIAS PERKINS.

At 12 o'clock the General passed to the green and reviewed the troops, consisting of the Horse Guards, a squadron of Cavalry, commanded by Adjutant Harrison; the Foot Guards, by Lieutenant Boardman; the Artillery, by Lieutenant Redfield; the Iron Grays, by Lieutenant Nichol, and a battalion of Infantry, by Captain Bills, the whole under Major Granniss. The General walked down the whole line, shaking hands with the officers and bowing to the men, making appropriate remarks on their appearance.

Standing in the door of Mr. Nathan Smiths', in whose house he was introduced to the family, he received the marching salute of the troops, and, whilst waiting for the barouche volunteered by Mr. Street, he was introduced to the house of David C. Deforest, Esq., where, after partaking of some refreshments, he stepped into the carriage, and, riding to the south gate of the college yard, was there received by President Day at the head of the Faculty, who conducted him, through a double line of students, to the lyceum, visiting the cabinet and library. Passing through Chapel and York streets to the new burying-ground, he stopped a moment to view it. He was pointed to the graves of Humphreys, the aid of Washington; of Dwight, the chaplain, and of Parsons, whom he remembered in the war of the Revolution.

He then proceeded to the house of Professor Silliman. Here he made a short visit to Mrs. Silliman's mother, Mrs. Trumbull, the widow of Governor Trumbull, who was in the family of Washington through most of the Revolutionary War.*

* In a letter, dated New Haven, August, 1861, to a daughter of Josiah Quincy, Professor Silliman gave the following reminiscences of Lafayette's visit to New Haven: "When, in 1824, Lafayette was approaching this town from New York, I drove out upon the hills west and south, with my two eldest daughters, of the ages of fourteen and twelve, and my only son, of eight years. Lafayette was in an open barouche carriage with his son, and we being in a similar vehicle, which was drawn up by the side of the road—we all rose erect, and were uncovered as the friend of Washington approached, and made our obeisance, which was promptly returned. Calling with a crowd of citizens at the reception in the hotel, with Mr. Wadsworth, who had lived in Lafayette's family in Paris, he was instantly recognized and warmly embraced. My little boy—grandson of his early friend and associate in arms, the second Governor Trumbull—he kissed affectionately; and he yielded to my invitation to return as soon as possible to my house, where he would find Mrs. Trumbull. He went accordingly, with his son and secretary and the mayor of our city. He was refreshed by the retirement, and the two hours which he passed in my family have ever remained a memorable epoch."



JUDGE PERKINS' RESIDENCE (OLD SHAW MANSION) NEW LONDON.

Returning, the students again met him at the bottom of Hillhouse avenue, and entered Temple street; passing the graves of Whalley, Dixwell and Goff, he again entered the hotel.

In a few minutes, it being past 2 o'clock, he ascended the carriage to depart. The citizens again repeated their acclamations. A squadron of Horse led the way, and a long train of coaches and mounted citizens followed. Fifteen guns announced his departure.

The city authorities accompanied him to the East Haven green, and there took leave. He expressed his thanks in a very touching manner for the kind reception from the New Haven citizens.*

Introductions to Lafayette while at New Haven were numerous, and many interesting memories were recalled. Colonel Tallmadge, of the old army, rode all night to meet him, and he and Major Munson were recognized without introduction. Mr. Wadsworth, of Hartford, and the son of old Roger Sherman, recalled to him the patriotic actions of their fathers, his old friends. An old soldier, on being introduced, exclaimed: "I saw you, General, descend from your horse, and, at the head of your division, ford the Schuylkill, then four feet deep, on two cold nights of November."

The General's pleasure in everything was evident; but the most touching part of the visit was his meeting, first, at the house of Mr. Dagget, the widow of Colonel Barber, slain in the Revolution, and Miss Ogden, granddaughter of General Wooster, killed at Danbury.

When the troops and authorities escorted him as far as East Haven, there General Lafayette pointed out the house of the late Rev. Mr. Street, where he had been hospitably entertained forty-five years before; and, at his request, he was met by his children and grandchildren. He then proceeded in his coach to Saybrook, where he lodged for the night.

* A New Haven newspaper of August, 1824, says: "The New York Corporation had resolved to deliver the General in Boston, free of expense, and had paid to New Haven; but the New Haven Committee insisted on taking him out of their hands, and furnished horses and carriages, and provided for all expenses as far as New London."

Aug. 22. The General left Saybrook early Sunday morning, taking his breakfast at the house of Richard M'Curdy, Esq., an eminent citizen of Lyme, and proceeded to New London. It was uncertain for some days whether Lafayette would



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEW LONDON.

go on to Hartford from New Haven, or would take in Providence in his route to Boston, visiting New London and Norwich. It was learned in New London on the evening of the 18th,



GENERAL BURBECK.

positively, that he was to be expected there. The citizens convened without formal summons, spontaneously, and passed the following vote :

Learning with pleasure that General Lafayette may probably pass through this city on his tour to or return from the eastward, and being anxious to show that respectful attention due to so illustrious a citizen, to manifest to him the high sense of gratitude which we entertain for his patriotic exertions and generous aid during our Revolutionary War; and that his virtues and benevolence are still cherished by those

who are now enjoying the fruits of his noble and disinterested deeds ;

Voted, That the Hon. Elias Perkins, Richard Law, Charles Bulkeley, John P. Trott, Oliver Champlin and John Hallam, Esquires, be a committee to make such arrangements for his reception and accommodation during his stay with us as will evince our respect and attachment to the benefactor of our country and the ardent friend of the rights of man.

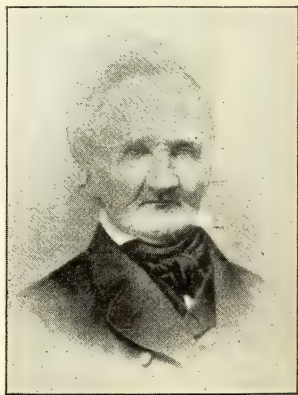
Attest :

ELIAS PERKINS, Chairman.

ROBERT COIT, Secretary.

The committee, with energy and promptitude, made all arrangements to welcome his arrival, which was expected that evening. Judge Perkins offered his house, famed for hospitality, for his reception. The military, in full uniform, under command of Captain Allyn, with a band of music, marched to meet the expected visitor, and preparations for the illumination of that part of the town, which he was expected to pass through, was made, the citizens arranging to fall into line and cheer him on his progress.

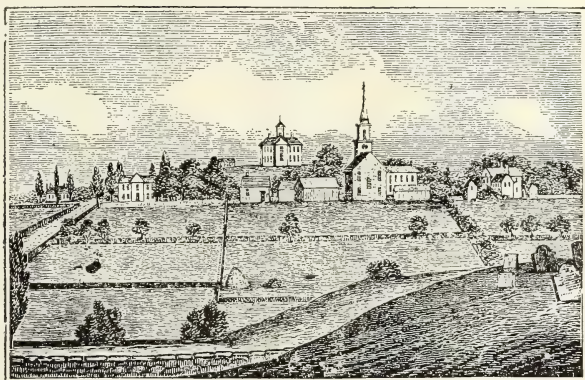
Some members of the committee took carriages to meet the General on the west side of the river, to accompany him from Saybrook. Others of the committee, with a number of citizens, went out to Waterford to meet him and escort him to his lodgings. But, retarded by the respectful attentions which every town and village through



CAPTAIN LARRABEE.

which he passed was anxious to manifest, the General advanced no farther than Saybrook that night.

He was then met at Waterford by the delegates from New London, who were introduced to him by the committee that had accompanied him from New York. These gentlemen, on their introduction, presented him an address and, ardently expressing their admiration and esteem, solicited his acceptance of the hospitality of the citizens of New London. He happily responded, accepting the invitation. His duties during the war had never taken him to New London, but its name was associated with the brilliant assault of the redoubts before Yorktown, the first measuring of steel in the final conquest of the Revolutionary War. The story of the conflagration and massacre there by Arnold, the traitor, was but a few days old in the beleaguering camp when the assaults on the batteries were made by Hamilton and Lafayette, and his memory recalled the stern whisper



PLAINFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

to the silent stormers, "Remember New London," and vividly recalled the brilliant action. There were also resident there officers of his own legion whom he recollected in the field in the dark days of doubtful struggle. One of his earliest recognitions was of Captain Ransom, a gallant veteran who had served under him.

He was escorted to the mansion of Judge Perkins, where, with the spontaneous acclamations of a great body of citizens, and with sincere and heartfelt gratulations, he was received under a national salute of twenty-four guns from Fort Trumbull. He was introduced to the crowding citizens, greeted with an affection respectful and earnest, and the scene remains

among the purest and most sacred memories. His manner of receiving the enthusiastic guests was with a friendly informality that charmed, every word and gesture manifesting his affection for each and all Americans. There was in his demeanor an affectionate simplicity, an unaffected gentleness, which softened all whom he welcomed.

The church bells proclaiming the hour of divine service,



JUDGE HENRY M. WAITE.

he accompanied his host, Judge Perkins, to his pew in the Congregational church, the Rev. Dr. McEwen and the whole congregation rising as he passed reverently up the aisle. On reaching the pew he turned, fronting the congregation, and silently saluted. Later he passed to the Episcopal church, the Rev. Mr. Judd officiating, and participated in the service. On



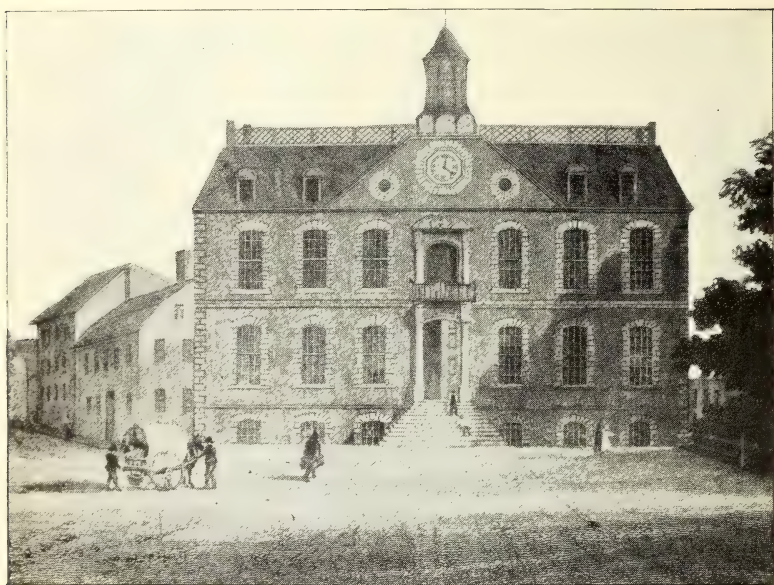
CAPTAIN STEPHEN OLNEY.

1755-1832.

Copied from a bank note of 1822.

leaving the churches he paid his respects to Madam Huntington, widow of the late General Jedediah Huntington, and Madam Perry, mother of the late commodore.

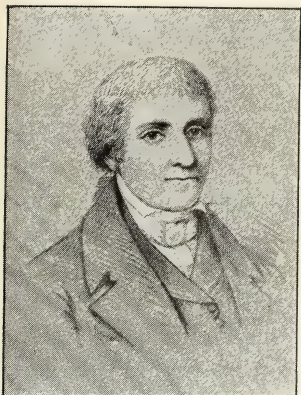
On his return he spent an hour in further social courtesies with gentlemen and ladies who called upon him. His recognitions of old companions, distinct and invariable, were very felicitous and gratifying. There had been the intimacy of young companions, as well as that of young soldiers, between himself and General William North, a former aid to Baron Steuben, then



STATE HOUSE, PROVIDENCE.

a resident of New London. The meeting on this occasion was very interesting. The writer recalls the incident as narrated to him some years since by the gentleman who introduced them. He simply announced General North as an "old companion in arms." As Lafayette looked on the face and the recognition grew upon him, the exclamation broke forth, "Is it my dear North?" followed by a tearful embrace and most affectionate greeting.

He met many old friends whom he had not seen since they



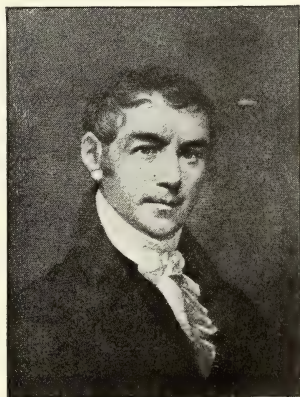
DR. DROWNE.

were in the camp and field together—General North, General Eb. Huntington, General Burbeck, Dr. John Watrous, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War; Captain Ransom, Captain Adam A. Larrabee and a number of others, all associated with scenes of conflict or campaigning.

At 3 o'clock dinner was announced and, surrounded by distinguished veterans, his old comrades, and the family of the mansion, he passed an hour at the table in delightful converse. Before he said

farewell, knowing that Washington had been a guest of an older member of the family, he asked to be shown the room and permission to retire there.* Previously committees from Norwich and Stonington had been introduced to the General, who waited upon him with invitations to visit their towns. The route as decided upon was through Norwich, and the Stonington delegation could receive but kindly regrets and thanks for their courtesy.

He was escorted by a numerous cavalcade of New London gentlemen as far as the half-way house on the turnpike, between Norwich and New London, where the final adieux were said and the Norwich committee received him as their guest. The General and suite reached Norwich at 6 o'clock, where he stopped several hours, and then went to Plainfield, to lodge, Sunday night.



GOVERNOR EUSTIS.

*The chamber in which he (Washington) reposed has been retained of the same size and finish, and even the furniture has varied but little since. When Lafayette visited New London, in 1824, being shown into this room, he knelt reverently by the side of the bed and remained a few minutes in silent prayer. (Miss Caulkins' "History of New London," p. 510.)

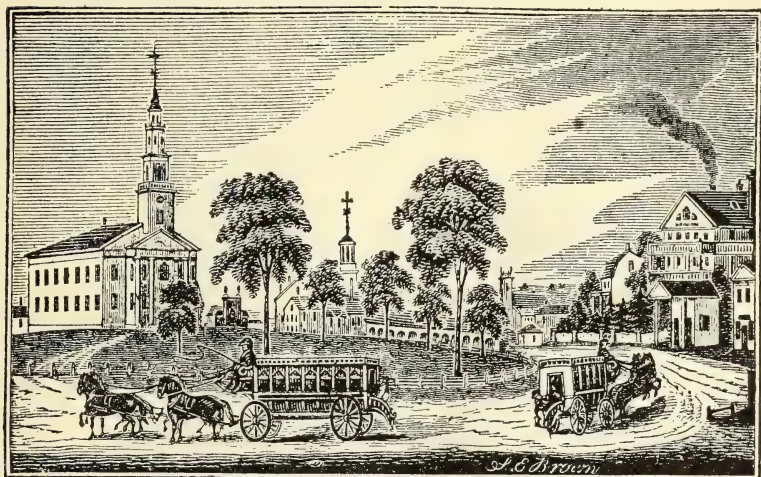
General Lafayette arrived in the suburbs of Providence, R. I., on Monday, at about 12 o'clock, and was Aug. 23. received by the Town Council, the acting president of which (Colonel Carlile) addressed him in a warm and feeling manner, to which the General made an appropriate reply. He was then received with military honors, and conducted to the barouche prepared for his reception, and, on being seated, was greeted with a spontaneous burst of feeling from an immense concourse of spectators. The procession was then put in motion, agreeably to the orders of arrangements. The General rode uncovered, and bestowed through the whole march to the State House the most complaisant smiles on all around; shaking, most cordially, the hands of those who crowded around his carriage, and took advantage of every pause in the procession to obtain the high honor of a grasp of his hand.

On arriving in front of the State House the General alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The poplar avenue, leading to the building, was lined on each side with nearly two hundred misses, arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which, as the General proceeded up the avenue, supported by the Governor's aids, they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their handkerchiefs.

On reaching the landing of the stairs the General turned towards the multitude, and, at the same moment, the venerable Captain Stephen Olney, of the Rhode Island Continental line (who often served under the General, and, as commander of the forlorn hope, was the first to force the enemy's works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded at another point, almost simultaneously, by Lafayette, and was severely wounded) approached the General, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced him in the most earnest and affectionate manner, and kissed him on each cheek. A thrill went through the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and proud associations it had excited.

The General was then conducted to the Senate chamber, keeping Captain Olney by his side, where he was appropriately

introduced to Governor Fenner. After this ceremony, the General greeted, in the most familiar manner, a great number of ladies and gentlemen, among the rest the venerable William Russell, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Russell appeared at first scarcely to comprehend the scene; but in a moment, as if the whole had rushed upon his recollection, he exclaimed, in a voice broken by age, and still more subdued by feeling: "Oh, my dear marquis, how happy I am to see you once more! I remember well the time I served under you as a volunteer on Rhode Island." The General was evidently touched, and on this, as on other occasions, the tear started to his eye. He then proceeded on



ROXBURY, MASS.

foot to the accommodations provided for him, and, after entering the hotel, appeared on the piazza and was greeted in the warmest manner. For nearly two hours he stood in his apartment, and, in the most affable manner, received the congratulations of every individual who chose to be introduced to him.

After dinner, in company with the Town Council, the General prepared to proceed on his journey; and, after reviewing the troops and receiving many courtesies from the Governor, Dr. Drowne and other members of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, he left Providence. He was escorted into Massachusetts by the Society of the Cincinnati and a numerous body

of citizens on horseback and in carriages, where he was met by the Boston deputation, and Colonel Harris, the Governor's representative, who attended to the relays and procession, and continued on his route, reaching Dedham at 11 P. M., and at 2 o'clock in the morning he arrived at the seat of Governor Eustis, in Roxbury, through which he was escorted by torchlight. Every town along the route was illuminated at night, his progress, however, being very agreeably interrupted by the citizens of the towns and villages through which he passed. The General was very tired, and retired as soon as possible, but got only two hours' rest, for at daybreak the militia and crowds gathered about the house, forming into a procession to escort him into Boston.

C. H. B.



EUSTIS MANSION, ROXBURY, MASS.

OLD KENTUCKY WATERING PLACES.

BY SALLIE E. MARSHALL HARDY.



SALLIE WARD.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS.

—Five years before Kentucky became a State Christopher Columbus Graham was born. He lived over one hundred years, and thirty-two of those years he kept Harrodsburg Springs. He was the father of the wife of the present senior Senator from Kentucky, J. C. S. Blackburn.

A talk with Dr. Graham was a treat enjoyed by the guests of the Springs. A man who had known Daniel Boone and General George Rogers Clark ; had seen Indian fighting in all its horrors ; served through the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk war, and had interesting experiences of all kinds, could never be at a loss for a story to tell.

One of Dr. Graham's most entertaining narratives was an account of a duel between the poet, N. P. Willis, and Forest, the tragedian, at which the Doctor acted as second for Mr. Willis.

It was something never to be forgotten, I am told, to hear him describe the battle of New Orleans. In conclusion he would exultingly say : "A large proportion of Jackson's men were Kentuckians, sir, and we fought as Kentuckians always fight."

No words of mine can express the satisfaction with which he would then repeat a few verses of that spirited ode to the hunters of Kentucky, by Woodworth.

I s'pose you've read it in the prints,
How Packenham attempted,
To make old Hickory Jackson wince,
But soon his scheme repented,

For we with rifles ready cocked
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the General flocked
The hunters of Kentucky.

You've read, I s'pose, how New Orleans
Is famed for wealth and beauty,
There's girls of every hue it seems,
From snowy white to sooty.
So Pakenham he made his brags,
If he in fight was lucky,
He'd have the girls and cotton-bags
In spite of old Kentucky.

But Jackson he was wide awake
And was not scared at trifles,
For well he knew what aim to take
With our Kentucky rifles.
So he led us down to Cypress Swamp,
The ground was low and mucky.
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
And *there* was old Kentucky.

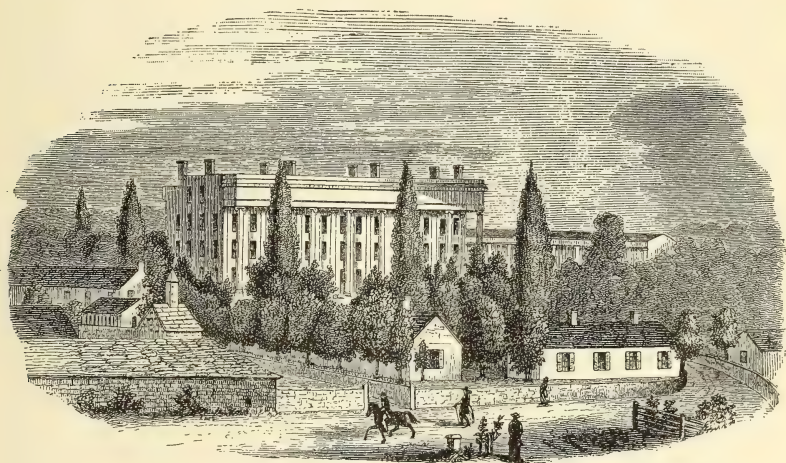
Harrodsburg Springs are in Mercer county, Ky., and were for years the most fashionable watering place in the South and West. Dr. Graham spared neither pains nor expense in improving them and they were called, "the Saratoga of the West."

Dr. Graham went to Harrodsburg in 1819, and the Springs flourished until 1853, when the Doctor sold the property to the United States government for \$100,000, for an asylum for disabled soldiers, General Winfield Scott having selected it after a visit there.

In 1819 Dr. Graham took his own servants and tools to the three forks of the Kentucky river, when there were no settlements near, cut timber and built a boat. This boat he loaded with mountain shrubbery to beautify the grounds of the Springs. A lady told me it was a place of perfect enchantment to a young girl. As you approached you saw a stone wall all around, then a circle of cottages and in the midst a stately building with a long colonnade for promenading. Then there was a mile of meandering walks and an old-fashioned garden where the flowers that our grandmothers loved grew in the wildest profusion. The scenery of the Kentucky and the Dix rivers is among the grandest and most picturesque in the United

States, with their towering cliffs, rising many hundred feet above the shore.

There were many places of interest around to be visited by gay parties. First and chief, "Shawnee Springs," the superb country place of Colonel Thompson, but the Colonel was an aristocrat and only the *crème de la crème* of the guests gained entrance there. Each summer the Colonel studied the list of guests long and well. Every point in their family history was fully discussed, and if their blood was found to be "as blue as the skies," with no "cold cross," the Colonel and his family called and gave the much coveted invitation to his beautiful home. There he lived in royal state, with three hundred slaves, a deer-park, a cane-



HARRODSBURG SPRINGS.

brake, splended blooded horses, etc., in short, everything heart could wish, and all this was at the disposal of the fortunate guests. The hour of hours was when they gathered at dinner, for "the head of the Colonel's table was his throne," and right royally were his guests served.

Then about four or five miles off were two ancient towns or fortifications containing Indian mounds of great interest, and there was the town of Harrodsburg itself which had been the first Kentucky settlement. In the summer of 1841, 10,000 people gathered there to celebrate the sixty-sixth anniversary of this settlement. There were 1500 ladies in the crowd and ten

military companies and rare old Ben Hardin, one of the greatest of Kentucky's lawyers, made the chief speech of the occasion. It was this same Ben Hardin who said: "Three things are mighty uncertain, who a woman will marry, what horse will win the race and which way a jury will decide."

The following is a description of the Springs from the pen of a lady who was a little girl in those days: "Before I was grown the railroads through from the South to Virginia were built and the Southern people all went that way in the summer, after that, of course, the glory of the Kentucky watering places departed. As a child I have the most interesting recollections of Harrodsburg and Blue Licks. I remember the long portico at Harrodsburg, with its great white columns up to the roof where the belles and beaux walked up and down in what seemed to me a fairy procession. The ladies with their beautiful elaborately dressed hair in the New Orleans fashion, as from there we got the styles, and their organdy muslins, which were not then to be bought outside of New Orleans. In the morning the walk to the spring before breakfast was very fashionable, a long board-walk covered with tan-bark and shaded by locust trees, their branches meeting and arching overhead the whole distance. The ball-room at night was a scene of enchantment; old Dr. Graham, the proprietor, the master of ceremonies and life of the party. At Blue Licks, too, it was much the same thing, though the hotel was not so handsome as at Harrodsburg. The newspapers of those days, in describing the balls, etc., never gave much information about the people for it was considered dreadful for a lady's name to be in the paper, and so only their initials were given, if they were mentioned at all."

The same lady loaned me the following letter written from the Springs, July 27, 1829, to her aunt, a daughter of Judge Bibb, by Miss Rowan, a daughter of Judge Rowan, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer and jurist:

You find me faithful to my promise. We arrived here on Monday about 6 o'clock in the evening after a pleasant journey. The stage was very much crowded, but all of the passengers agreeable acquaintances. I should have written sooner, but I have not had a moment, and it is now 1 o'clock and I have just left the ball-room. If I could only describe to you this lovely place, the many comforts and luxuries that we have here together with the interesting gentlemen.

Very few young ladies beside ourselves and many elegant gentlemen, so you see

we are belles from necessity. There are two gentlemen worth more than one million apiece, both very interesting and divers others more talented, but not so brilliant.

The table is the best that I have ever sat down to at any place; *ice-cream in profusion*. The cottages are furnished prettily, all of them with large closets. A splendid band of music and a stand in the yard erected, overlooking the whole place and the band stationed up there; before daybreak you are awakened by the delightful music which continues until night. When it is removed to a most splendid ball-room where you enter dazzled by the glittering lights and interesting company. I have not powers of description to describe to you the one-half of the beauties of this lovely place. I have visited nearly all of the Springs in Virginia, but I do not think any of them half as delightful. There are daily arrivals of gentlemen, a great many from Tennessee and South Carolina and the interior of our State. There are fine baths for ladies and gentlemen, and I have said nothing of the ten-pin alley and many other things to amuse and interest you.

Going to the Springs in those days was a great undertaking, New Orleans and St. Louis people came by boat to Louisville, and it took them a week and more, and from there they drove in their own carriages or the public stage to the Springs. Mr. Vick, from Vicksburg, after whose family the town was named, came in a splendid coach and four. He had just lost his fourth wife, and the matrons, worldly-wise, whispered to the pretty girls and handsome widows: "He is such a good man, a devout Methodist, he surely deserves a fifth," and then they would add as if it was an afterthought: "he is so very rich." The two Louisville belles, witty Fanny Smith and Sallie Ward, just before she married Bigelow Lawrence, the Boston millionaire, a very dream of beauty; Sallie Carneal, the lovely Cincinnati girl, who afterward married Glendy Burk, the most prominent and richest cotton merchant of New Orleans, and possibly of the world, a very merchant prince; Mrs. Shelby, the wealthy and beautiful widow, who married Dr. Robert Breckinridge, with his violent temper and seven children (one of whom was Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge) and doubtless often wished she had not for she was a gentle, peace-loving woman; the Misses Wickliffe, with their father, Mr. Robert Wickliffe; the Misses Preston; the Poignards; the Rowans; the Bibbs; the Taylors of Newport; the Milton Bergers from New Orleans; the Walshes from St. Louis; the Buchanans of Cincinnati, and a host of other charming people, too numerous to mention, were patrons of Harrodsburg. A score of creole beauties, prim and particular in their lovely, fleecy muslin dresses were always present.

There was no lack of beaux, young men whose names have since become well known the wide world over. The talented young lawyer, William Graves, who served six years in Congress and while there killed Mr. Cilley in a duel which was one of the most famous ever fought in this country; John S. Williams, afterward senator from Kentucky; John C. Breckinridge and William Preston, all with a plain "mister" before their names because it was before the Mexican war where they won fame and military titles. Another popular beau was Mr. Frederick Peel, eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, prime minister of England, who had the prestige not only of his father's name and position but an introduction from Kentucky's idolized son, Henry Clay.

Among the older men, those who passed the time away playing cards and talking politics, were Mr. Clay, himself, General Zacharay Taylor of the regular army, afterward President of the United States; John J. Crittenden, twice governor of Kentucky, senator, speaker of the House, attorney-general and the acknowledged leader of the Whig party, and the distinguished Kentucky lawyers, Ben Hardin and James Guthrie.

It was at the Springs the following conversation took place between Henry Clay and an old and influential hunter named Scott. One day Mr. Scott told Mr. Clay he had always voted for him but would never again on account of his vote in favor of the "Compensation Bill" before Congress.

"I believe you have a very good rifle," quietly replied Mr. Clay, who was sitting with a party of gentlemen on the porch of the hotel when the old hunter came up.

"Yes, as good a one as ever cracked."

"Well, did you ever have a fine buck before you when the gun snapped?"

"The like of that has happened."

"Well, now, friend Scott, did you throw aside the faithful piece, or pick the flint and try it again?" The tears came in the old man's eyes as he saw the point and jumping up and grasping Mr. Clay's hand he shouted, "No. Harry, I picked the flint and tried her again and I'll try you again."

People went to the Springs far more for pleasure than for health, for, as a constant visitor put it: "The water was nasty and only strong enough to nauseate one it did no good." It was

the grand summer rallying ground of Southern belles and beaux, it was the realm of romance and flirtation. An afterward celebrated statesman was rejected there by his sweetheart because he followed the advice of the poet: to

“ Make love to the lips that are nearest,
When away from the lips that are dearest.”

He was one day riding in a carriage with a pretty girl from the far South when a rain storm came up. He put his arm up behind her to pull down a window and instead of taking it immediately away let it rest there for a few minutes, when she said with a pretty lisp:

“ Take your arm away, sir, or I'll scream.” A few days afterward his lady love arrived from Louisville and in the evening when he went up to ask her to dance she replied: “ No, sir, and if you ask me again I'll scream.” “ What do you mean?” demanded the confused and mortified lover.

“ You know full well, sir, what I mean and there is no use saying anything, the coachman on the box of the carriage you were in, is in love with my maid, Clarisse, and he told her all about it, so don't you come near me again.” She never spoke to him afterward.

Before breakfast there were walking parties to see the sunrise. Breakfast at eight o'clock, then the bowling-alley. Gay crowds gathered in the parlor around the piano singing Moore's melodies, “ When Stars are in the Quiet Skies ” and “ Love's Young Dream ” being the favorites. Dinner at one o'clock and then a nap until the heat of the day was past. The arrival and departure of the stage was an event of the day and it brought most of the guests together to see who had come and who was going. Tea was at seven and the dancing began at eight. The band was composed of colored men who belonged to Dr. Graham. Three of them ran off and got to Canada and were the cause of a noted law suit. In January, 1851, it was decided by the United States Supreme Court, dismissing the writ of error in the case of Strader and Gorman *vs.* C. C. Graham, brought up from the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The latter court had affirmed the decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, giving Dr. Graham \$3000 damages against the owners of the mail steamboat *Pike*

for transporting, from Louisville to Cincinnati, without Dr. Graham's consent, these three negro men, whence they made their escape to Canada.

The journals of the day called Dr. Graham "The Prince of Landlords" and he certainly was. The daily bill of fare would have satisfied the most particular, and the Kentucky cooks in those days were famous. There was bacon and beans, fried chicken with corn batter, corn pudding and cornbread; breads of numerous kinds; ices and home-made puddings and pies, all with the homely names our forefathers knew them by and not masquerading under French terms.

Dr. Tomlinson was the physician of the Springs. He was the father of the two wives of General W. W. Belknap, Grant's secretary of war, and the grandfather of Mrs. Henry Clews, of New York.

The girls dressed chiefly in organdies and cambrics over eight and ten stiff petticoats with starched table cloths worn to set them out behind, in lieu of the bustles of a later day. The envy of all, less fortunate, were the exquisite wide embroidered collars and cuffs worn by the New Orleans belles.

In 1853 the Springs ceased to be. In June, 1861, the government, having moved the invalid soldiers to Washington, sold the property at auction, for \$120,000, to a company who intended opening it again as a watering-place, but the war came on and it was never done.

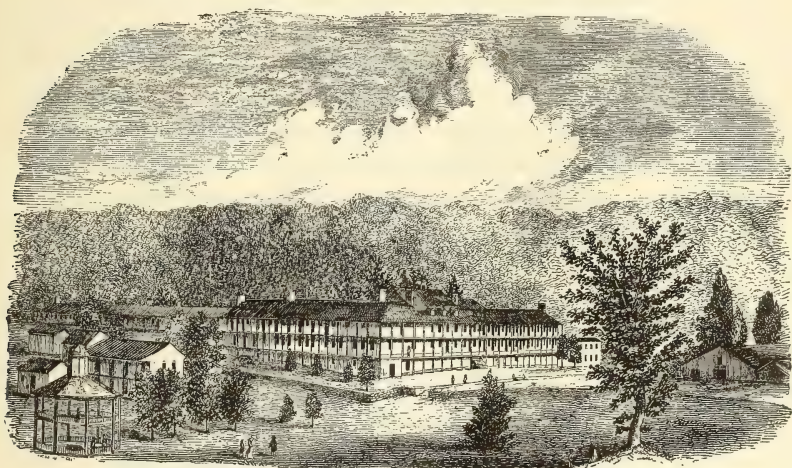
BLUE LICK SPRINGS.—"The Blue Licks," as it was commonly called, another favorite and fashionable ante-bellum summer resort, is in Nicholas county, Ky., on the Licking river, only two hundred yards from the banks of the stream. The merit of the water was greater than any other in Kentucky and it still has a large sale.

The place also had much historical interest, as it was the scene of the most disastrous battle of the many fought between the whites and the Indians; for in the battle of the Blue Licks, in August, 1782, Boone was wounded and his young son killed with many other brave Kentuckians. Earth from this memorable spot was sent by the State regent of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, to be placed

at the roots of the tree planted by the California Daughters of the American Revolution.

In August, 1853, there were five hundred and twenty-five visitors at the Blue Lick Springs, and other summers there were a great many more.

Major Throckmorton was the "host," as the proprietor was called in those days, and right well did he deserve the title. It was he who, when proprietor of the Galt House, in Louisville, was treated so rudely by Charles Dickens. Mr. Dickens, during his travels in this country, often received the courtesies extended to him in such a rough, ungracious way, as to make many Americans who loved his novels wonder how he could have written them.



BLUE LICKS SPRINGS.

When he reached the Galt House Major Throckmorton, who was noted for his brilliancy of conversation and for being an "all-around good fellow," as a distinguished mark of consideration for the English novelist, waited on him in his room to tell him that he hoped he had every comfort, etc., in short, to give him the greeting any well-bred gentleman would give a stranger who had come within his gates. But Mr. Dickens did not understand and coldly listened to the Major's hospitable sentences, quickly shut the door in his face saying, "When I need you, my good fellow, I will ring for you."

The main building at the Springs was 670 feet in length,

three stories high with two wings from the back, surrounding a court-yard in which were some fine forest trees. The galleries around were 1800 feet in length.

And the company gathered there ! Where could it be surpassed ? Belles and beauties by the score, soldiers and statesmen, came year after year to this queen of Southern resorts, this summer home of the beauty and fashion of the South. There were to be met the Prestons, Wards, Flournoys, Johnsons, Blackburns, Hodges, Throckmortons, Crittendons, Burnleys, Colemans, Poignards, in fact, representatives of each and every one of the great families which made the South and West famous the wide world over for wit, beauty and intellect. An old lady said to me when I asked of those days : " I wish I could tell you more, but it is only a pleasant, vague recollection I have of those happy days, like a beautiful dream." There were war stories to be heard in plenty, for many of the heroes of the Mexican War were there, telling soul-stirring tales of the gallantry of the Kentucky troops. Speaking with enthusiasm of the battles of Buena Vista, where the favorite son of the " Sage of Ashland," gallant Henry Clay, Jr., was killed ; Monterey, where the Louisville Legion, the flower of Louisville manhood, covered itself with glory, and Cerro Gordo, where General John S. Williams won the sobriquet of " old Cerro Gordo " for distinguished gallantry, a name he is better known by to-day than his own. General William O. Butler was there, who commanded the troops for part of the time and received a sword for distinguished services. It was to the comrades of these brave soldiers who fell on the Mexican battlefield, that Theodore O'Hara wrote that beautiful poem : " The Bivouac of the Dead."

The seasons of 1849 and 1850 were particularly interesting ones at the Blue Licks. It was the eve of the election for delegates to the convention to alter the constitution of the State of Kentucky, to make the judges elective, etc. There were three parties, the Whigs, Democrats and Emancipationists, and feeling ran high. One of the most charming women at the Springs was Mrs. Chapman Coleman, the mother of Mr. Chapman Coleman, who for so many years has been the able and charming Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin. Mrs. Coleman, who was the daughter of John J. Crittendon, inherited

much of her great father's brains and talent, and was a woman of great intellectual powers. She wrote a clever life of her father, and in later years, with her son and two of her daughters, Mrs. Adams, wife of an ex-congressman from New York, and Miss Eugenia Coleman, translated a number of Mühlbach's delightful historical novels. Major Throckmorton was a Whig, a devoted follower of Henry Clay and opposed to change of any kind. Many and warm were the discussions between him and Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Coleman's husband was a candidate on the Emancipation ticket, he was a good man, but not the equal mentally of his brilliant wife. After one of their heated talks the exasperated Major said to a friend: "Mrs. Coleman argues better than any of the men, I wish she was on our side, for while, of course, what she says is all wrong, still she is so enthusiastic and so clever, it is impossible to convince her she is wrong and hard work to keep her from changing you." When they parted at the end of the summer, as she was about to get into the stage, Mrs. Coleman turned with a charming smile to the Major and said: "And so, Major, after all my entreaties, you won't vote for my husband; now, why won't you?" "Well, madam," was the answer, "if you must know the reason, it is because he is not fit for the place. Now, if *you* were a candidate I would find it hard indeed to stick to my party." They had the opportunity after the election to condole with each other, for both were disappointed, their parties were defeated by the Democrats, and James Guthrie, the Louisville lawyer, afterward Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was made president of the convention.

The guests were awakened several mornings very early by the sound of a gay tune played upon a violin. The music seemed to be way up in the air and, as morning after morning passed, and no one could discover the musician, the superstitious servants—and it must be confessed, some of the no less superstitious guests of the Springs—dreamed of ghosts and spirit-fiddlers. At last someone noticed the branches swaying back and forth at the top of one of the tallest of the forest trees that stood near the hotel. They there soon discovered the laughing face of a gay, young bachelor from the far South, a Mr. Buckner, who shortly after wed one of the prettiest girls in the neigh-

borhood and settled in Louisville. He was sitting astride one of the top branches, playing "Hog-Eye," a rollicking dance tune of that day.

DRENNON SPRINGS.—Another of the earliest of the watering places of Kentucky was Drennon Springs, situated on Drennon's creek, about one mile from its confluence with the Kentucky river in Henry county. It was named for a pioneer, Jacob Drennon, who discovered it in 1773. The discovery, however, was of no benefit to him. He was one of a party of surveyors, under Colonel Hancock Taylor, and his companions were much offended with him because he procured information from the Indians about the springs and separated himself from the party for the purpose of first finding them and claiming them as his own by right of discovery, so he never dared to perfect his title to the property.

When the springs were first discovered there were roads leading to them from different directions like the streets of a great city. The ground was depressed all around to the depth of several feet by the constant treading of the hoofs of buffalo, deer, etc. Buried in the ground, around the springs, were found the large bones of pre-historic animals, that had sunk in the soil made soft by the salt water, and could not extricate themselves. The ribs of these monsters of the primeval forest, which were found lying on the surface, were used for tent poles by the explorers, and the vertebræ of their spines for tent staves. General George Rogers Clark, after an entry in 1779, secured a patent for the four hundred acres containing the springs, from Governor Patrick Henry, in 1785. He was, therefore, the first owner of the springs after the title passed from the government. A great deal of salt was made from these springs in early times, but, as other springs with stronger water were opened in the country and salt became more abundant and of less value, little use was made of Drennon springs. There was soon found on the hill-side above the bottom where the salt springs existed, a sulphur spring which grew in value as the salt springs declined.

Dr. Robert Hunter, a pioneer physician, soon had his attention directed to the sulphur spring, and his mind made up as to its medicinal virtue. He was a fine talker and a willing one, and

lost no opportunity to make known the virtues of this sulphur water. During the early years of the present century a few log cabins were put up for the convenience of invalids who desired to use the water. It was quite as often, however, that parties from the neighboring towns went to the Springs for amusement instead of health. Fishing, hunting and dancing parties had much enjoyment there before the place was generally known as a summer resort.

It was not until the thirties, however, that the Springs became a popular resort, and not until the forties that they can be said to have become fashionable. About the year 1847, Mr. A. O. Smith, a capitalist of New Castle, Ky., became the owner of the property. He erected a large hotel on the eminence over the southern springs which, with its annexes of cottages, was capable of accommodating more than five hundred persons. It contained a large dining-room, breakfast-room, ball-room and every convenience that the time afforded. The hotel was well kept. The golden year at Drennon's was 1849, and during that summer nowhere in the United States could be found finer society, more beautiful women or more famous men. During the season there were more than a thousand guests, and as many as five hundred at one time. They came from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and other Southern States, and many from Ohio. In the month of July Judge Burnet and his wife chaperoned quite a colony of Cincinnatians; in the party was the beautiful Miss Therese Chalfant, who afterwards became the wife of Senator Pugh, and her sister, who married Edward Marshall, late attorney-general of California.

One of the first cottages at the Springs was built by Mr. William Graves, afterward congressman from Louisville for a number of years, for his young wife. The walk which led to it was named "Gravesend Walk" by Miss Susan Preston, a clever Louisville belle.

One of the curious sights of the Springs was the old hunters and mountain folk who wandered in, themselves equally entertained by looking at the finely dressed guests of the hotel.

There was no town in Kentucky that was not represented among the guests of 1849. Most of the distinguished belles of the State were there in all their glory. Miss Lucy Taylor, of

Newport, who afterwards married Colonel Abert, and Miss Mary Johnson, of Louisville, now the wife of Colonel Robert Mosley, were among the belles who received the most attention.

The leader of the band was a great character, a colored man from Louisville, named Williams, black as the ace of spades, and all his musicians were negroes. He played the clarionet and called out the figures in the drollest way. In the winter he taught dancing and numbered among his pupils some of the most aristocratic children in Kentucky. The polka was then beginning to be a popular dance and it had full sway at Drennon. Mr. Albert Burnley, of Frankfort, and Mrs. George D. Prentice, of Louisville, took the new dance in charge and saw that everybody enjoyed it. They led it on all occasions and enjoyed it as much as any of the young girls at the Springs.

One of the favorite beaux, during the summer of 1849, was Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, just then graduated from Brown University, ever a charming gentleman, and then, one of the handsomest and best-dressed men in the South. Colonel Durrett has since made an enviable reputation as a historian and author of prose and poetry. He was at one time editor of the Louisville *Courier*. He was the founder of, and is still the president of the Filson Club of Louisville, a delightful literary and historical organization and the head centre of all the most charming literary people in that city. Colonel Durrett is the owner of the largest private library in Kentucky and of the most books on Kentucky history in the world. The natural beauty and historic associations of the place added to the charms of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who afterwards became his wife, inspired him to write a poem about Drennon's while there. This poem fell into the hands of William Preston Wolley, who deemed it worthy of preservation and published it in the *Journal of Commerce*.*

* The following extracts are made from letters of a U. S. Navy officer :

LOWER BLUE LICKS, Sunday, July 17, 1836.

This is a celebrated watering place of old Kentucky, but it is deprived of nearly all comforts except the fine society that resorts here and the delicious food that loads the table every meal. Saratoga and Bedford Springs are inferior to it, and the charge is five dollars per week less than what you would have to pay at a common boarding house in New York or Washington. The country about here is charming and there are some good rides on horseback, at a little distance from the springs, which I have

enjoyed several times. But the society that resorts here makes one the most willing and delighted prisoner in these hills and even dread the hour of departure. There are not only ladies of this State, but many from Ohio and Tennessee. Not that they are necessary to make the place more pleasant, for there are no ladies in the United States better qualified to make time pass in the sweetest rapidity than the Kentucky ladies; but those from other States cannot be otherwise than agreeable when they associate with these whole-soul Kentuckians.

At 7 o'clock in the morning we are at the spring, a short walk from the principal boarding house. They tell me that this water has many excellent medicinal qualities; very probably it has, for I never saw a more healthy company, more rosy cheeks, together in my life. Everyone is full of spirit and animation; but whether it is the water or the natural mirth of the ladies that drives dull care away I can't say. From the springs we stroll over the rocks till breakfast, chat till dinner, romp till supper and dance till bedtime, though the thermometer stands at 90°.

Sometimes we take excursions on horseback to view the scenes of many an Indian fight and repeat on the ground the adventures of Boone, Kenton and Cocke, and the danger encountered by the first settlers. Again we would ride to the battlefields of the aborigines, where in bloody strife tribe fought to exterminate tribe. It is thus time passes only too quickly with us in this lovely spot, and my advice is never do you go to Saratoga if you can get to the Blue Licks in Kentucky. R. L. B.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1836.

There are too many watering places in Kentucky of equal attractions for anyone to remain long at any one. Old companies are constantly leaving and new ones forming. I came here from the Blue Licks, after having been there several weeks, with some of my Springs acquaintances, and said good-bye to a hundred I will never see again.

This place has the advantage over the Blue Licks by its fine promenades and more extensive establishments, but as I measure all such places by the charm of its beauty, I cannot rank this above the Lower Blue Licks. We have ladies here from all the Western and Southern States, and an admirable collection of youth and beauty it is. Pleasure rises with the sun and animation and good humor reside with the company till Somnus calls each member to his pillow. I have been here two weeks and I am surprised at myself, as two days at a time of Eastern watering places have always been enough for me; but here I linger delighted. There is no sameness to weary, no dullness to flee from, no stupidity to disgust.

We have a pleasant country round us where we can ride delighted for hours. Ten miles distant is Rochester Springs, which does not yield in celebrity to these for its water. In 1822, when I traversed the States from the lakes to New Orleans alone on horseback, though I was but a boy, to join the Commodore's flying squadron in the West Indies, I rode through this country and rested a short time at Rochester Springs and took away with me some of the salts made of the water there, which were such an able preventive from the yellow fever and rendered me proof against its ravages at Key West. The present proprietor of the Springs was the same host of 1822. He seemed delighted to see me again, but probably was more pleased to hear the history of his wonderful salts. However, his extreme politeness and kindness prevented me from remaining as long as I would like to have done, as he would not receive any compensation for anything I wished to have. When I made my overland trip to the West Indies I made the acquaintance here of Col. Cocke, one of Col.

Boone's associates. He, like Boone and Kenton, had struggled with the Indians till there remained no more Indians to fight in these rich Buffalo haunts and canebrakes. Like his wild companions, Cocke only remained in the fields he had conquered till the advent of civilization, and then fled further into the forests to avoid the hated sight of the habitations of civilization, and resigned his rights to land, soon to become worth millions, for a horse to speed him from their sight. He is now living on the borders of Chocktaw nation with a grandson, who feeds an occasional traveler while the old Indian fighter tells his marvelous tales of adventure in this now wealthy country of peace and plenty. Kenton, as did Cocke, lived many years in poverty, and it was not until last winter that Congress put him on the pension list, which was brought about by Judge Burnet, of Ohio. His house in his days of prosperity and when hospitality was requisite to the traveler ever had the latch string out, warm fires and a bounteous board to gladden the horseman whose only pay was his company as long as it was possible for him to stay.

R. L. B.

THE REVOLUTION OF '76—A HISTORIC REVIEW.

BY FRANCIS A. ROE, REAR-ADMIRAL U. S. NAVY.

If the victory won by the gallant Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham did not bring satisfaction and content, it brought a lull of peace to the wearied and distracted States of Christendom. For more than 100 years the normal condition of Europe was that of war; and it is matter of wonder that some nations not only survived, but even prospered under the condition of the times. The old French war just brought to a close, had consumed 1,000,000 of soldiers, and it is safe to say, that 1,000,000 more of the people had perished among the devastated States, whose populations were fugitives to every seaport in Europe. Death by the ravages of war, death by contagion, death by poverty and misery, by cold and hunger. Such was the unrecorded doom of 2,000,000 of people during that awful war. With the close of the war, the mighty crisis of the nations had passed, and the way was prepared for a new and nobler era for mankind.

France had her insufferable pride and ambition humiliated. Never had a nation lost so deeply in the great game of war. She had lost her foothold on the continent of America; she had lost her anticipated empire of India; she had lost her West India islands, and only held a doubtful grasp of increased territory along the River Rhine. The cruel, wanton, remorseless conquests of the Palatinate, of Alsace and Lorraine, were to find their retribution a century later at Sedan!

Spain, freed from alternate war and forced alliance with France, once more fell back into the old grooves of despotism, religious superstition and bigotry, proud and fierce in her general poverty—in her rags and tatters.

The Prince of Savoy, too, at last had found his freedom from the aggressive domination of France whose government had used him as a vassal. Already he was casting wistful eyes over the fair plains of Lombardy and Tuscany, and in dim, but certain vision, saw the day when one of his House should yet become the King of a united Italy.

Austria, in her defeats and losses, losses of armies and losses of provinces, under the stately Maria Theresa, stood defiant and held with tighter grasp her Italian provinces, and dukedoms, intent on future remuneration for the loss of Silesia by further conquests in Italy. That beautiful and historic country, the cradle of European civilizations, was yet to be the battle-ground of fierce contention between Austria on the one hand, Savoy and Piedmont on the other.

Little Holland, sturdy and gallant, stood erect behind her dykes, ready for another century of battle, if need be, in defense of her religion and her sovereignty. Stripped and surrounded as she was by the old provinces of low countries in desolation and ruin, that dauntless people could still hold their own in the face of France and Spain and their formidable Infantry.

Frederick, of Prussia, had laid aside the sword, and turned to the work of statesmanship and kingship. He had had enough of war with the three women of Russia, Austria and France, but he had made good his title to Silesia. The primacy in the electorate of the German States so long held by the House of Habsburg, was passing into the hands of Frederick. His own country was mostly a ruin. Clouds of Russian Pandours and Cossacks had swept through his capital at Berlin, leaving a pathway of desolation, of ruins, of burning towns and hamlets behind them. The famous "Tobacco Parliament" of old Frederick Wilhelm had left the State in administrative chaos. Frederick gave the rest of his life to building up his people, reclaiming lands, and fostering industry, trade and factories. He codified the whole body of law throughout his kingdom—reformed the old, enacted the new, and sent an entire bench of judges to the fortress of Spandan, there to meditate on the retribution of unjust judges for the rest of their days. If the world had been amazed at Frederick's life on his fields of battle, there was more amazement still to see him as statesman and law giver. The *law*, said Frederick, is for king, noble and peasant alike, and *uniformity* was its essential trait. Not by *revolution*, but by *reform*, Frederick was laying the foundations of that great empire, which a hundred years later on was to be consummated by the old Kaiser William and his chancellor, Bismarck.

Of all the nations engaged in this war, England alone had

emerged from it proud and triumphant. She had secured for herself and her race the continent of North America; she had cleared the way for a new empire in Hindustan; she had acquired for herself a perpetual naval supremacy in the future of Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica and Nassau, and the South African continent assured to her unknown and unlimited possessions. The beat of her drums and her bugle-calls were heard around the circuit of the globe. From the day of the victory of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham the supremacy of the nations had passed to England.

The war had brought to her a wealth greater and more enduring than American mines of gold or silver, in the inventive brains and thrifty arms of the Flemish and Huguenot fugitives driven from their own countries by war, violence and religious persecution. Received by the English people as by the Americans with open arms of welcome, these fugitives, the most skillful, industrious, virtuous and thrifty of the European people, erected their looms, planted their factories and taught the English people themselves to make cloth, leather and woven fabrics, which maintain their supremacy to this day, and which made of war-like, turbulent England, the present England of trade and commerce. They built up the great towns of Leeds, Liverpool and Birmingham, and stimulated the people to habits of sobriety, economy and thrift.

It was during this French or "Seven Years War" that Mr. Pitt contracted the colossal debt of England, a debt never paid and not to be paid, and one which, instead of leading to bankruptcy, has been a benefit and blessing. Confronted as England was by evergrowing dangers, darkening and thickening around her, it was no time for a man like Mr. Pitt to weigh in the balances the fear of a national debt with that of eventual subjugation of England and America to the power of feudal despotism and religious persecutions, priestly superstition and profligacy. The operation of funding that enormous debt and its conversion into an institution of investments for the savings of rich and poor alike, was one of the most masterly operations in all financial history. No man or woman or child in Great Britain has ever been crossed by fear that the government of England ever would in all ages to come, pay its obligations in depreciated, debased, or degraded

money. The rock of Gibraltar is not firmer in its anchorage in the sea than the financial honor of England in the faith of the English people.

That the King and the old ministry, once more in power, should contemplate their triumph with elation, and a haughty complacency, should be no matter of wonder. Influenced by the sentiments of the universal elation, it can cause no surprise that the American Colonists, for whom so much had been expended, should be exploited for the benefit of the English treasury. Down to the period of the "old French war," the English government was strangely ignorant of the temper and character of the Americans. The King and his ministry were in the habit of speaking of them as aliens, and the King himself never spoke of them except as Americans. He never spoke of them as Englishmen, nor as British subjects—but as Americans, and by that title the witless King stamped them with a nationality of their own, and the colonists took him at his word. For upward of a hundred years the home government had paid but little heed to America or the people of America. The vulgar notion had obtained that the Americans were a low order of people; sprung from English soil it is true, but in fact, the refuse—the dregs of the race. And even down to our own day, late descendants of colonial days, now rich and great in the social world, have inherited no truer ideas of their ancestors. Little did the King and his ministers know that the Anglo-American colonists were of the truest and noblest strain of the Anglo-Norman race. If these men lived in log houses; If they dressed and lived in humble style; if they wore leather jerkins and deer-skin leggings, and slouched hats, they were what true English gentlemen long to be, and can be. The distance between the robust, brave and independent colonists, and the profligate, swaggering, bragging bravo of "ringletted" Stuart cavaliers, was wider than the great ocean between them. It is a matter of great astonishment to know how many of these colonists were graduates of the colleges and universities of England. Books were to be found in their log houses which could only be seen in the halls and castles of the English rich. All their lives they had made the study of history and society their best and chiefest. They were familiar with every line of English history from the days of Alfred and

the Danes and Norsemen, through the evolution of national life from the Conquest, through the days of the great Henry II. and John, the wars of the Roses, and the last hard struggle for English liberty, with the House of Stuarts. And if they knew English history, their Latin and Greek learning made them equally instructed in that of Rome, of Greece, and of the Jewish kings. They were many of them born and reared in the cradle of statesmanship.

Such were the traits of the men of the English exodus to America during the eventful period of 1630 to 1650. They came from over-sea, not as adventurers, not as convicts as some have ignorantly said, not as waifs and refuse cast up from the storms and throes of wars and strife; they embarked with their families, their household goods and gods, with their domestics, their maid-servants and men-servants. Wearied with the prospect of a long civil war of Parliament and king, disgusted with strife, and wars of kings in which the people had no concern; disgusted still more with the profligacy, the corruption, the incompetency of courts and princes, and yet more with the social, religious and political depravity not only in the Continental courts, but among the debauched profligates of the cavaliers of their own country, they emigrated to a land where they could found an empire and build a government which should be the admiration of mankind, and revolutionize the civilization of the world. Men and families under such inspirations were neither adventurers, nor the scapegoats of society, but knowing well that many of them could trace their names and lineage not only to the Conquest, but to the proud blood of the Normans, and the days of the Anjevins and Plantagenets. The best blood of England, of France and Spain and Holland settled the continent of America!

The austerity of New England Puritanism was a logical reaction from the profligacy and licentious wickedness into which the Stuart princes and cavaliers were conducting the English people. Like all political and religious reactions, it was extreme and hard with rigor and austerity, but like all extremes, it was doomed to early extinction. When the theocracy, early established in New England, came fairly in contact with and was confronted by the stern demands of political liberty, and the full

rights of colonial citizenship, Puritanism was forced to the wall and gave way to the force of political demands. The resultant of the Puritan theology became a foundation for the lofty sense of integrity, of worth and national honor.

The invigorating atmosphere of mountains, rivers, lakes, and the boundless forests, was one full of health and strength, and the inspiration of personal sovereignty. If, in the northern and eastern provinces, men gathered into towns and villages to pursue their industries; if they clung to the sea-coast and built and launched their ships, the busy life before them was a stern school of practice in the building and formation of their political ideas of government. In the provinces of Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, not only climate, but all environment created a different social life. The planter on his great estates had not ceased to be the English gentleman. Every plantation was a little principality. If the planter did not live in castle and hall, he lived much in the fashion of the baronage in its best and noblest days. He became the chieftain and leader of his little realm, and was forced to be lawgiver and judge in one. But for all this there ran throughout all the colonies, north, south and east, the same strong, proud, dauntless political sense of English freedom and liberty. There was no trace of feudalism; there was an aristocratic democracy in the whole colonial system. The American colonies were a *union* from the very beginning of their political and social existence.

Mr. J. S. Doyle, the English colonial historian, informs us that in 1620, King James nominated or appointed Sir Thomas Roe the governor of the company of the Virginia plantations, but the company rejected the royal appointment as an interference with the rights of the colonies. They would have no royal governor, they made answer to the King; they could elect their own governor. That answer expressed in full the mind and temper of Virginians!

If such were the lofty traits and characteristics of the men of New England, Virginia and the Carolinas, they were amply supplemented by those of the "Colonial Dames." No woman of English race at that period, had need of *emancipation*. If Sarah Jennings could control a Marlborough, and through Marlborough the Cabinet and the Queen, she had more need of restraint than

of political power. The American dame was the mistress of a household, who well knew and understood her own personal sovereignty, without the need of jostling in the coarse conflicts of hustings. Never, I apprehend, has the sphere of womanhood and wifehood been so crowned with dignity, or so fully adorned with the attributes of the ideal matron, as in these days of our colonial era. Loyal and devoted wives; mistress absolute and without measure of household, of sons and daughters; dignified, but gracious and modest in demeanor and intercourse with men, she had more use for a bodkin than for a *club*. Never in the history of any country have sons and daughters been so wisely disciplined; never have husbands been so loyal, and never has the ideal of a matron been so fully realized, so adorned with modesty and good breeding.

Utterly ignorant, if not oblivious of such a society of men and women living on the skirts of the great American forests, the British government little knew that it was playing with fire, and that its decrees were rending away the noblest trophy of its great victory. The Stamp Act was a very little matter in itself. It was well enough for the proud temper of the people to talk of tyranny, but it was not *that*; it was the violation of English law that stung the Americans to revolt and resistance. If there is one principle more than any other grafted in the very heart and life of our race it is the right of refusal to pay one cent of tax, without corresponding representation, to the power which lays it. That the King should assert a prerogative over the people in America which he could not, and *dared* not assert in his own realm, was a blow at colonial sovereignty and colonial rights, which could not and should not be suffered. The Navigation acts of the Parliament constituted a political crime. They were intended to exploit the industry, resources, trade and commerce of the colonies. All commerce was to be subject to the sole profit and behoof of the British government, and although the markets of the West Indies and Spanish main were at their doors, they could only be availed of through English custom houses. Officers of the King were to examine and personally inspect all exportations and importations, and they exercised the right, as *government tax-gatherers always do, with inquisitive insolence and personal tyranny*. They passed into the holds of

ships, called for bills of lading to be examined, and demanded to look into the private accounts, and books and papers of the merchants. The exercise of such power means war and resistance, as it always will, and ought to do. These acts cut at the very roots of American liberty, and they were applied to Englishmen in America, when they could not and dared not to be in England.

There was a strange fatuity about all the Georges of the House of Hanover. Royal governors and officers of the Royal army bore themselves with insolence, and in all their intercourse with the Americans concealed neither scorn nor contempt for them. When appeals and petitions to King and Parliament were treated with silence and haughty disdain the spirit of resistance everywhere became manifest. No such State papers had been presented to the King since the days of Pym and Hampden, as these remonstrances of the colonists. For eloquence, historic and legal acumen they have never been surpassed, and were worthy of the days of Burleigh and Walsingham.

The attitude of the New Englanders became threatening, and in an evil hour the Royal officers attempted to disarm them. It was to add fuel to the slumbering flames. The right to bear arms inhered in every Englishman from all time. Surrounded on their frontiers by armed nations of savages, to disarm the people was to leave their hamlets, their homes and villages an easy prey to the tomahawk and scalping knife. It was to go back to days of horror and murder of the French and Indian war. Never would American husbands and fathers consent to this.

The march of the British regulars to Lexington and Concord was a raid. At Lexington, confronted by the angry colonists, Pitcairn shouted "disperse, you rebels you, disperse!" and as they were not rebels they did not disperse, and the soldiers fired their volley. It was answered by another, and a few dead and wounded lay upon the ground. At Concord the soldiers began to loot. Houses were ransacked and searched; buildings of citizens were fired; and the invasion of private houses for plunder began. It was to repeat the barbarities so long practiced in the low countries by French and Spanish troops. American loyalty could endure no more and the bloody work of

wanton war was begun. Leaving their dead and wounded behind, the retreat of the British troops began. In their rear, on their flanks, on their front, swarmed the angry and outraged minute-men and militia, pouring their fire and strewing the way with dead and wounded, the retreat of the insolent Pitcairn and his troops to Boston became a disheveled rout! Arriving at Boston, the Americans assembled on Bunker or Breed's hill, and for safety threw up slight intrenchments. "They must be dislodged," said the British commander, and in line of battle they moved up the slope to charge. Silently the Americans waited their on-coming until they were close upon them, and then poured in their fire, which sent the regulars reeling. Again and again they came and fell back, and English regulars for the first time recognized the colonists as men of their own blood. The victory of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham had not been without its lessons. The battle of Bunker Hill, the first of the coming war, was fought precisely on the same lines as on those of Wolfe.

On the very wings of the wind the news flew to the provinces of New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas. The flames of war and hate were everywhere. It was a rising through the land—a rising like that of the Barons and Yeomen against King John—like that of Pym and Hampden, Fairfax and Cromwell against Charles Stuart.

American colonists had never forgotten what was so dearly remembered in England, that the great charter signed by a king of England, guaranteed the *right* to make war upon him if he violated the articles of the charter, or the lawful rights of Englishmen. This uprising was *not a revolution*; it was a *revolt* against the violation of English law, and a loyal defense of that law of liberty sanctioned by the assent of a king. Neither Englishmen nor Americans have ever taken kindly to revolution. Revolution is neither congenial to their temper, nor in sympathy with their historic traditions. The vital element in English and American democracy is in its capacity to reform. The evolution of the English monarchy as we now see it, and the American constitutional life is, and has always been, over the pathway of *reform*. The war now begun by English soldiers who fired the first volley and the people of America, was a war

for legal and constitutional rights, not against England nor English institutions, but in their defense, and against the King.

It was now clearly manifest that there was to be a national war between England and America. As yet there were thirteen separate, sovereign, independent colonies, in the possession of all the machinery of State government and State autonomy. If there was to be a national war there must be a Continental army and commander-in-chief. A Continental Congress was called, composed of delegates chosen and elected from each colony. But that Congress was a self-constituted body, without power or legally constituted authority, except for the moral and patriotic force of the nation behind it. It could raise no revenue, nor levy taxes; it could recommend and advise. But the moral force back of it, amidst a people united at least in sentiment, was growing fast into full consciousness of a nationality.

The appointment of George Washington to command the Continental forces was the first long step towards the Union. It was a wise, but a bold, measure. Washington had become known to his countymen North and South by his services in the French war. When he appeared at Cambridge before the New England troops—he, a Southern man to command Northern armies—he was hailed with delight and received with honor. It was a long way to union and federation.

Few people realize the stupendous work of Washington in organizing a regular army out of the undrilled, undisciplined, unmilitary elements of minute-men and colonial militia. And when organized, and brought to drill and discipline, under which they were restless, the military ability to handle and fight them was no less an accomplishment. It was no part of the plans of Washington at any time to lead American militia-men of that day into an open field of battle with the trained veterans of England and Hesse. All through this war this wise man, this unexampled soldier, adhered rigidly to his chosen system of fighting tactics. Men are accustomed to speak of his system as *Fabian*; I rather apprehend it was *Parthian*—a system that defeated Roman legions and captured a Roman emperor. His Long Island campaign was to inure his men to look at the dread European regulars without fear; to accustom them to the ceaseless skirmish; to strike and to retreat; then to strike again and

again retreat. It is said no soldier has so often retreated as Washington; and, it may be added, no commander struck his enemy so often and so unexpectedly. Frederick the Great has left it on record that the campaign of New Jersey displayed greater military ability than any of which he was acquainted. Lord Howe was ruined, baffled and virtually defeated by mere attrition. Struck on his right, on his left, in front and rear, and never able to bring his antagonist to a line of battle—wearied, baffled, in despair and disgust, he took to his ships and steered away for the Carolinas.

The evacuation of New Jersey sent Washington back to the banks of the Hudson, to watch the process of attrition on Burgoyne marching on the old line of French invasion through the Champlain country.

Meanwhile, General Greene, the officer on whom Washington relied more than on any other in the army, and who was thoroughly educated in his Parthian tactics, was ordered to the Carolinas to meet the old army of Howe under Cornwallis. Now it was a Northern man to command a Southern army and a Southern campaign. Greene did his work, and followed the teachings of Washington to complete success. Such marching and counter-marching; swooping down on the enemy in unguarded moments; a blow struck here, another there; then fall back and again advance—this was the masterful work of Greene, until he landed Cornwallis and his army in the *cul de sac* of Yorktown.

Burgoyne was allowed to get as far as Saratoga. All along his weary march he was assailed in the same Parthian manner, and when he arrived at Saratoga he was already a defeated man. The surrender of the army of Burgoyne, followed by that of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, where Washington, for the first time in this war, concentrated all of his available forces, taught the dull minds of the English ministry that the King must give up the war, and the formal recognition of the independence of the American colonies must become an accomplished fact. It was the greatest loss England had ever suffered, and it was a life-long lesson to her statesmen.

If the seven years of this war were a supreme test of the fibre and strength of American character, a far greater one was

now before it. The critical period of our history¹ had arrived. With the recognition of independence and sovereignty of the thirteen United States by foreign nations, the supreme duty of the nation was to create a Federal head, or a central power of government. Was it to be a king, a dictatorship, or a protectorate? Neither. Not one of the thirteen States was ready or willing to sacrifice a jot or tittle of their sovereignty or autonomy! And yet there must somewhere be lodged the power to deal with foreign nations, to declare war or peace, to make treaties, to maintain an army and navy, to establish a supreme tribunal of justice for the States themselves, a congress for legislation, and to coin money and to carry on it the national stamp. It was an immense problem for the infant nation to solve, and it involved all the jealousies, State pride and ill-conceived prejudices of a proud and passionate people.

The constitutional convention, in imitation of the old Continental Congress, was composed of the best and noblest men of the country. It assembled at Philadelphia to solve the weightiest problem ever presented to a people. It was, beyond all question, the most formidable convention of statesmen known to human history. Delegates, chosen from each State by the body of the people represented in their legislatures, represented in themselves the true principle of English and American democracy. It was for these delegates, thus legally appointed by the people, to fulfill their will. With a wisdom at which we may now wonder, these delegates assumed the responsibilities of the hour; there was no need to open the doors, no need to receive orders from their constituents. They were already invested with authority, and they must exercise it. It would be interesting to us now if we could read the proceedings in detail from day to day of that notable convention. None were to be kept, and the sittings were to be held with closed doors.

Weary, anxious and solemn weeks and months came and went. Every man in the convention was anxious to create a form of Federal government that should preserve the principle of State sovereignty and yet provide a Federal head. From the beginning of colonial history, provincial jealousy constituted the one abiding, inherent weakness. It was, alas! a weakness which was destined to plunge the nation in the throes of a civil war,

but to at last emerge triumphant, *not* in the extinction of State sovereignty, but in reaffirming on enduring foundations the sovereignty of the nation, and the Federal head of the nation.

When at last agreement could not be reached on this very question of right and power of the States, and the power to be delegated to the Federal government, and when dissolution of the convention seemed imminent and general anarchy throughout the country threatened to follow, as by providential inspiration, the plain, simple, common sense of the president, George Washington, came to the rescue. The fate of the nation was hanging upon a rope of sand. "Gentlemen," said Washington, "let us not plunge our country into anarchy and civil war! Let us adopt the articles of the constitution as we have now so nearly reconciled them, and trust to the proviso we have made for amendments, if necessary, in the future." The "sweet reasonableness" of Washington was mightier than the sword of conquest, and that day the Federal Constitution of the United States under which we live, became the law of our land!

It is not inappropriate to add that the machinery of the colonial governments which had grown up with more than one hundred and thirty years of experience under our best and noblest men, was uniform, or nearly uniform in all the colonies or States, and worked effectively and without friction. These very colonial governments furnished the basis and model for that of the Federal government, and it was only necessary to provide for the exalted Federal power of the system, and that it should not clash with the long-acknowledged rights of the States. The extreme care in the preservation of the autonomy of State governments and their exclusive rights, furnish the tremendous strength of the Federal system of our country.

The Federal Constitution and the history of its workings for more than a century, is its noblest eulogy. It has carried our country safely through three foreign wars, and through the awful strife of a civil war, where a third of the Union put forth its last and supremest stretch of power to rend it asunder and work its ruin.

The stability of the Federal system rests upon the virtue, the integrity and the patriotism of the people. If it shall become undermined by corruption, either social or political, if

treason or treasonable design among our people, or in Congress or Cabinet shall successfully breach it or break it, our countrymen may be well assured that the misery and woe, the destruction and desolation that will follow, will be such that in comparison the invasion and ruin of the Roman empire by the barbarian nations was merely a passing episode.

No truer word has ever been spoken than that "the nation that forgets God shall be turned into Hell."

TRADITIONS OF FORT JENKINS.

BY MARY B. JENKINS RICHART.

From the altitude of the Pocono mountains the traveler through eastern Pennsylvania will look down upon a landscape, the loveliness of which can scarcely be surpassed nor perhaps equaled in all the fair "scenes in fond remembrance set." This beautiful valley of Wyoming, so peacefully lying between the surrounding heights of the Kittatiny, or Blue Ridge mountains, has been the scene of some of the most tragic events in American history.

In these events the pens of the historian and the poet have found a fruitful field for the record of facts and the play of fancy. There is probably no spot in the western world about which so much history and poetry has been written.

Had not the present era brought us to the age electric and practical it might be imagined that Mount Parnassus had been brought low, and that the spirit of Poesy had come down from the heights to dwell in this classic ground, the theme of so much poetry and song. The Susquehanna river breaking its way through a wild mountain gorge winds its way like a silver thread through the towns and fields on either side, and a bold ledge of rock stands as a sentinel where the river comes through the gorge and in towering majesty looks down where the Lackawanna, "the bride of the Susquehanna," joins her beloved after whirling and winding among and over its bed of picturesque rocks, shaded by lofty elms and other forest trees. Added to these the beautiful islands interspersed through both these romantic streams making a landscape, the beauty of which might rival the visions of poet or seer.

Lovely as is the scenery of the entire valley, no spot therein is more interesting than the meeting of the Lackawanna with the Susquehanna river. Here a long narrow island embowered with tallest elm and sycamore trees made in the olden time a scene of sylvan enchantment which once seen by a true lover of nature's charms can never again be effaced from the storehouse of delightful memories. Mrs. Sigourney has made this spot classic

ground by a beautiful poem, "The marriage of the waters." On the western and opposite shore of the Susquehanna, a short distance below the mouth of the Lackawanna, stood Fort Jenkins, the scene of the following traditions.

The narration of a few historical facts will be necessary to make the story complete. King Charles II., of England, granted a charter to Connecticut, in 1662, which included a large portion of territory which now forms a part of Pennsylvania. The Wyoming valley and upper Susquehanna lands were a part of Litchfield county, Conn. Subsequently, in 1681, a charter was granted by King Charles to William Penn. The forty-first degree of latitude was the southern boundary of the Connecticut claim and Penn's charter overlapped this one whole degree.

This was the cause of the long and bitter feud between the Connecticut settlers and the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania, known as the Pennamite war, which began to be agitated in 1755 and was not entirely settled until the enactment of compromising laws in 1799, a period of forty-four years, twelve of which were of severe hostilities, during which time the Connecticut people were driven five times away from their possessions. Although these lands were held by right of grant from the Crown of England it was understood that they were also to be purchased from the Indians.

Glowing accounts having reached Connecticut concerning the Wyoming lands a company was formed in 1753 called the Susquehanna Company. John Jenkins, Sr., was the first general agent of this company, and by him a purchase from the Indians of the district of *West-more-land* was made 1754. The first settlement was made in 1762, but every person was murdered or expelled one year later. The Government of Pennsylvania viewed with a jealous eye the enterprise of the Yankees and from the first was hostile to their movements. In 1768 the Wyoming lands were purchased from the Indians by Pennsylvania. By these dates it will be seen that the charter from King Charles to Connecticut antedated that to William Penn by *nineteen years*, and the purchase from the Indians by Connecticut antedated that by Pennsylvania by *fourteen years*. Thus Connecticut held priority of title both by royal grant and of right by purchase.

There is a story that Penn in his treaty with the Indians

stipulated that he should have as much land from east to west as a man could *walk* over in a day. That Penn or some other interested person had men stationed at points all along the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and that along this route the natives saw a man run or walk and, having little knowledge of distance, they ceded this vast territory as the extent that could be covered by a man on foot in one day. This trick is known as "Penn's walk" and became another fire-brand in the burning question of the time.

John Jenkins, Sr., a surveyor and conveyancer by profession was as before stated the first general agent of the Susquehanna Land Company. He made all the first surveys; drafted most or all of the early documents; was one of its magistrates and justice of the peace and presiding chief judge of court. He was five times sent as representative to the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut from Wyoming.

In all the perils and trying events of the times John Jenkins, Sr., was the recognized champion and head; the founder, leader and defender of the settlement.*

It is most strange that in this question of human rights that William Penn, the Quaker, the champion of religious liberty and a sufferer thereby, and John Jenkins, also a Quaker and a lover of liberty, should have their interests come into such a pitiable conflict as the Pennamite war, and that this conflict should have been the cause of so much wrong and suffering to many innocent people, is one of the enigmas in human events which must forever remain unanswered.

In 1754, through the representations of Judge Jenkins, a congress was held at Albany, N. Y., to consider the respective claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania to the Westmoreland lands. In this congress, John Penn, Richard Peters, Elbridge Gerry and Benjamin Franklin were the commissioners from Pennsylvania. The decision of the congress was in favor of the Connecticut claim, whereupon the purchase money for the land, previously agreed upon, was paid to the Indian chiefs and carried by them in blankets into an orchard and divided among them. This sum of money was two thousand pounds in silver New York State currency, and paid to the chiefs and sachems of the Iriquois

*Harris genealogy.

or five nations. Although William Penn had been notified that his charter overlapped a previous grant and although the congress at Albany had decided in favor of the Connecticut claim, it did not restrain the government of Pennsylvania from aggressive action toward the Connecticut settlers, and long and bitter was the strife between the contending parties.

At length the tocsin of the war of the Revolution sounded the alarm and the American Congress at Philadelphia had signed the Declaration of Independence. This event for a time diverted public attention from the civil war in Wyoming. A meeting of the citizens was held at Wilkes-Barre, at which a set of resolutions was offered by Judge Jenkins, inspired by the spirit of the loftiest patriotism, and were unanimously adopted. In these resolutions the action of the Continental Congress was approved and it was resolved that forts for protection should be immediately built "without fee or reward from the government." In accordance with these resolutions Fort Jenkins was erected by Judge Jenkins on his own estate on the bank of the river at Jenkins' Ferry, opposite the mouth of the Lackawanna river, as before stated. He was assisted in this patriotic work by his relatives and neighbors who afterward sought safety within the rude structure. The erection of forts was not all that was needed for defense; there was a lack of disciplined troops. Two companies of soldiers had been organized under the command of Captains Durkee and Ransom for the defense of Wyoming, but on account of the perilous state of the country and the pressing need of an increase of the Continental forces these were ordered away by the Congress to join General Washington's command, leaving the valley comparatively defenseless. This infant colony, but nine years old, had upon its hands both a civil and a national war.

There were many prognostications of trouble with the Indians, and the white settlers were in a constant state of apprehension. There were frequent raids made by the Indians, when they carried away captives, and rumors of war were constantly heard. On account of these alarming reports troops were drilled and scouts were sent out daily to watch the three great war-paths leading to the valley. In all this the aged and the young alike took active part. Judge Jenkins had a permit from

Congress to manufacture powder, and these yoeman soldiers, assisted by women, made their own ammunition, often running bullets from the pewter plates and platters on their cupboard shelves.

To add to the terror of the inhabitants two Indians, formerly living in the valley, came with their squaws on pretense of making a friendly visit. They were suspected and watched. An old acquaintance of one of the savages entertained them, and having furnished plenty of rum, of which favorite beverage they partook freely, he drew from them the confession that the settlement was soon to be cut off and that they had come to spy out the land and make reports. The men were arrested and confined, but the squaws were set free. The population of Wyoming then numbered 2000. Out of this number 168 were in the army under General Washington.

The attack on Wyoming, so long feared, was at last to be made. About four hundred British provincials, six or seven hundred Seneca and Mohawk Indians in war paint, and a large body of Tories under Colonel John Butler came down the Susquehanna to attack the Connecticut settlement. A force of 368 men, some of them aged and some of extreme youth, without appropriate arms, discipline or strength were all that could be mustered to meet this formidable army. There were three forts on the west side of the river, Fort Jenkins, and one mile below, Fort Wintermute, and Forty-Fort several miles further down the river. The latter place was the principal rendezvous of the Wyoming forces. Wintermute was inhabited by both Tory and loyal families, the latter being wholly unaware of the sentiments of their Tory neighbors. Here the hostile army was received with open arms. The loyal families were required to sign an oath of allegiance to the King of England. All the Tory women and children had a mark on their foreheads which protected them from the butchery of the savages, but the loyal people refusing to sign the oath of allegiance had no mark and were cruelly massacred.

At Fort Jenkins were the patriotic families of Jenkins, Gardner and Harding, all connected by marriage, and some other loyal families. The wife of John Jenkins, Sr., was Lydia Gardner; her sister Amy was married to Captain Stephen

Harding. The brothers, Thomas and Stephen Gardner, and their cousin, John Gardner, with their families, were all occupying this fort at the time of this invasion. These people passed through all the struggles of those trying times with an heroic fortitude that claims from us, who come after them, the highest admiration and praise. This heroism was shown by all the early settlers excepting those loyal to the Crown of England; even they may have been heroes in their view of the situation. Let the sweet veil of charity hide their fault.

The settlers suffered from the unthoughtfulness of the State of Connecticut in drawing upon them for a quota of the Connecticut troops for the general army, and from the United States government in ordering away the soldiers which should have been left for the defense of this wild frontier. They suffered from Tories at home and from Tories and Indians abroad, and last but not least, from the ever ruthless and avaricious Pennamite. The fatal day, the third of July, 1778, was numbered on the calendar of Time. At Wintermute the enemy were in force and an ambuscade of savages were stationed in the trees and brush towards the mountain in a circle. At Forty-Fort the little band of patriots, under the commands of Colonel Zebulon Butler and Colonel Nathan Denison, were awaiting the decree of destiny. A notice to surrender was received from Colonel John Butler, the Tory leader, but the offer was refused by the patriots and a solemn council was held. Colonel Dorrance advised the men not to leave the fort until the Wyoming companies, under Captains Durkee and Ransom, then hourly expected, should arrive to reinforce them. Other counsel prevailed and the little band—men of middle age, white-haired sires and tender youth, fathers, brothers and sons—all went out to meet the foe, four times outnumbering them. When the day was done one-half of that little band were lying on the battlefield covered with gore and the glory of heroic deeds, for they fought for their lives and the lives of mothers, wives and little ones. During this engagement an order to fall back was misunderstood and caused a disorderly retreat along the American lines. Colonel Zebulon Butler, riding in the thickest of the conflict, called in vain to the retreating soldiers, "Don't leave me, my children, and the victory is ours!" Captain Ransom, whose patriotism had brought him to the field in advance of his command, fell in the front of the battle.

When news of the defeat reached Forty-Fort the inmates fled to the mountains and woods below Wilkes-Barre, where they endured great hardships from fear, hunger and fatigue. Children were born during this flight and the sufferings of those mothers and infants can better be imagined than described. The day before the massacre a number of men went from Fort Jenkins to a field some distance up the river to work. They were surprised by Indians, a skirmish took place and Queen Esther's son was killed. Some of the white men were killed and some were taken prisoners. In this affray were three sons of Captain Harding—Stukeley, Benjamin and Daniel, the latter a lad of eleven years of age. Daniel saved his life by plunging in the river and hiding among the reeds. Benjamin and Stukeley, young men only twenty and eighteen years of age, fought for their lives with great bravery, but were overpowered and taken prisoners. The enemy wishing to gain information in regard to defenses and stores in the valley, offered these young men immense bribes if they would disclose the state of affairs in the settlement, but they refused all offers, even the saving of their lives. They were tortured, but this did not force them to yield, and they fought with great desperation until they had fallen and continued fighting until they died.

Some years ago Palmer Harding, of West Pittston, related this incident connected with the tragic fate of Benjamin and Stukeley Harding. A younger son of Captain Stephen and Amy (Gardner) Harding became a resident of the Mohawk valley, where a few of the original tribe of Indians still remained. As was the custom in those primitive times, the men resorted to "the log tavern" for amusement, and the long winter evenings were spent in relating achievements in hunting, fishing, etc. Among the topics of those times were those relating to the early settlement of the country, its privations and perils in peace and war.

Among the usual visitors to one particular "log tavern" was Micajah Harding, the brother of the murdered brothers, and an old Indian who, when excited by drink, was fond of relating the death scene of the Harding brothers, in which he claimed to have taken an active part. "They were brave boys," he would say, "and we hated to kill them, but we had to do it. We wanted to take them prisoners and make them tell about the forces in Wyoming; how many armed men there were and how much provisions they had. But they wouldn't tell. We promised that we would not kill them, but they refused to tell anything we wanted to know. Then we tortured them, but we could get nothing from them. They fought as long as they could stand, and they fought lying on their backs until they died. We hated to kill them but we had to do it. They wouldn't tell." Such was the account given of the tragic fate of Benjamin and Stukeley Harding by one who had participated in the horrible murder.

One night after the old Indian had been more than usually communicative about the perpetration of this barbarous deed, the listeners to this thrilling story went each

his individual way, Micajah Harding and the Indian traveling the same road together. The Indian was never heard of after that particular night. Did Micajah avenge his brothers? The question remains forever unanswered and no questions about the disappearance of the Indian were ever asked. What does it matter about one old, poor, lone Indian anyway?*

Fort Jenkins, being left without adequate defense when the invaders demanded a surrender, capitulated, making terms with Captain Caldwell. The place then became the stage of action for the antics and caprice of the savages and a scene of tragedy and woe for the inmates. The Indians, upon taking possession, conducted themselves as only savages could. They seized all the provisions they could find, destroyed everything, tearing open feather beds and scattering the feathers to the sportive winds, while the squaws disported themselves in the most barbarous merriment. Attiring themselves in the bonnets and other finery of the prisoners and mounted on horseback with their backs to the horse's head, they would perform all sorts of mocking antics in the presence of the victims of their mirth. The prisoners were marshaled out two and two and searched for valuables; all clothing was taken from them except two garments each. The women were allowed a chemise and petticoat. If one pinned a kerchief about her neck or tried in any way to improve her personal appearance, all articles regarded as superfluous would be snatched away by the squaws, while they tauntingly laughed in derision. When the prisoners were marched out Mrs. Lydia Jenkins put a sun-bonnet on her son Thomas, who was sixteen years of age and dressed him in woman's clothes lest he should be killed if they knew him to be a male. Elizabeth, wife of John Gardner, had some silver teaspoons in her pocket. During the search she stood next behind Captain Harding, who wore leather knee breeches. After the Captain had been searched she adroitly slipped the precious spoons inside his waistband unobserved by her captors. The Captain looked around, saw who it was that was making him guardian of treasure, and prudently made no sign. The spoons were handed down to a granddaughter of Elizabeth, Mrs. Catharine Gardner Polon, of West Pittston, who regarded them as precious relics. They were of rude hammered manufacture and quite small.

(To be continued.)

* *News Letter*, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A MONUMENT TO THE PRISON-SHIP MARTYRS.

BY ALICE MORSE EARLE.

Seldom is there given to any body or association an opportunity of performing a duty of such wide-spreading, such intensely personal interest as has now fallen to, or rather been assumed by, the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

A monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships of the Revolution! Is there a State, a town, a true American soul in the United States to which the thought of that monument does not appeal? Eleven thousand victims, who lost their lives! Thousands of others who lingered on a few years with broken health and feeble systems! Who can name their descendants, their kinsfolk? But this is a time when there is no question of collateral or lineal relationship, it is far nearer and deeper than any tie of blood or kinship; it is a tie of sympathy, of patriotism; nay, more than even pride of country, it is an appeal to our love of humanity.

The terrible story of these prison ships is not well and generally known. A few lines only half tell the tale in our school books, our popular histories. "Omitted originally for political reasons" is the answer and reason given for this omission; and the details of the tale of horror, of degradation, might well be still a closed book were it not now time to tell them with a purpose, the purpose of giving tardy honor where honor is due; of requiting in but poor and small measure the sufferings of those martyrs who never knew the glories of war; only its vilest horrors.

The victory of the British army at the battle of Brooklyn in August, 1776, and the capture of Fort Washington in the following November, placed nearly 4000 American prisoners in the possession of the British. This number was increased by the arrest of many private citizens suspected of complicity with the rebels, and by the capture of many American privateers, until the prisoners numbered 5000 at the end of the year. New York was then in the power of the British. The only prisons at that time

in the city were the "new" jail, which still stands, though much altered, as the Hall of Records, and the Bridewell, which was in the space between the present City Hall and Broadway. These edifices proving entirely inadequate to hold this large number of captives, the British were compelled to turn their large buildings, such as the sugar houses, several of the churches, the hospital, and Columbia College, into temporary prisons. All were soon crowded to overflowing by daily accessions of patriot prisoners, who sometimes found in their jails not even space to lie down upon the hard and filthy floors. Denied the light and air of heaven, scantily fed on the poorest and sometimes even uncooked food; obliged to endure the companionship of the most abandoned criminals and those sick with infectious diseases; worn out by the groans of their suffering fellow-prisoners, and subjected to every conceivable insult and indignity by their hardened keepers, hundreds of American patriots sickened and died. Still, great as was the suffering of those incarcerated within the prisons of the city, their misery was exceeded by the wretchedness of the unfortunate prisoners who languished in naval prisons, the Prison Ships of the "Wallebought." These ships were originally transport vessels in which cattle and other supplies of the British army had been brought to America in 1776. They had been anchored in Gravesend bay, and to them were sent at first the prisoners taken in the battle of Brooklyn. But these soldiers were afterwards transferred to the prisons on shore, and the transports were devoted more especially to marine prisoners, whose numbers rapidly increased owing to the frequent capture of American privateers by the King's cruisers. At first these transports were anchored in the Hudson and East rivers, and one named the *Whitby*, was the first prison ship anchored in the Wallabout, about October 20, 1776. She lay near Remsen's mill, and was soon crowded with prisoners. Many landsmen were captives on board of this vessel. Scant and poor rations of bad provisions and foul water were dealt to them. As no medical men attended the sick, disease reigned unrelieved, and hundreds died from horrible pestilential diseases, or were even starved on board.

General Jeremiah Johnson, an eyewitness of some aspects of these horrors, thus wrote :

I saw the sand-beach, between the ravine in the hill and Mr. Remsen's dock, become filled with graves in the course of two months; and before May 1, 1777, the ravine alluded to was itself occupied in the same way. In the month of May, 1777, two large ships were anchored in the Wallabout, when the prisoners were transferred from the *Whitby* to them. These vessels were also very sickly, from the causes before stated. Although many prisoners were sent on board of them, and none exchanged, death made room for all. On a Saturday afternoon, about the middle of October, 1777, one of the prison ships was burned; the prisoners, except a few, who, it is said, were burned in the vessel, were removed to the remaining ship. It was reported at the time that the prisoners had fired their prison, which, if true, proves that they preferred death, even by fire, to the lingering sufferings of pestilence and starvation. In the month of February, 1778, the remaining prison ship was burned at night, when the prisoners were removed from her to the ships then wintering in the Wallabout.

In 1779 ships named the *Prince of Wales* and the *Good Hope* were used as prisons; the latter vessel was destroyed by fire in March, 1780. Her place in the Wallabout was quickly supplied and augmented by the *Stromboli*, *Scorpion* and *Hunter*. Many old hulks, the old *Jersey*, the *John*, the *Falmouth*, the *Chatham*, the *Kitty*, the *Frederick*, the *Glasgow*, the *Woodlands*, the *Scheldt*, and the *Clyde*, were also converted into prison ships. Of all these the old *Jersey*, or the "Hell," as she was termed—and properly termed, from the terrible suffering her thousands of occupants endured—won the most infamous notoriety.

This *Jersey* was an old sixty-four-gun battle ship. When she was anchored in the Wallabout, about 300 yards from shore, she was dismantled, even her figure-head was removed; her bowsprit was left as a derrick. Her port-holes were nailed close, and four small holes twenty inches square were cut for what was, with cruel satire, termed ventilation, and were securely grated with iron cross bars. She was "an old unsightly hulk whose dark and filthy external appearance fitly represented the death and despair that reigned within." By day the prisoners were permitted to remain for a time on deck, but at sunset all were ordered below; the incredible sufferings at night during the summer months bore plentiful results. The brutal cry of the British soldiers down the hold each morning "bring up the dead," never failed to secure active and plentiful response. The men died like rotten sheep, were carelessly sewed in blankets, and buried on the shore by their wretched survivors. Even the relief of sexton's work was so great to those miserable, pent-up creatures,

that they contended eagerly for the privilege of going ashore to dig the graves.

“ By feeble hands their shallow graves were made,
No stone memorial o’er their corpses laid.
In barren sands and far from home they lie,
No friend to shed a tear when passing by.
O’er the mean tombs insulting foemen tread,
Spurn at the sand and curse the rebel dead.”

The recital of the keen delight it gave them to feel again their mother earth, the pathetic carrying back to the *Jersey* of sods of earth to smell of, the refusal of the guards to permit them to bathe their faces as they rowed ashore, the story of the insufficient burials, all form an account too heart rending to linger with.

A bitter additional pang was joined to the sufferings of the poor prisoners in that they believed themselves forgotten by the American nation, that no attempts were made to force amelioration or rescue. This was not true, but the isolation of the captives was so complete that they were ignorant that demands had been sent from America to the British ministers and government for better treatment of these prisoners of war. General Washington wrote most feeling letters to the English admiral, Digby, expressing his horror at the inhuman treatment experienced by those incarcerated in the prison ships, and he boldly avowed his intent of retaliation upon the British in his power. He also expressed his indignation that American prisoners should be offered freedom, if they would consent to serve under the British government; saying it was unprecedented in history to offer such a demeaning bribe. Oh, the patriotism, the honor-sense of those Revolutionary days! Where could be found 10,000 men to-day of exalted patriotism enough to endure such degraded conditions rather than serve another government? Who could blame them if they had all turned renegades in a body? But they were true patriots, true heroes; they still clung to their pitiful little American flag, and on the Fourth of July sang feebly their patriotic songs, and were cursed at and abused and bayoneted tenfold as a punishment.

It must not be thought that there were no efforts to escape. The more desperate tried to swim ashore, and scores were shot

down by the guards in the attempt; some were killed at the point of the bayonet. Some did escape, not dreading to face the chance of death. As Freneau wrote:

“ Better the greedy wave should swallow all,
Better to meet the death-conducting ball,
Better to sleep in ocean’s oozy bed,
At once destroyed and numbered with the dead;
Than thus to perish in the face of day,
When twice ten thousand deaths one death delay.”

A considerable literature upon the prison ships has been written, the handsomest volumes being those of “The Wallabout Prison Ship Series.” Among other interesting collections of historical data, these volumes contain some of the most pitiful records extant of human suffering, in the shape of letters and short accounts from the prisoners. I cannot quote them—even after the writers have been a century dead, they still hurt the reader too deeply. The “Recollections of Captain Thomas Dring” form the most extended and valuable record, a large book. Another book is entitled “Ebenezer Foxes Adventures;” another the “Adventures of Christopher Hawkins.” These men survived their sufferings and wrote their accounts in later life. Another recital is called the “Old *Jersey* Captive.” Other authors of Revolutionary times refer to these sorrowful events. General Jeremiah Johnson, an eyewitness, who lived on the shores of the Wallabout, has left a valuable record in his “Recollections of New York and Brooklyn.” With bitter and burning hatred has Phillip Freneau, our Revolutionary poet, told the story of his own sufferings during his imprisonment, in a poem of three cantos, entitled “The British Prison Ship,” written in 1780. This is somewhat remarkable in the horrible picture he gives of the hospital ship, the *Hunter*, “a slaughter-house yet hospital in name.”

An indefatigable writer upon the subject has been the New York editor, Mr. J. Alexander Patten, who for forty years has unceasingly devoted his pen to the purpose of raising a monument to the victims. His stirring public appeal in 1856 led to the agitation in Brooklyn which resulted in the removal of the bones of the victims to Fort Greene. One curious testimonial to the truth of the assertions about the Prison ships is found in the

“ Life, Confession and Last Dying Words of Captain Cunningham, formerly British Provost-Marshal in the city of New York, who was executed in London, August 10, 1791.” This wretch was one of the scum of the earth, such as is always brought to the surface by the agitation of war. He had been a “ scaw-banker ” in England, one of those unprincipled creatures whose calling was trappaning and decoying of young countrymen or lost children on board ship and selling them to the colonies as indented servants or redemptionists. He was a fit custodian for those vile prisons. He acknowledged that he sold the captives’ rations and otherwise abused them. He was executed for forgery.

Many poets beside Freneau have written scathing lines on the martyrs of these prisons; a particularly pathetic sonnet by George William Curtis tells of the Rhode Island man who, burning with fever in the vile hold, dreamt of the green shores of Narragansett and murmured the motto of his native State—“ Hope.” The special connection of Rhode Island with the prison ships, through the little State’s determined and unceasing attempts to rescue any of Rhode Island birth who were there confined, forms one of the most interesting portions of the story, but cannot be recounted here.

At the expiration of the war, the wretched prisoners who had lived and dragged through the horrors of the old *Jersey*, were liberated, and the old hulk, within whose vile walls so many had suffered and died, was abandoned where she lay. The dread of contagion prevented everyone from venturing on board, and even from approaching her polluted frame. But ministers of destruction were at work. Her planks were soon filled with worms that ceased not from their labor until they had penetrated her decaying bottom with holes, through which the water rushed in, until she sank. With her went down the names of thousands of our Revolutionary patriots, for her inner planks and sheathing were literally covered with names; for few of her inmates had neglected to add their carved autograph or initials to the almost innumerable catalogue of sufferers. Could these be known, some correct estimate might be made of the whole number who were there immured. But the vessel was consigned to eternal oblivion, and the precise number of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships and who were buried in the loose sands of the lonely

Wallabout, can never be accurately known. It was estimated shortly after the close of the war, when the data were more easily obtainable than now, that the monstrous horror of eleven thousand died in the *Jersey* alone. This appalling statement was never denied, either officially or by any persons then resident in New York, who, from their connection with the British commissary department, had opportunities of knowing the truth. Certainly that estimate cannot be exaggerated if applied to the mortality, not of the *Jersey* alone, but of all the prison ships.

For years attempts have been made to secure for the remains of these untold and unknown heroes of the prison ships a fitting and permanent place of sepulture. For several years after the close of the Revolution, the bones of those who died on the prison ships could be seen, scarcely covered by the falling banks of the Wallabout, or strewn upon the shores and bleaching beneath the winter's storms and the summer's sun. During this period several patriotic individuals called the attention of Congress and of the public to these exposed and neglected remains, yet no formal movement seems to have been made toward their decent interment until 1792, when the citizens of Brooklyn, at an annual town meeting, resolved that the bones which had been collected by John Jackson, who had become the owner of the Remsen farm on which they were strewn, should be removed and properly buried in the graveyard of the Reformed Dutch Church, and that a monument should be erected over them. A committee, of which General Jeremiah Johnson was chairman, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect; but its application to Mr. Jackson in 1793 was refused. He was a prominent sachem of the then powerful Tammany Society or Columbian Order, and he conceived the idea of turning to political use and to personal aggrandizement the strange deposit of dead men's bones, of which he had accidentally become the possessor. In accordance with his plan, he offered to the Tammany Society a piece of land upon his property in the Wallabout, for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable place of interment for those poor miserable bones. The Society accepted his offer, and an eloquent memorial was prepared and presented by the distinguished Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell to the national House of Representatives, then in session. From Congress much was

expected, as the subject of the application was purely national, and one which deeply interested the public sensibility. No measures were adopted, however, by that body, and the matter rested for five years, when it was again revived by the Tammany Society, who appointed what was termed a Wallabout Committee, which proceeded to take immediate steps toward effecting the long-talked of and long-neglected burial of the remains, of which by this time thirteen hogsheads had been collected. This committee published a stirring appeal in the columns of the public press, and invited the cordial co-operation of patriotic citizens in every part of the Union, and in various ways strove to arouse a national interest in the sacred trust which had been confided to their care. It was wonderfully successful, and the nation, roused by the appeal and touched by the memories which clustered around those martyr graves amid the sand hills of the Wallabout, ashamed, too, perhaps, by a consciousness of its own ungrateful neglect, turned with a deeply quickened impulse of interest toward the work of providing a final resting-place for the earthly remains of those wretched men. So unexpected was the zeal manifested by the public, and so effective were the exertions made in behalf of this object, that on Wednesday, April 13, 1808, the corner-stone of this vault was laid. An imposing military and civic procession took place on that occasion. It formed at the old ferry (now Fulton ferry), Brooklyn, and marched through Main, Sands, Bridge, York and Jackson streets to the vault, on Jackson street, adjoining the navy yard.

Artillery were posted on a hill adjoining the navy yard; the various parts of the procession took appropriate positions, and Benjamin Romaine, then grand sachem of Tammany, assisted by the Wallabout committee and the master builders, laid the corner-stone of the vault, upon which was the following inscriptions :

“ In the name of the spirits of the departed free—
Sacred to the memory of that portion of the
American seamen, soldiers and citizens
who perished on board the prison ships of the British
at the Wallabout during the Revolution.”

“ This is the corner-stone of the vault erected by
the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order,
which contains their remains, the ground for which was bestowed by

John Jackson, Nassau Island,
Season of blossoms,
Year of the discovery the three hundred and sixteenth,
of the institution, the nineteenth,
and of American independence the thirty-second, April 6, 1808."

The completion of the ceremony was followed by a national salute by the Marine Corps and Artillery. Joseph D. Fay, a member of Tammany, then pronounced to the large assemblage a brilliant and eloquent oration over "The Tomb of the Patriots." At the conclusion of his address the procession returned to the place of rendezvous, where they formed a circle around the liberty pole, which stood near the market, gave three cheers and dispersed to their homes.

Upon the completion of the vault the remains were removed on May 26, with a civic and military pageant, unprecedented at the time for splendor and impressiveness, but which now seems rather theatrical than funereal. It was witnessed by upward of thirty thousand persons. At the head of the procession rode a trumpeter mounted on a black horse and dressed in black relieved with red, wearing a helmet ornamented with flowing black and red feathers, and bearing in his right hand a trumpet, from which was suspended a black-silk flag, edged with red and black crape, bearing the following motto in letters of gold:

Mortals, avaunt !
11,500
Spirits of the martyred brave
Approach the tomb of Honor, of Glory, of
Virtuous Patriotism.

He was followed by a chief herald in full military dress and mounted on an elegant white horse. He bore the staff and cap of liberty, from which was suspended a blue-silk shield edged with red and black crape, the field covered with thirteen stars in gold.

Major Aycrigg, the son of a prisoner in the sugar house, and Captain Alexander Coffin, himself twice a sufferer in prison ships, acted as aids. The long line which followed was composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, the members of the Cincinnati, the clergy, trades associations, the Tammany Society in full and imposing regalia of their Order surrounding the thirteen coffins filled with the remains of the prison-ship dead. One hundred and four

Revolutionary veterans, headed by Samuel Osgood and Henry Rutgers, acted as pall bearers. Sailors, members of the municipal, State and general governments, foreign diplomatists, societies, Masons, etc., followed in order. The central feature of the procession was the "Grand National Pedestal," consisting of an oblong stage erected on a large, draped truck-carriage. On the stage was a large pedestal representing black marble which bore the following inscriptions, which seem to correspond in taste with many of the other arrangements.

Americans! Remember the British.

Youth of my country! Martyrdom prefer to slavery.

Sires of Columbia! Transmit to posterity the cruelties

Practiced on board the British prison ships.

Tyrants! dread the gathering storm,

While freemen, freemen's obsequies perform.

From a staff on the top of this imitation-marble pedestal was displayed a superb, blue-silk flag, with the arms of the United States, the staff itself eighteen feet high, being crowned by a globe, on which sat a presentment of the American bald eagle, enveloped in a cloud of crape.

The "Genius of America" was represented by Josiah Falconer, a member of Tammany Society and son of a Revolutionary patriot. He wore a loose under-dress of light-blue silk which reached to his knees, over which was a long, flowing, white robe, relieved by a crimson scarf and black crape. He wore sandals on his feet, and on his head a magnificent cap, adorned with the large and elegant feathers in the Mexican style. Around the pedestal stood nine young men, each holding by a tassel the end of a cord connected with the flag. These represented Patriotism, Honor, Virtue, Patience, Fortitude, Merit, Courage, Perseverance and Science, and were styled the attributes of the "Genius of America." They wore plumes of feathers in their hats, a white-silk scarf, relieved with crape, and each wore a scarlet badge, edged with elegant dark-blue silk fringe, in the shape of a crescent, inscribed in gold with the name of the attribute which he represented. Each held in his hand a blue-silk banner. This wonderful structure was drawn by four horses, draped in ribbons and crape, and was under the charge of two postilions in rich attire.

This strange funeral procession, after passing through various streets in New York City, crossed the East river in boats. Thirteen large open boats transported the thirteen tribes of the Tammany Society, each containing one tribe, one coffin and its pall-bearers. The Grand Sachem, father of the council, accompanied by the Chief Herald, his aids and the Trumpeter, led the van, the boats following in order. The car was embarked on a vessel, specially constructed for the purpose, and transported under the management of several masters of vessels, who volunteered their services, the Genius and supporters retaining their positions. "This beautiful structure," says the account, "in its passage attracted the notice of every eye." The current down the river made its course circuitous, the elegant standard floating in the wind, the white robes loosely flowing around the tall and graceful figure of the Genius presented an object of the most pleasing admiration.

At Brooklyn ferry the procession in order again, and was joined by many of the citizens—men and women—of Brooklyn, and marched to the tomb prepared for the dead. Amid impressive silence, Rev. Ralph Williston addressed "The God of Battles" in a most solemn and eloquent supplication, and then Dr. Benjamin De Witt delivered the formal oration. At its close the thirteen coffins were deposited in the tomb, the ceremonies were ended with a solemn benediction. The procession returned to Brooklyn ferry, thence to New York, when it again formed in order and proceeded to the park where it was dismissed.

Thus ended the solemnities of a funeral procession which excited more interest than any other that had then taken place in America, but which was as empty in result as it was loud in promise.

After the temporary interment of the bones of the martyrs, there seemed to be no doubt that a touched and grateful nation would also build a monument. Tammany Hall flamed with excitement. Committees were appointed to collect money, individuals proffered donations, the State contributed \$1000. But soon this fervid excitement collapsed and grew cold. Tammany Hall did not, or could not, keep up the stimulus. Some money was collected, but scattered no one knew where; private donations were not called in, the sum appropriated by the State

was returned to the treasury, to be given it is hoped, with increase, at a near day, when the patriotism of American women shall make amends for the long delay.

Perhaps it is just as well that no monument was built at this time, under the somewhat flamboyant charge of this Wallabout committee, for we might now be devoting all our energies and concentrating all our forces upon the very ungracious task of getting it pulled down. We might have had bequeathed to us a public reminder which would be so sorely to our distaste as to make us forget or be indifferent to what the Tammany Society really did do. For it not only waved banners, and sent forth gaily dressed heralds in an ornate procession; it gave at the time a decent burial to the poor skulls and skeletons that lay thrown into hogsheads, like the ignoble and unheeded bones of dumb animals. I thank thee all—Grand Sachem, Genius of America, and thy fellow attributes of Tammany—Patriotism, Honor, Virtue, Patience, Fortitude, Merit, Courage, Perseverance and Science—and I will not question the manner, since it was done at all “in the season of the blossoms, the year of the institution the nineteenth.”

Thus burst the bubble of public enthusiasm. A mean, wooden covering was erected over the vault, and stood there uncared for. The grade of Jackson street was altered, the walls of the vault were infringed upon, finally the very lot upon which it stood was sold for taxes, and the bones of the martyrs with it. This was more than old Benjamin Romaine could bear. He had been treasurer of the fund of 1808, was a sincere and earnest patriot, had been himself a prisoner in the old sugar house, in New York, and had been earnest in his efforts to secure a monument to the victims. He now came forward, bought the vault and its contents, and appropriated the vault as a burial place for himself and his family. He erected a wooden ante-chamber over it, and placed within suitable inscriptions and adornments.

The interior of the tomb, up to this time, has thus been well described by an old resident of Brooklyn :

One Saturday of schoolboy leisure for that mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do, I determined to penetrate the depths of this tomb, and sought the building fully bent on gaining the interior and knowing all that could be revealed to the astonished eye. This was not very difficult, the fastenings were loose, and after some little toil the exterior door swung open and revealed a sort of vestibule, in which were

a few plaster busts of distinguished heroes, covered with the incrustations of dampness and neglect. There were steps leading below into a vault. These I fearlessly descended and then stood entranced and nearly paralyzed by a sense of awe which has not left me to this day. Standing, chiefly in perpendicular positions around the vault, were thirteen immense coffins, each having thereon the name of one of the thirteen original States. I could see enough through interstices to show me that these were filled with bones, and I knew that I was standing in the midst of that noble army of martyrs whose blood had gone up as a holy and acceptable sacrifice on the altar of American freedom. I have felt the thrill of other altar places, have felt deep emotions at the grave and sublime sensations upon the mountain tops, but I am very sure on no other occasion did I ever feel my whole nature so elevated to a sense of majestic reverence, as in the presence of that sublime and silent company. Resting on one or two of the coffins, which were laid horizontally, was one smaller coffin of the ordinary size of one individual. This was vacant, but had upon its lid the name of Benjamin Romaine, as if it was intended that some person of this name yet walking among the Liliputians of the earth in his dust, be placed here to lie among the giant patriots, secure, if with them forgotten upon earth, to rise with them hereafter.

In 1842, some years before the death of Benjamin Romaine, the citizens of Brooklyn petitioned the legislature for permission to remove the bones, for the purpose of appropriate sepulture. Against this Mr. Romaine remonstrated. He said :

I have guarded these sacred remains with a reverence which, perhaps, at this day all may not appreciate or feel, for more than thirty years. They are now in their right place, near the Wallabout, and adjoining the navy yard. They are my property. I have expended more than \$900 in and about their protection and preservation. I commend them to the protection of the general government. I bequeath them to my country. Their concern is very sacred to me. It lies near my heart. I suffered with those whose bones I venerate. I fought beside them—I bled with them.

In consequence of this remonstrance nothing was done. At last, in that vault, and in the coffin so long prepared, was buried, in 1844, Benjamin Romaine, at the advanced age of 82; a fit sentinel of that group of martyrs.

In the year 1845 public attention was again called to the neglected condition of these coffins and bones, and the matter was brought to the attention of the national Congress by a report introduced by the military committee to the House of Representatives, recommending an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of affording a proper tomb and fitting monument to the martyrs. This also failed in its object, and again the matter slept for ten years.

At the expiration of that period, in 1855, a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held, at which it was resolved "that the time has arrived when the cities of New

York and Brooklyn cannot, without criminality, longer delay the necessary efforts for rearing a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships," and an organization was formed for the purpose, entitled the Martyrs' Monument Association, of which George Taylor was president, in which each senatorial district in the State of New York was represented, and of which the Governor of each State was upon the governing board. For this Martyrs' Monument Association had a most dignified governing board and influential and distinguished officers, whose duties were minutely assigned, and a long and elaborate constitution and by-laws; and altogether it was a most imposing body. It petitioned Congress in a stately memorial, and solicited subscriptions, and a monument was planned that should cost \$50,000, and a site selected at Fort Greene; but once more man failed, and forgot, and abandoned.

On June 17, 1873, the bones of the martyrs were removed from their dilapidated home to a beautiful and appropriate resting place, the summit of the lovely hill at Fort Greene, overlooking, but rising far above, the old Wallabout, the scene of their suffering. After this series of great vicissitudes, passing through shocking indignities, theatrical honors, to neglected oblivion, the sheltering care of Benjamin Romaine, to final decent burial, let us hope these poor bones at last "sleep well."

But still no monument marks their quiet sleep. In 1888, the Society of Old Brooklynites made another essay at the work. They published a book containing a valuable list of the names of eight thousand of the prisoners, and they presented a formidable memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a suitable monument; and impressive plans and minute specifications were made for the work. Felix Campbell, then as ever, devoted his every effort to urge this appropriation, but Congress refused to give that or any sum.

Seven years have passed since this last attempt, but now matters stand upon a different basis. A large sum has recently been raised by the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution for the purpose of erecting at last a suitable monument. This paper has been written to reach the eye of the patriotic public throughout the country; and it is hoped that thousands will be moved to send subscriptions, even in very small amount, to the

fund which is under the treasurership of Felix Campbell, of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Thus, as Mount Vernon was purchased, and Bunker Hill Monument raised by the women of the United States after the men had failed, so will this Martyrs' Monument be erected.

A touching and beautiful episode of the life on these prison ships, perhaps the only oasis in that bitter and hopeless story, was the presence for a time on the old "Hell" of a young Virginian named Cooper. As no minister of God of any denomination ever came to those horrible prisons, either to comfort the sick, give courage to the living, or absolution or prayer to the dying, this young man every Sunday gathered in a group those who would listen, and tried to speak to the apparently God-forsaken men words of Christian faith, of courage; and he combined morality and decency with religion by reading to them rules of conduct, and begging them to heed these rules, for the sake of their health and comparative mutual endurance. At last, exalted and spiritualized by suffering (albeit of the grossest type), like the prophets of old he bore evidence of higher things, he saw with clearer vision, and "gave the heavenly support of prophetic relation" to these poor, starving, dying men; and as Ezekiel prophesied upon dry bones, so did he: "These scattered bones will be gathered, the rites of Christian burial be given them, and a monument erected over the graves of all who suffer these ignoble deaths."

The poor bones are gathered. They have been buried with honorable funeral rites. The women of the United States now promise that dead prophet of the prison ship that the monument shall be erected which will make his prediction true.

242 Henry St.,

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM GILLILAND.

BY HIRAM WALWORTH.



The saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," was perhaps never more strikingly illustrated, than in the life and history of William Gilliland, the first white settler on the shores of Lake Champlain, north of Crown Point. He was born at Caddy, near the city of Armagh, Ireland, about 1734. His parents were people of respectability, but of moderate means. His father died when he was but a child, leaving his mother with a large family of children. She married a second time a man named Watson,

a good-natured but improvident person, who soon squandered a large part of the patrimony of the family, and would have lost the whole, except for the energy and intelligence of young Gilliland. He had received a liberal education at the literary institutions at Armagh, but was compelled to leave the schools at an early age to attend to the family business. His cultivated mind, fine person and polished manners, soon secured him a prominent position in the society of the city. He became acquainted with a young lady of noble birth, and an heiress, Lady Betsey Eckles, and a mutual attachment soon followed. But, of course, this was not at all satisfactory to the young lady's family, and their engagement met with such a violent opposition, and indeed persecution, that young Gilliland was forced to leave the country. He enlisted in the 35th regiment of the line and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia in 1758.

He had acquired some experience in the army, but found himself left in a new country, with few friends to help him, and no means to make a start in life. He soon found his way to New York, and obtained a position as clerk in a mercantile house. Here his sanguine temperament and determined purpose—qualities which usually command success—soon manifested themselves. At an early day he formed a partnership with a merchant of wealth named Phagan, who belonged to the island of Jamaica, but was at that time residing in New York. Their success was assured from the start, and a year had scarcely elapsed before he had secured the affections of Elizabeth Phagan, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his partner. On February 8, 1759, he received her hand in marriage with fifteen hundred pounds as her dowry, which was esteemed a large sum at that period in the colony. For five years he continued in the mercantile business, acquiring a fortune, a large acquaintance, and a varied experience.

But this brilliant mercantile success did not entirely satisfy Mr. Gilliland. The recollection of the magnificent baronial estates in his native land, seemed to enkindle in his mind the purpose of securing a vast estate, and perhaps an independent authority of his own. Numerous officers and privates who had served in the colonial wars, holding what were called soldiers' rights, resided at New York at this time. They had acquired these rights under the proclamation of the governor of New York, granting certain lands to those soldiers who had served in the various wars. Many, unwilling to occupy the lands in the wilderness to which they were entitled, preferred to sell their claims at an exceedingly low rate.

At that time western and northern New York was the domain of the Indians. The environs of Lake Champlain, which had been the theatre of a long series of bloody conflicts ever since its first discovery by Samuel De Champlain in 1609, was now open to occupation, and free from the appalling dread of a savage foe. The exquisite beauty of the country, the abundance of various minerals in the adjacent mountains, the magnificent water powers to be found, and the exuberance of its game and fish, combined to make it eminently attractive. Having purchased extensively of these rights, and having made a careful exploration

of this part of the country, either personally or by competent agents, he decided to place his first location on the lake shore between the River Bouquet and Split Rock, then in his own language "a howling wilderness more than one hundred miles removed from any Christian settlement, except the military posts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point."

Here he located at first about 3500 acres of land, and by subsequent locations he acquired a tract having a frontage of about six miles on the lake and extending from three to four miles in the interior. His plan was to hold the land in fee and lease to tenants at a small annual rent. By very liberal inducements he soon enlisted a company of enlightened mechanics and enterprising laborers. With an assorted supply of tools, implements, provisions, etc., he set out from New York, May 10, 1765. He arrived at Albany May 13, where he purchased twenty oxen, twenty cows, one bull and a number of calves, and embarked, May 18, in four batteaux for Fort Edward, on the upper waters of the Hudson. At Fort Edward he disembarked and carted his stores across to Fort George, at the head of Lake George. Here he again embarked his people and goods in four batteaux and all the cattle in the vessel called the *Snow Shoe*. The same day he arrived at Sabbath-day Point, where he lodged all night, and arrived at Ticonderoga June 1. From here the batteaux and goods were carted to Crown Point and from there by boat to the site of his proposed settlement on the Bouquet river. The cattle were driven to Crown Point, there they swam them across the lake, drove them through the woods on the east side to a point opposite Essex, thence they were ferried to the Cloven Rock in a scow "hired from New England men."

Here he immediately set to work with his characteristic ardor and energy to build a saw-mill, and a dwelling-house 44 by 22—which was the first dwelling built by civilized men between Crown Point and the Canada line—and clearing the land. The timber was cut into logs for the mill or for making charcoal. A quantity of timber and boards had been procured at Ticonderoga and loaded on one of the batteaux for immediate use, and with these the saw-mill was completed in the latter part of autumn. In the meantime the country was explored to determine its resources. Game was found in abundance in the woods,

salmon thronged the river and beaver meadows were discovered, which furnished abundant fodder for the approaching winter.

In July, in company with the Rev. George Henry, Mr. Gilliland left Milltown, as he called his settlement, and visited Montreal and Quebec. In November he returned to New York for the purpose of making preparation to remove his family and other settlers to his new colony. The first winter was a hard one for the pioneers. Provisions ran short and some of the settlers, discontented in their secluded wilderness home, appear to have formed a combination to abandon the settlement and forcibly cancel their engagements and liabilities. But supplies were obtained at Crown Point and transported on the ice, and the energetic action of the steward, whom Gilliland left in charge, soon effected a settlement of the difficulties. The first dwelling-house erected on the lots sold by Mr. Gilliland was by Robert McAuley, April 14, 1766, on the north bank of Bachellor's creek.

On April 28, 1766, Mr. Gilliland again left New York with his family and two batteaux freighted with furniture and supplies. Another batteau containing the family of the Rev. Mr. Henry, of Quebec, with a young daughter of Mr. Gilliland, aged six, became entangled in the tops of a tree near Stillwater, and by the force of the current, was upset and sunk. The daughter of Mr. Gilliland and a son of Mr. Henry were drowned. Mr. Gilliland himself was prostrated by sickness and did not reach his new settlement until June 22, and he records their arrival on that day in his journal, "Mrs. Gilliland, my spouse, being the first lady of our family that landed at Wellsboro."

During the next eight or ten years his journal contains a very full account of his labors in surveying, organizing and building up his colony. His surveys and descriptions of the various lots are very full and accurate. On September 2, 1766, he met with Sir Henry Moore, governor of New York; General Carleton, governor of Quebec province; Philip Schuyler, Esq.; Robert Harper, Count Charles De Fredenberg and others, in order to fix the bounds between the two provinces of New York and Quebec, by discovering the true latitude of 45° north. On September 9 he mustered all his men and having

armed them, set out for his land opposite Isle Valcour to build a possession house at the River St. Arenack (or Crogan river) to oppose any encroachment of Mr. De Fredenberg if he should attempt to make them.

And so time passed on until 1775. The colony had rapidly advanced in population and the arts of peace. School-houses had been built, roads opened, and a temporary town organization had been effected. In 1772 Albany county was divided and the northern section, embracing both sides of Lake Champlain, was organized into a new county and named Charlotte county. In 1775 an event occurred which is the most remarkable and interesting incident in the history of this humble colony. This was no less than a scheme between Ethan Allen, who asserted a claim to all northern New York; Philip Skeene, who had large possessions at Skeenesboro and at other points in the environs of Lake Champlain and William Gilliland, to organize a new colonial province. Its proposed limits were to extend from the St. Lawrence to the Connecticut. Skeene was to receive the appointment of governor of the proposed province and Crown Point was to be made its capital. Skeene, it is known, visited England about this time and on his return claimed that he had been appointed "Governor of Crown Point and Ticonderoga." Some have doubted that this scheme was ever seriously contemplated. Be this as it may, the volcano which burst forth at Lexington the succeeding month, the capture of Ticonderoga by Allen scarcely fifty days afterwards, and the resolve of Skeene to cast his fortune with the mother country, put an end to all further proceedings.

During the Revolutionary War Gilliland seems to have been in continual hot water. At one time a reward of \$500 was offered by the governor of Canada for his arrest and rendition to the government. Again we find him in correspondence with General Gates and General Arnold in relation to obtaining pay for stores and supplies he had furnished the American army. He was at one time accused of furnishing information and aid to the enemy, which he strongly denied, and asserted his loyalty to his country and its cause. The settlement was often visited by marauding parties from both armies. On June 20, 1777, General Burgoyne, then on his way to the disastrous field of Saratoga,

assembled at the falls of the Bouquet river all the Indian tribes and addressed them, claiming their services for the British King. A chief, in the wild and vehement oratory of the Indians, replied, and pledged the fealty of the tribes to a merciless warfare against the colonists. The spot where this meeting was held is still pointed out by the settlers of this region. Burgoyne did but little damage to the property of the settlers, but the refugee Tories and other irregulars traversed the settlement and left only ashes and desolation in their track.

At the close of the Revolution we find Gilliland with his large landed property, but with little ready money, petitioning Congress for compensation for the supplies he had furnished to the army, and the losses he had incurred by the destruction of his mill, houses and other property. Owing, however, both to the confusion of affairs and the impoverished condition of the country, or, as Mr. Gilliland alleged, to an attempt to extort illegal fees in the colonial office, he could neither obtain a perfect title to some of his best lands nor secure redress for his losses. Previous to the Revolution he had created a timber trade with Canada, which attained large proportions. After the war he attempted to revive this business, and invested all of his available means in the attempt. Owing to the dishonesty of a faithless agent he was defrauded out of a very large sum so invested, and from this time misfortune seemed to pursue him in every direction. Various judgments were obtained against him, and on these he was committed to jail on September 21, 1786, and remained in confinement until December 3, 1791. In the meantime his business was destroyed and his various enterprises were ruined. Mr. Gilliland estimated his various losses, from the early stages of the Revolution to the year 1791, at £70,000 New York currency.

As soon as he was released he returned to his possessions on Lake Champlain. But sorrows, disappointments and the conviction of the faithlessness of his supposed friends crushed the sanguine spirit of Gilliland, and his powerful mind yielded to the accumulated woes. He went to reside with his son-in-law, Daniel Ross, at Essex, and would wander about the scenes of his former prosperity. About February 1, 1796, he went to Basin Harbor on the lake on foot, and not returning in due time he was

sought for, and after an interval of several days was found dead and frozen in the solitudes of the mountains. The condition in which he was found attested that he had a long and fearful struggle with hunger, exhaustion and cold. Thus ended the sad and tragic life of the pioneer of the Champlain valley. A simple stone in the cemetery at Essex marks his last resting place, and bears this inscription :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM GILLILAND, ESQ.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 2D FEB'Y, 1796
AGED 62 YEARS.
ERECTED BY W. & H. ROSS.

THREE PROMINENT DAMES OF 1664-65.*

BY ALETHIA HUNT WEATHERBY.

We draw aside the curtains of the centuries, and in imagination are transported over the Atlantic ocean, over the surging waters of the English channel to the picturesque island of Jersey. In Castle Elizabeth, the last to lower the royal standard to the Parliamentarians, a queenly woman holds sway. Her "lord," Sir George Carteret, has been rewarded for his devotion to the royal cause, with a second American province, to which he has gone. Notwithstanding the separation her influence is predominant and the Capital of his new acquisition receives her cherished name.

Elizabeth Carteret was the daughter of Sir Philip Carteret and Ann Dowse, his wife. Her grandfather, Sir Philip Carteret, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and was a descendant of the Lords of Carteret, in the Duchy of Normandy, dating back to the days of William the Conqueror. She married her cousin George Carteret, and from this union there issued three sons and five daughters. The sons bore the family names, Philip, James and George. Philip, the eldest, was knighted June 4, 1670, and killed in a naval battle, May 28, 1672. Some historians have erroneously named him as the successor of his father over the province of New Jersey.

Courtly honors awaited Sir George in England, and he returned to form one of the immediate train of the restored monarch. Lady Carteret, like the fabled Una, moved pure and spotless among the men and women of that corrupt court. It is written by Samuel Pepys, "She cries out of the vices of the court, and how they are going to set up plays already." "She do much cry out upon these things, and that which she believes will undo the whole nation." This is the righteous indignation of a pure woman, who by precept and example seeks to lead others to virtuous living.

* Read before the "New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America" at a meeting in commemoration of the "Signing of the Concessions by Governor Carteret and Lord Berkeley."

"Elizabethtowne" may be justly proud to bear the name of such a character, and her women glad to emulate the example of her for whom it was christened. Lady Elizabeth was sole executrix of her husband's will, dated December 5, 1678, and guardian of his grandson and heir. Sir George's heir was son of Sir Philip, and was also named George, to whose benefit any surplus, after paying all debts, should inure. He was married when eight years of age to the youngest daughter of the Earl of Bath, a match agreed upon between the Earl and Sir George, more effectually to cement the friendship existing between the families.

The government of the province was administered during the minority of the heir in the name of: "The Right Honorable, The Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Baroness, Widow, The Relict and sole executrix of the Right Honorable Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, deceased, Late Lord Proprietor of the said Province, and Grandmother and Guardian to Sir George Carteret, Grandson and Heir of the said Sir George Carteret, deceased, the Present Lady Proprietrix of the Province aforesaid." We surmise that this multifold title gratified Lady Carteret's keen sense of personal dignity, but was most inconvenient to write. An indenture to the twelve Proprietors, dated February 1, 1681, bears her signature and seal.

Captain Philip Carteret was forty years old when he resumed, in 1680, the government of New Jersey after an absence of two years, and was still unmarried. Imagine the interest he excited among the ladies. A widow, with seven children, appears upon the scene, and Philip Carteret, who had glided with stately grace among the fair ladies at the Court of Old England, offers her his heart and hand. Thus, Elizabeth Lawrence, widow of Captain William Lawrence, and daughter of Richard Smith, the Rhode Island patentee, became Lady Carteret the Second. The date of her birth is not recorded, but the marriage to Captain Lawrence occurred in 1664. Captain Lawrence died in 1680, aged fifty-eight years, and his widow married Governor Carteret the same year. In the face of this date, 1680, the graceful act of naming Elizabethtowne for his wife, cannot be claimed for Philip Carteret, but must be given to his predecessor, Sir George. Elizabethtowne was founded in 1664, and the General Assembly was held there

in 1668. The Governor's residence was called the White House, and we imagine that Lady Carteret presided with dignity over its social functions. Hospitality was natural to her, for the home of her childhood was proverbial for its cordial welcomes. Richard Smith kept open house, and the accomplished courtier, Governor-General Nichols, was his frequent guest. The society of New Jersey was especially interesting at this period. The civilization of New England blended with the civilization of the South. Here the institutions, manners and customs of the Pilgrims were first modified by contact with the less rigid habits and opinions of the chivalrous cavaliers of Virginia.

Governor Carteret considered his wife a capable woman, for while absent in Europe he addressed a letter to her, dated July 30, 1681, regarding the possession of Staten Island. It is said that laws bear her signature, but I cannot discover them.

Within four years Lady Carteret buried her second husband and married her third, namely, Colonel Richard Townley. The romance ends as we read :

At the sign of the ship in Elizabethtowne lives Benjamin Hill, who keeps horses to let, and where all travelers and others may be accommodated with good entertainment for man and horse at all times in the White House, which Mr. Schuyler bought of Mr. Townley.

This was the house built by Governor Carteret, and of which Colonel Townley became possessed by marrying the Governor's widow. Evidently, Elizabeth Smith Lawrence Carteret Townley was an extraordinary charmer, for over the hearts of men of spirit and position she held despotic sway.

Madame Vuequellin is an example of wifely devotion. She was the wife of Robert Vuequellin of Caen, France, and sailed with him to our shores in the ship *Philip*, and was the only lady aboard. Like the beautiful Queen of Scots, she loved France, and within her heart were written scenes tenderly associated with her native land. Imagine the loneliness of that long voyage without the companionship of her sex. What a pleasing figure she must have been in the social life of the new capital, dressing and gesturing as French women only can.

Three types of women, associated with the early history of our province, have been presented for your consideration, and the

individuality of each character has been maintained as much as possible.

First: one of strong moral convictions, who had the courage to assert them in the face of a debauched monarch, whose active displeasure meant the utter annihilation of temporal preferment. Remember, too, that she was the wife of an inordinately ambitious husband, but her influence was predominant; namely, Lady Elizabeth Carteret the First.

Second: one of worldly wisdom, astute, clear of brain, observant of eye, quick to detect and appropriate auspicious circumstances, capable and successful. Such was Lady Elizabeth Carteret the Second.

Third: one graceful of mien, like the butterfly flitting from flower to flower, happy in the sunshine of prosperity, for which she seemed born, but nevertheless strong in the affections, for she left luxurious surroundings, and sailed with her husband to a new country in the ship *Philip*, the only lady aboard, namely, Madame Veuquellin.

Colonial Dames of New Jersey, in the subsequent history of this State, you will take part. Against your names upon its pages may there be written that which is pure, and sweet, and noble.

"THE REGIMENTAL BOOK OF THE
FIRST REGIMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE,
1782-1783."

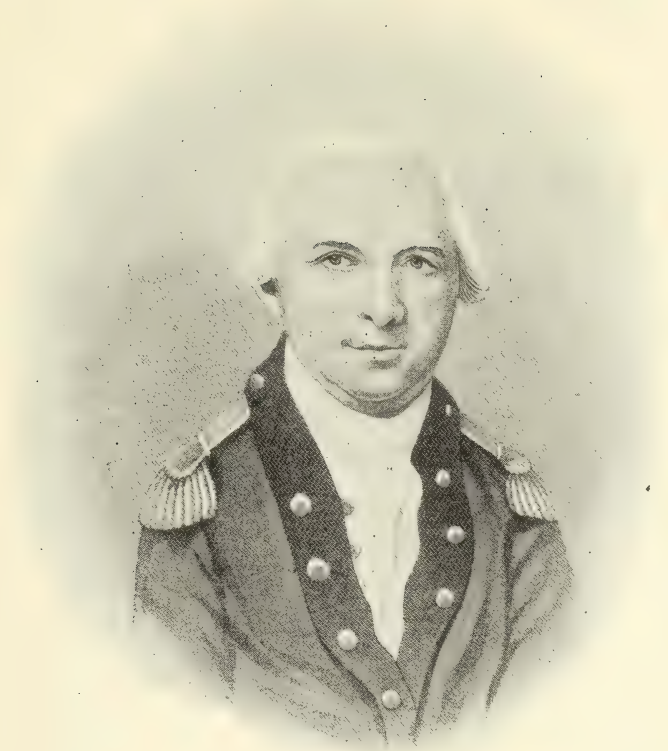
The MS. and printed information about the soldiers who served in the Pennsylvania line during the Revolutionary War is fragmentary and meagre. The State of Pennsylvania, in 1880 and 1890, printed in "The Pennsylvania Archives," Vols. X and XI, 2nd Series, some incomplete rolls derived from the books of "the auditors appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to settle the depreciation of officers and privates of the Pennsylvania line, from January 1, 1777, to August 1, 1780, discovered in the Auditor-General's office," the rolls and papers relating to the service of the Pennsylvania line, as well as those of other States, having been burned by the fire which consumed the records of the War Office in 1800, in a temporary building in which they were placed after their removal from Philadelphia." Further information was derived "from previous applications found in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the Prothonotary's office of some counties and the records of the Pension Office and War Department, at Washington." The roll of the Pennsylvania line, printed in "The Pennsylvania Archives" is a mere roll of the line as discharged in January, 1781. The editors of "The Archives" state "we have no regimental returns of the regiments after they were reduced to six, January 1, 1781, and reënlisted. These, with the rest of the records of the Pennsylvania line, were placed beyond the reach of historical research by the fire before alluded to, and the torch of the British in 1814. Therefore, it is with much pleasure that we are privileged to print the recently discovered "Regimental Book of the 1st Regiment of Foot, of the Pennsylvania Line." It is almost entirely in the handwriting of Lieutenant Fullerton, the adjutant of the 1st regiment, and is a roll of the companies November, 1782, to December, 1783, giving, as will be seen from the first installment, which we print in this issue, very much information about the rank and file of the 1st regiment never before printed.

Subsequently we will print the "monthly returns" made by the Adjutant; the lists of the men who after deserting rejoined the regiment, and much other information of a personal nature concerning the privates of the 1st regiment of Foot. In comparing the Adjutant's spelling of the surnames of the soldiers of this regiment, with those printed by the State, "taken from a list in the Secretary's office," there are many discrepancies, but the Adjutant's original list is the better authority.

Many an applicant for a pension lost his claim for the want of these books, as it is apparent from the list of the reported claims published by the Secretary of War.

A sketch of the services of this regiment in the Revolution is printed in the "Pennsylvania Archives," Vols. X and XI, 2nd Series.

The attention of Dr. Egle, editor of the "Pennsylvania Archives" and of Colonel Ainsworth and General Greely, of the War Department, Washington, was recently brought to this original, unprinted record of the 1st regiment and each was asked to pay for a transcript of it for the department he represents, but in each case the reply of "no funds" was returned, so it is with pride that THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER prints it, at great expense, in a shape that it may be incorporated in the Revolutionary archives of Pennsylvania and the rolls and records of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, which the War Department is compiling under the guidance of Colonel Ainsworth.



DANIEL BRODHEAD,
COLONEL FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

CAMP ASHLY HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA, NOV. 29, 1782.
RANK LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA
REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.	
FIELD OFFICERS.			
Daniel Brodhead	Colonel	September 29, 1776	
Joseph Harmar	Lt. Colonel	June 6, 1777	
James Moore	Major	September 20, 1777	
CAPTAINS.			
COMPANY.			
Walter Finney	Lt. Infantry	August 10, 1776	
John Bankson	1	September 25, 1776	
Benjamin Fishborne	2	January 3, 1777	
Thomas Boude	3	September 23, 1777	
Andrew Irvine	4	September 25, 1777	
Henry Becker	5	May 15, 1778	
William Henderson	6	May 16, 1778	
David Zeigler	7	December 8, 1778	
John Steel	8	March 23, 1779	
LIEUTENANTS.			
William Moore	Lt. Infantry	April 10, 1777	
Benjamin Lodge	P. M.	October 11, 1777	
Percival Butler	1	September 1, 1777	
George Blewer	2	January 2, 1778	
Enos Reeves	4	March 1, 1778	
John McKinney	3	March 18, 1778	
James McFarlan	5	March 21, 1778	
David Hammond	7	December 8, 1778	
James McPherson	6	January 15, 1779	
Thomas Doyle	8	March 15, 1779	
James Milligan	4	April 16, 1779	
John McCollom	1	April 16, 1779	
Wilder Bevins	6	May 11, 1779	
Richard Fullerton	3	May 12, 1779	
Abner Dunn	Lt. Infantry	May 31, 1779	
John Markland	5	July 1, 1779	
Henry Henley	2	April 17, 1780	
Jacob Weitzel	3	March 11, 1780	
ENSIGNS.			
Ebenezer Denney	7	September 12, 1780	
Q ^r M ^r John Vancourt	8	September 15, 1780	
STAFF LIST.			
APPOINTED.		SERVICE.	ARMY RANK.
Benjamin Lodge	April 1, 1782	Paymaster	Lieutenant
Richard Fullerton	July 1, 1778	Adjutant	"
John Vancourt	May 22, 1781	Quart'r Master	Ensign
John McDowell	Feb. 5, 1778	Surgeon	
Robert Wharrey	June 20, 1778	Sur. Mate	
John Burns	Aug. 15, 1777	Serg't Major	
David Marshall	Feb. 15, 1779	Q ^r M ^r Serg't	
Thomas Brown	Feb. 5, 1781	Drum Major	
Alexander McKinley	June 7, 1779	Fife Major	

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE HAVING TAKEN PLACE THE RANK AND LIST OF THE OFFICERS IN THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT IS AS FOLLOWS:

RANK LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.	
FIELD OFFICERS.			
Daniel Brodhead	Colonel	September 29, 1776	
Joseph Harmar	Lt. Colonel	June 6, 1777	
James Moore	Major	September 20, 1777	
CAPTAINS.		COMPANY.	
John Doyle	1	July 16, 1776	
Walter Finney	Infantry	August 10, 1776	
Thomas B. Bowen	2	September 2, 1776	
John Bankson	3	September 25, 1776	
Benjamin Fishborne	4	January 3, 1777	
Jacob Humphry	5	February 15, 1777	
William Wilson	6	March 2, 1777	
Thomas Boude	7	September 23, 1777	
Andrew Irvine	8	September 25, 1777	
LIEUTENANTS.			
James Morris Jones	2	March 12, 1777	
William Moore	Infantry	April 10, 1777	
Percival Butler	3	September 1, 1777	
Benjamin Lodge	P. M.	October 11, 1777	
Enos Reeves	8	March 1, 1778	
James McFarlan	Q't'r Master	March 21, 1778	
David Hammon	6	December 8, 1778	
James McPherson	1	January 15, 1779	
Thomas Doyle	7	March 15, 1779	
James Milligan	4	April 16, 1779	
John McCollom	3	April 16, 1779	
Wilder Bevins	1	May 11, 1779	
Richard Fullerton	Adjutant	May 12, 1779	
Abner Dunn	Infantry	May 31, 1779	
John Markland	5	July 1, 1779	
Henry Henley	4	January 1, 1780	
Jacob Weitzel	7	March 11, 1780	
Samuel Reed	2	October 2, 1780	
Ebenezer Denny	6	May 23, 1781	
STAFF LIST.		APPOINTED.	SERVICE.
Benjamin Lodge	April 1, 1782	Paymaster	Lieutenant
Richard Fullerton	July 1, 1778	Adjutant	"
James McFarlan	Mar. 12, 1783	Paymaster	"
John McDowell	Feb. 5, 1778	Surgeon	
		Sur. Mate	[at sea
John Burns	Aug. 15, 1777	Serg't Major	Died July 26,
David Marshall	Feb. 15, 1779	Q'r M'r Sergeant	
John Burns	April 3, 1783	Drum Major	
George Burnet	May 12, 1780	Fife Major	

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	COMPANY.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
SERGEANTS.		
David Davidson	Infantry	September 2, 1779
Barney Carney	"	February 12, 1781
Thomas Fanning	"	March, 1781
George Francis	"	April 26, 1781
William Roberts	"	April 11, 1778
Thomas Heffernon	1	June 1, 1778
Peter Gabriel	1	February, 1781
Willam Warner	1	February, 1781
William Phrenor	1	June 1, 1777
Joseph Dailey	1	February 1, 1781
Andrew Rolston	1	June 26, 1781
Hugh Mulholm	1	February 1, 1781
Roger Moore	1	
Archibald Murphy	2	April, 1776
John O'Neill	2	August, 1776
William Gray	2	April, 1777
Micheal Kean	2	May, 1777
Micheal Redmon	2	January, 1777
James McLean	2	June, 1781
John Winn	2	November, 1778
John Nicholson	2	
Christian Fresh	3	July, 1779
William Brooks	3	January 10, 1780
Isaac Jackson	3	June 12, 1779
Samuel Woods	3	July 1, 1777
John Spear	3	January 1, 1777
John Parker	3	June 1, 1777
John Ross	3	July 16, 1779
John Van Kirk	3	December 7, 1779
Thomas Bignell	4	March, 1778
Edward Blake	4	May, 1778
Micheal Upton	4	July, 1781
John Clark	4	March, 1781
James Neill	4	May, 1777
George Dolton	4	January 3, 1777
George Corchran	4	January 23, 1782
John Allison	5	March, 1781
James Melvill	5	December 16, 1778
James Moore	5	February, 1778
Alexander Rogers	5	July 20, 1778
Samuel Craig	5	August 17, 1778
Nicholas Neill	5	November 3, 1776
William Dawson	5	October 20, 1777
John Kelso	6	April 1, 1777
James Robertson	6	September, 1776
John Watson	6	December, 1776
Abraham Dehart	6	January, 1779
Adam Rex	6	January, 1779
Christopher Shockey	6	April, 1781
Philip Everhart	6	August, 1781
Patrick Preston	7	April, 1776
Simon Digby	7	November 10, 1777

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	COMPANY.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
SERGEANTS.		
	Infantry	
Andrew Sands	7	July 1, 1778
Thomas Scotland	7	March 23, 1779
Thomas Burns	7	December 16, 1776
Terrance Connel	7	
Daniel Humphry	7	June, 1778
John Donnell	8	February 5, 1777
Henry Eaton	8	June 5, 1776
Thomas Beggs	8	June 5, 1776
John Southerland	8	February 5, 1777
Hugh Thomson	8	November 1, 1777
James Evans	8	June 1, 1778
William Maude	8	June 4, 1778
Thomas Hustler	8	January 1, 1781
CORPORALS.		
	Infantry	
Jacob Smith		December 20, 1781
Samuel Franklin	"	April, 1781
George Lindersmith	"	June 7, 1778
Daniel Shehee	"	April, 1781
Richard Jamison	"	August, 1781
William Johnston	1	June 7, 1779
James Porter	1	January 27, 1781
William Murray	1	June 12, 1780
John Kelley	1	January 1, 1781
Peter Myers	1	January 1, 1781
Micheal Kurtz	1	May 24, 1781
Micheal Madden	2	April, 1777
Charles McConnel	2	August, 1780
James Page	2	August, 1780
Thomas Means	2	July, 1781
William Bradshaw	2	November, 1778
John Lillicrop	2	April, 1778
George McSwine	2	August, 1780
Adam Hill	3	July 25, 1781
Peter Thomas	3	January 10, 1781
Zachary Brant	3	July 1, 1780
William Feagen	3	December 15, 1779
Richard Wills	3	September 8, 1777
Charles White	3	July 10, 1779
William Read	4	February, 1779
John Cavanaugh	4	March, 1779
Patrick Butler	4	July, 1778
Joshua Gilbreath	4	August, 1777
John Summerville	4	December, 1779
Roger McCoy	4	July, 1781
George Patrick	4	April 26, 1777
John Smith	5	February, 1781
William Kelley	5	January, 1781
George Shear	5	March, 1777
Jacob Cabel	5	January, 1781
James Kirk	5	February, 1781
Peter Geehan	5	June, 1781
George Nace	6	April, 1781

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—*Concluded.*

NAMES.	COMPANY.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
CORPORALS.		
	Infantry	
James Sweney	6	February 1782
Robert McCurdy	6	March, 1782
James Peeke	6	March, 1782
Arthur Mahon	6	April, 1782
John McKimmons	6	March, 1782
Adam Rupert	7	September 1, 1777
John Gowen	7	March 1, 1779
Hugh Henderson	7	April 1, 1781
Edward Butler	7	February 1, 1781
Timothy Winters	7	March 1, 1781
Elijah Hardy	7	January 1, 1777
Philip Henry	7	February 1, 1781
William Pilmore	7	February 6, 1781
Bartholomew Coin	8	January 1, 1776
Christopher King	8	February 1, 1776
Joseph Finch	8	September 1, 1777
James Mathews	8	November 1, 1777
Christopher Young	8	October 5, 1777
William Miller	8	June 4, 1778



JOSEPH HARMAR,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

SIZE ROLL OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE	HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.			
SERGEANTS										
David Davison	Ireland	1776	L. County	Capt. Doyle	Saddler	28	5 7½	Brown	Dark	
Barney Carney	"	1781	Lebanon	" Hayes	Laborer	24	5 7¾	Red	Fair	Deserted
George Francis	Penna.	1781	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Hatter	32	5 10¾	Gray	Ruddy	
Thomas Fanning	Ireland	1781	Penna.	" Robertson	Tailor	37	5 6¾	Black	Dark	Deserted
William Roberts	England	1777	"	Lieut. Grier	Laborer	30	5 8¾	Brown	"	
CORPORALS										
Samuel Franklin	"	1781	T. Town	Maj. Moore	Clothier	22	5 7¾	Black	"	
Richard Jamison	Ireland	1781	"	"	Cordwinder	30	5 11	Brown	Ruddy	
Jacob Smith	Penna.	1777	B. County	Lieut. Gibbons	Laborer	20	5 7	Black	Dark	
George Lindersmith	"	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Worts	Cooper	24	5 8½	Brown	"	
Daniel Shehee	Ireland	1781	"	Class	"	33	5 6¾	"	"	
DRUMMER										
Joseph Humphrey	Penna.	1777	G. Town	Capt. Taylor	Batteauman	18	5 7	Light	Fair	Deserted
FIFER										
Archibald McDonald	Scotland	1777	Philadelphia	" Lang	Laborer	21	5 3	Brown	"	
PRIVATEES										
Jacob Albrit	Phila.	1776	Reading	Capt. Brown	Miller	24	5 8	"	"	
Richard Barns	Virginia	1777	"	Lieut. Davis	Laborer	18	5 7½	"	"	
Martin Boughter	Penna.	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. North	"	23	5 7½	Light	"	
Thomas Brown	Ireland	1778	Penna.	Lieut. Bickham	Coppersmith	29	5 4½	Brown	Dark	
Charles Baker	Germ'ny	1781	Down'town	Capt. McClellan	Cordwinder	28	5 4½	"	Fair	
Charles Betts	"	1777	Maxotawny	" Mousser	Laborer	26	5 5½	Black	Dark	
John Burredge	England	1777	Penna.	" Irvine	Barber	24	5 3	Brown	"	
Samuel Carson	Ireland	1776	C. County	" Boude	Weaver	25	5 6½	Light	Fair	
Adam Coah	Penna.	1777	Reading	" Bower	Laborer	28	5 6	Brown	Dark	
Barny Callegan	"	1777	Carlisle	" Wah	"	20	5 7½	Sandy	Fair	
Daniel Campbell	Scotland	1781	Yorktown	Maj. Moore	"	23	5 3½	Light	Dark	
Henry Crone	Md.	1777	"	Capt. Nichols	Silversmith	26	5 7½	"	Fair	Deserted

Martin Delaney	Ireland	1777	C. County	Ensign Evins	Laborer	22	5	7½	Light	Fair	Deserted
Edward Davison	"	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. —	Cooper	30	5	6¼	Black	Dark	
James Davison	Penna.	1776	Penna.	" Nelson	Laborer	28	5	5½	Brown	"	
Frederick Floyd	"	1777	Philadelphia	" Savage	Cordwinder	29	5	4	"	"	
Adam Fink	"	1780	Jersey	Lieut. McFarlan	Laborer	19	5	8½	"	"	Deserted
Jacob Fedray	"	1781	Lebanon	Capt. Finney	"	22	5	4½	Black	Ruddy	
George Hefflingar	Germ'ny	1778	North'd	" Grant	"	26	5	4¾	"	Dark	
Henry Hamilton	Ireland	1781	C. County	" McClellan	"	26	5	4½	Brown	Fair	
Hugh Henley	"	1781	Yorktown	Maj. Moore	"	20	5	5	"	Dark	Deserted
Thomas Hamilton	Del.	1777	"	"	"	20	5	6¼	"	Fair	
Jacob Hill	Penna.	1777	Bethlehem	Capt. North	Cordwinder	30	5	8¾	"	Dark	
Henry Henderson	Ireland	1776	Philadelphia	" Henderson	Merchant's Clerk	30	5	6¾	"	Fair	
William Ladley	England	1777	"	" Stainer	Cooper	25	5	4¾	Black	Dark	Deserted
Joseph Lamb	"	1778	Penna.	" Grant	W. smith	25	5	5½	"	"	
William Loughridge	Ireland	1776	Maryland	" Johnston	Cordwinder	40	5	3½	"	"	
Michael Loughry	"	1780	Philadelphia	Sergt. Moffet	Laborer	26	5	7½	"	"	
John Lynch	"	1776	Delancies Mills	Capt. Grier	"	29	5	3½	Brown	"	Deserted
Michael Lemon	Germ'ny	1778	Lancaster	Capt. Bankson	Baker	44	5	4	"	"	
William McDonald	Scotland	1781	Y. Springs	Col. Stewart	Soldier	32	5	5	"	Fair	
Hugh McCormick	Penna.	1776	Penna.	Capt. Brady	Laborer	22	5	6½	Black	Dark	
Daniel McMullan	Ireland	1778	"	" Simson	Millwright	28	5	4½	Brown	"	Deserted
Robert McGinniss	"	1781	Lebanon	" Doyle	Laborer	19	5	3	Black	"	
William Mullan	"	1777	B. County	" Sample	"	23	5	5¾	Brown	Fair	
Richard McPike	"	1777	Philadelphia	Lieut. Campbell	"	22	5	3¾	"	"	
William McLoney	"	1781	Carlisle	" Class-	"	28	5	3¾	"	"	Deserted
James McCurdy	"	1781	"	"	"	29	5	3¾	Black	Dark	
Patrick Norton	"	1776	Philadelphia	Lieut. Stotesbury	"	25	5	5	Brown	Fair	
Matthew Organ	Virginia	1777	Bedf. County	Capt. Moore	"	19	5	10	"	"	
John Reylands	England	1778	Penna.	Col. Grier	"	21	5	6¾	"	Dark	Deserted
Frederick Snider	Penna.	1778	Yorktown	Capt. Bush	"	23	5	5¾	Light	Fair	
Conrad Smith	"	1777	Reading	" Bower	"	21	5	5	Brown	"	
Jacob Stricker	"	1781	Lebanon	" Finney	"	23	5	4	Light	"	
William Thomas	Ireland	1777	Chester	" Seeley	Skinner	23	5	5	Brown	Dark	Deserted
Philip Varner	Germ'ny	1778	Penna.	Lieut. Butler	Laborer	28	5	3½	Black	"	
Michael Watts	Penna.	1776	Reading	Capt. Miller	Laborer	25	5	4½	Brown	"	

SIZE ROLL OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE	HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT. IN.			
PRIVATES										
Michael Wann	Penna.	1777	Yorktown	Capt. Braton	Laborer	19	5	Brown	Dark	
John Ward, Jr.	England	1781	Carlisle	Class	Carpenter	28	5	Light	Fair	
John Ward, Sr.	Ireland	1775	North'd Co.	Capt. Loude	Laborer	33	5	Black	Dark	Deserted
John Metts	Germ'ny	1778	Reading	" Mousser	Miller	20	5	Brown	Fair	
Daniel Neitherhouse	"	1781	Philadelphia	—	Twinner	27	5	Black	"	Joined Dec. 5, from Capt. Brooks
James Allison	Ireland	1781	Y. Springs	Col. Stewart	Laborer	22	5	"	"	Joined Dec. 5, from Capt. Brooks
Nicholas Geese	Germ'ny	1780	Jersey	" Hubley	Tailor	26	5	Light	"	Joined Nov. 10, from Capt. Henderson

SIZE ROLL FIRST COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
Thomas Heffermon	Ireland	Oct. '76	Ticonderoga	Capt. Church	Cutler	34	5	6	Dark	Dark	Deserted
Peter Gabriel	Germ'ny	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Baker	29	5	3	Black	"	
William Wardner	Penna.	"	"	" Nichols	House Carpenter	43	5	11½	Sandy	Sandy	
William Phrenor	"	Mar. '81	"	Squire Moore	Cordwinder	30	5	10½	Black	Dark	
Joseph Dailey	Md.	Feb. '81	"	Capt. Walker	Farmer	23	5	3	Red	Fair	
Andrew Rolston	Penna.	Jan. '81	"	Col. Stewart	"	29	5	9¾	Dark	Dark	
Hugh Mulholm	Ireland	Feb. '81	"	Capt. Bankson	Printer	22	6	3	Fair	Fair	
CORPORALS											
William Johnston	Penna.	Jan. '81	"	Col. Stewart	Cordwinder	26	5	5	Brown	Brown	
James Porter	Ireland	"	"	" Nichols	Stonecutter	27	5	7½	"	"	
William Murray	Penna.	Mar. '76	W. Bedford	Capt. Marshall	Laborer	23	5	8½	"	Fair	Joined June 1781

John Kelley	Ireland	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Shoemaker	24	5	2	Black	Fair	Transf'd Inf. Co. Red flesh mark on his head Long scar on his left cheek and chin
Peter Myers	On Sea	"	Y. Springs	Capt. McClellan	Mason	21	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brown	Brown	
Michael Kurtz	Md.	Mar. '81	"	Col. Murray	Millwright	28	5	8	"	Dark	
DRUMMER											
Edward Steen	Penna.	Mar. '81	Lancaster	Lieut. Moore	Farmer	18	5	6	"	"	Deserted
FIFER											
James Williams	Ireland	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Capt. Pearson	Weaver	30	5	5	Sandy	Sandy	
PRIVATES											
Samuel Allen	I. of Man	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Capt. McClellan	Laborer	30	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brown	Brown	
George Alberton	Penna.	"	"	Col. Stewart	Carpenter	24	5	10	"	Fair	
James Allison	Ireland	"	"	"	Laborer	22	5	3	Black	"	
Balzer Barge	Germ'ny	"	"	Capt. Walker	Cordwinder	27	5	6	Brown	Dark	
Rudolph Brookhouse	Holland	"	Philadelphia	Class	Farmer	46	5	7	"	"	
Michael Brady	Ireland	May '76	French Creek	Capt. Pew	Bricklayer	23	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Black	"	
William Bazely	England	Jan. '81	Cr. County	Class	Tanner	37	5	7	Brown	Fair	
John Blakeny	Ireland	Mar. '81	Philadelphia	Capt. Martial	Farmer	27	5	8	"	"	
Philip Broyle	Germ'ny	"	"	Maj. Hamilton	Mason	23	5	8	Fair	"	
Robert Burrows	Ireland	July '81	Cr. County	Capt. Lusk	Laborer	26	5	5	Brown	"	
John Campbell	"	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Lieut. Stoy	Weaver	24	5	7	Black	"	Deserted
Benjamin Clifton	"	"	Philadelphia	Col. Harmar	Blacksmith	28	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brown	Dark	Deserted
Adam Clendenan	"	Jan. '81	"	" Nichols	"	28	5	6	Black	"	Deserted
Patrick Cross	"	May '81	Downs Town	Capt. McClennon	Tailor	37	5	6	"	Fair	
James Dougherty	"	April '81	Y. Springs	" McClellan	Farmer	31	5	3	Brown	Dark	
James Devitt	"	Jan. '76	Philadelphia	"	"	28	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Fair	
Robert Fossitt	England	Mar. '81	"	" Nichols	Hatter	40	5	4	Dark	Dark	
Edward Fielding	"	"	Y. Springs	Squire Moore	Weaver	31	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Black	"	Deserted
James Farewell	Ireland	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Capt. McClenahan	Farmer	21	5	7	Brown	Fair	
Thomas Gilby	England	Mar. '81	"	Col. Stewart	Butcher	41	5	6	Black	Dark	
Henry Gass	Ireland	April '81	"	Serg. Mulholm	Schoolmaster	30	5	11	"	Fair	
Peter Ga'bell	Germ'ny	"	Downs Town	Col. North	Carpenter	28	5	5	Dark	Dark	
John Hitchings	England	May '81	"	Capt. Walker	Farmer	24	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brown	Fair	
Henry Harpoole	Germ'ny	1781	"	Col. North	Miner	45	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	

SIZE ROLL FIRST COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
PRIVATES											
Evan Holt	Penna.	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Lieut. Collier	Farmer	17	5	4	Brown	Brown	
John Harvey	England	"	Leacock	Class	Laborer	40	5	6¼	Sandy	Sandy	
William Judges	Ireland	Jan. '81	N. London	Col. Stewart	Farmer	30	5	4	Black	Dark	
Daniel Johnston	"	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Lieut. Moore	Weaver	27	5	7	Dark	"	(red eyes) Deserted
Thomas Jennings	"	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Bricklayer	50	5	7	Grey	"	Lame, left leg
Michael Jonas	Penna.	"	Y. Springs	"	Laborer	24	5	5	Dark	"	Deserted
Cato Johnston	"	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Stewart	"	30	5	5	Wool	Black as Hell	Negro
Patrick Kelley	Ireland	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Serg. Murfee	"	41	5	2	Grey	Dark	Wears a wig
Roger Keenan	"	"	"	Uncertain	Weaver	34	5	3	Brown	Fair	
John Katen	"	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	Farmer	35	5	5	"	"	Deserted
John Leonard	Germ'ny	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	" Stewart	Carpenter	28	5	4¼	"	"	
William Maxim	England	April '81	Downs Town	" North	Tailor	28	5	5	Black	Dark	Deserted
Moses Moreland	Ireland	Feb. '81	Lancaster	Maj Hamilton	Farmer	21	5	8	Fair	Sandy	
Robert Humphry	England	Aug. '76	"	Capt. Doyle	"	28	5	9	Sandy	Brown	Deserted
James Morrison	Ireland	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Maj. Hamilton	Laborer	30	5	4	Brown	"	
Jeremiah Murray	England	May '75	Bedford	Col. Stewart	"	28	5	9	"	Dark	
Thomas Madden	Ireland	Oct. '75	Philadelphia	" Nichols	Tailor	40	5	6½	Black	"	Joined Feb. 1781
Conrad Miller	Germ'ny	Feb. '81	"	Capt. Walker	Farmer	24	5	7¾	Brown	Fair	
Daniel McFatridge	Ireland	April '81	"	Lieut. Pierson	Tanner	24	5	4	"	"	Deserted
Patrick Mulvany	"	"	"	Col. Stewart	Brass Founder	46	5	7	"	"	
Thomas Malzer	Penna.	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	" Nichols	Farmer	26	5	8	Black	Black	A Negro
William Murray	Boston	July '77	Philadelphia	Lieut. Fullerton	Tanner	16	5	2	Brown	Fair	
Daniel Netherhouse	Germ'ny	Mar. '81	"	Maj. Hamilton	Turner	27	5	5	Black	Dark	
William Webb	England	Oct. '76	Ticonderoga	Capt. Butler	Weaver	50	5	6	Grey	Fair	
Joseph Roberts	"	Oct. '77	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Laborer	42	5	6	Fair	"	
Job Reiley	"	May '75	Bedford	"	Hoop maker	42	5	5	Brown	Dark	
John Ross	Ireland	Jan. '81	Philadelphia	Maj. Hamilton	Weaver	24	5	5	Black	Fair	
Mathias Reinhard	Germ'ny	April '81	"	Col. Nichols	Farmer	23	5	5	Fair	Dark	Deserted
Michael Shaw	Ireland	"	"	Lieut. Fullerton	Tobacconist	24	5	5	Red	Fair	Deserted
Nicholas Stover	Penna.	Feb. '81	Lancaster	Col. Nichols	Farmer	36	5	6	Brown	Dark	
Joshua Sedgwick	"	Mar. '81	Lancaster	Class	Smith	19	5	9	Fair	Fair	Deserted

John Stout	Germ 'ny	May '81	Reading	Class	Schoolmaster	54	5	6	Brown	Brown	Deserted
Matthew Tarney	Ireland	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	White smith	26	5	5½	"	Fair	Deserted
John Unkey	France	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	"	Barber	24	5	4	"	"	Wants toes of left foot
Matthias Winstaff	Germ 'ny	April '81	Down's Town	Capt. McLean	Laborer	30	5	6½	Black	Dark	
John Whiteman	Penna.	Mar. '81	Y. Springs	Col. Stewart	"	38	5	6½	"	"	
George Young	on Sea	April '81	"	Capt. McClennon	Farmer	16	5	4	Brown	Fair	
John McClood	Scotland	Feb. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Laborer	24	5	5½	"	Brown	Deserted
Patrick Kimpsey	Ireland	"	"	Maj. Hamilton	Cordwinder	26	5	7	Black	Dark	

SIZE ROLL SECOND COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID-ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
Archibald Murfee	Penna.	1776	Yh. County	Lieut. Finley	Laborer	51	5	8½	Fair	Fair	
John O'Neill	Ireland	1777	Carlisle	Capt. Wilson	Weaver	37	5	5	Black	Dark	
William Gray	"	1777	"	" Alexander	Shoemaker	30	5	8½	"	Fair	
Michael Kean	"	1776	Lancaster	Lieut. Becker	Laborer	27	5	7	Fair	"	
Michael Redmond	Penna.	1776	M. Town	Capt. Scull	"	25	5	5	"	"	
James McLean	Prtm th.	1780	Carlisle	" Montgomery	"	26	5	4½	Black	Dark	
John Winn	Del.	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. Rippy	"	25	5	7¾	"	"	
John Nicholson											Transferred Penna.
CORPORALS											
Micheal Madden	Ireland	April '76	Wash. Creek	Lieut. Blair	"	30	5	7¾	Fair	Fair	
Charles McConnel	"	Dec. '76	C. Town	Capt. Hayes	Weaver	29	5	4½	Brown	Brown	
James Page	Penna.	Mar. '81	Carlisle	Mr. Reney	Laborer	28	5	3¾	"	Fair	
Thomas Means	Ireland	Feb. '77	"	Capt. Montgomery	Shoemaker	24	5	4½	"	Fresh	
William Bradshaw	Sea	"	Y. County	Lieut. McPherson	Cutler	23	5	6¾	Black	Swathy	Deserted
John Lillicrop	England	Mar. '81	Carlisle	Col. Butler	White Smith	35	5	4	Fair	"	
George McSwine	Penna.	Jan. '81	Lancaster	Capt. Campbell	Laborer	23	5	9½	Brown	Fair	

SIZE ROLL SECOND COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
DRUMMER											
John Spalding	York	1778	Schohary	Maj. Church	Drummer	19	5	7½	Fair	Fair	Deserted
FIFER											
John Wann	Phila.	1776	Albany	" Bush	Fifer	24	5	7¾	Black	Dark	
PRIVATES											
Patrick McCormack	Ireland	April '78	Carlisle	" Alexander	Fuller	26	5	5¼	"	Fair	
James Welsh	"	Feb. '77	Mash Creek	Lieut. McPherson	Laborer	30	5	5	Brown	"	Deserted
John Jigney	England	Oct. '78	Philadelphia	Capt. Connelly	Baker	31	5	4¼	Fair	"	
Alexander Robinson	Scotland	June '80	"	Col. Nichols	Laborer	21	5	5½	"	"	
John Noah	N. Jersey	Sept. '80	Ftsway	Capt. Briker	Smith	29	5	8½	D Brown	Swathy	
John Henley	Ireland	Mar. '81	Philadelphia	Maj. Edwards	Shoemaker	37	5	7½	Fair	Fair	
Simson Harris	Penna.	Mar. '81	Carlisle	Lieut. Henly	Laborer	20	5	6¼	Brown	Dark	Dead
John Keenan	Ireland	April '81	"	Capt. Campbell	"	46	5	1¾	Brown	Brown	
Murty Sullivan	"	Jan. '77	Y. County	" McDowell	"	27	5	4½	Black	Dark	
Andrew Rogers	Mar. '81	Carlisle	"	Mr. Smith	"	48	5	9½	Brown	Swathy	
Henry Postal	England	July '80	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	Sailor	31	5	8	White	Fair	Deserted
John Smelzer	Penna.	Mar. '79	Sunbury	Capt. Strother	Miller	21	5	9	Brown	Swathy	
James Murphy	Ireland	Mar. '81	Philadelphia	Maj. Edwards	Laborer	20	5	7	"	Brown	Deserted
John Keelan	"	May '81	Carlisle	Capt. Campbell	Nailor	35	5	2½	Black	Swathy	
John Johnston	Penna.	April '77	"	" Parker	Laborer	24	5	6	Brown	Dark	
Charles Doughan	Ireland	May '77	Ticonderoga	" Hays	"	29	5	4½	"	Brown	Deserted
Andrew Crotty	"	Dec. '76	Mash Creek	Lieut. Blair	"	23	5	2¼	Fair	"	Deserted
Thomas McKelvey	"	Mar. '81	Philadelphia	Maj. Edwards	"	25	5	4¾	Black	Dark	Deserted
Francis McDonald	"	Jan. '79	Monmouth	Capt. Lusk	Sailor	22	5	7½	"	Fair	Deserted
Andrew Travis	"	Feb. '81	Carlisle	McCune, Esq.	Laborer	36	5	6½	Brown	"	
Robert Denmple	"	Aug. '81	"	Lieut. McCullen	"	40	5	10	Sandy	"	
Thomas McLean	"	Dec. '76	Mash Creek	" Blair	"	24	5	3¼	Brown	"	
Thomas Nichols	Penna.	Feb. '81	Cumb. Co.	Mr. McClean	"	18	5	6¼	"	Brown	Dead
Bernard Reiley	Ireland	April '76	Chester Co.	Capt. McGowen	"	21	5	7½	"	Ruddy	Deserted
Timothy Dempsey	"	Mar. '81	Carlisle	Mr. Smith	Sailor	26	5	6	"	Fair	
Manas Shank	Penna.	1778	Berks Co.	Lieut. Henderson	Laborer	24	5	10	Black	Black	

Thomas Smith	Ireland	1780	Philadelphia	Maj. Edwards	Laborer	24	5	7	Fair	Fair	Deserted
Alexander Porter	"	May '81	Carlisle	Lieut. Henderson	Weaver	20	5	3¾	"	"	Dead
Barnet Aldevine	Germ'ny	April '78	Reading	Capt. Scull	Laborer	20	5	4	"	"	Deserted
James Berry	Ireland	1777	Ticonderoga	" Alexander	"	35	5	4½	L. Brown	"	
Hugh Bradley	"	1776	Philadelphia	" Lang	"	32	5	3	Grey	Dark	Dead
Jacob Clouse	Georgia	1776	Ticonderoga	" Rippy	Tailor	44	5	1	Brown	"	
James Chambers	Penna.	Jan. '77	Mt. Indep.	Lieut. Bush	Laborer	24	5	9½	Sandy	Sallow	
Charles Conner	Ireland	"	Ticonderoga	" McDonald	"	33	5	5½	Black	Dark	Deserted
William Dull	Penna.	1779	Jersey	" McMichael	"	24	5	5½	"	"	
Mathias Faw	Germ'ny	Jan. '77	Philadelphia	Unknown	"	50	5	1½	"	"	
Henry Garvin	Ireland	1776	Ticonderoga	Capt. Lusk	Weaver	24	5	7¾	Brown	Brown	
Cumbd. Hamilton	Scotland	Jan. '77	"	" Rippy	Hatter	34	5	7¾	L. Brown	"	
James Johnstons	Ireland	"	"	Lieut. Milligan	Blacksmith	43	5	7	Black	Dark	
William Keas	"	1777	Cumberland	Capt. Wilson	Tobaccoonist	45	5	2¾	"	Fair	
John Keelen	"	1781	Carlisle	Lieut. Pratt	Laborer	23	5	3	"	Dark	Deserted
Richard Kenehan	"	April '81	"	"	Baker	45	5	2¾	Grey	Fair	
Edward Lafferty	Penna.	1780	"	Sergt. Roberts	"	19	5	7	Brown	"	
David McClellan	Ireland	June '81	Philadelphia	Capt. Henderson	Laborer	26	5	9½	Black	Brown	
John McQuire	Scotland	May '81	Virginia	Maj. Willis	Blacksmith	30	5	1½	Red hair	Fair	
Claudius Martin	Germ'ny	April '81	Carlisle	Lieut. McCollum	"	43	5	2½	Sandy	Dark	
Daniel Murrey	Ireland	Nov. '76	Ticonderoga	Capt. Wilson	"	50	5	2½	Brown	Ruddy	
Richard O'Neill	"	June '81	Carlisle	" Campbell	"	33	5	4½	Black	Black	
William Nicholson	Penna.	Jan. '77	Ticonderoga	" Rippy	Skinner	23	5	5½	Brown	Fair	
John Patridge	"	1779	Jersey	Lieut. McCollum	Laborer	22	5	6	"	Dark	
James Robeson	Ireland	June '81	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	"	31	5	7½	"	Ruddy	
Patrick Roberts	"	April '81	Carlisle	Class	Weaver	45	5	6	Grey	Dark	
Andrew Sheaffer	Phila. Co	Dec. '81	Mindham	Capt. Montgomery	Joiner	23	5	10	Brown	Brown	
Ezekiel Shelcock	England	Mar. '81	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	Carpenter	40	5	8	"	"	
George Worley	Penna.	1776	Ticonderoga	Lieut. McDowel	Blacksmith	28	5	7	Black	Dark	
Christopher Crow	L'nc'st'r	May '77	Lancaster	Ens. McGee	Gunsmith	19	5	4	Fair	"	
Daniel Cogdale	Albany	April '77	Cumberland	Capt. Hughs	Carpenter	14	4	11½	L. Brown	Fair	Transferred 7th Co.
Edward Egan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deserted	
Samuel Walker	Jersey	1778	Valley Forge	Sergt. Hunter	Laborer	17	5	5½	Brown	Fair	
Jacob McLean	Penna.	1772	A. Hill	" McLean	"	26	5	4	"	Dark	
William Rickards	N.H'mpt	1780	E. Town	Lieut. Fullerton	Lawyer	58	5	3½	"	"	
William Walker	England	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Fishbourn	Coachman	48	5	5	Black	"	
Thomas Brown	London	1779	West Point	" Bowen	Laborer	26	5	6	Fair	Fair	

SIZE ROLL THIRD COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
William Brooks	Ireland	1777	Lancaster	Capt. Gowry	Glazier	26	5	8½	Black	Ruddy	Transferred Penna.
Christopher Frech	Germ'ny	1779	West Point	Lieut. Col. Montges	Apothecary	30	5	8	"	"	
Isaac Jackson	Penna.	1777	Phila.	Ensign Evans	Mason	21	5	6¾	Brown	Brown	
Samuel Woods	Ireland	1777	Chester	Capt. McClellan	Laborer	23	5	10	"	Fair	
John Spear	"	1777	"	" Taylor	Weaver	26	5	11	Light	"	
John Parker	Penna.	1777	Reading	Sergt. Levan	Tanner	25	5	6½	Fair	Dark	
John Ross	Jersey	1777	Phila.	Capt. Henderson	Shoemaker	25	6	1	Brown	Fair	
John Vankirk	"	1777	Ticonderoga	" Rippy	Cabinetmaker	28	5	9	Fair	Fair	
CORPORALS											
Adam Hill	Ireland	1777	Chester	Capt. Taylor	Tanner	22	5	5¾	Sandy	Fair	Dead, May 25th
Peter Thomas	Wales	1777	Phila.	" Boude	Mason	32	5	8½	Dark	Ruddy	
Zachara Brandt	Jersey	1781	"	Col. Butler	Cabinetmaker	20	5	11¼	Black	Brown	Dead, May 8th
William Feagan	Penna.	1777	"	Lieut. Stevenson	Miller	24	5	7¾	Sandy	Fair	
Richard Wills	England	1777	Ticonderoga	Lieut. Oldham	Mason	39	5	8	Black	Dark	Deserted
Charles White	Ireland	1777	Maryland	Capt. Oldham	Farmer	27	5	4¼	"	"	
DRUMMER											
Robert Leford	Ireland	1777	Cumberland	Capt. Nichols	Labourer	20	5	8¼	Light	Fair	Dead, May 14th
FIFER	Penna.	1777	Germantown	Capt. Taylor	Baker	50	5	6½	Fair	Fair	
PRIVATE											
John Andrew	France	1777	Chester	Lieut. Forbes	Farmer	24	5	4	Black	Dark	Deserted
James Alexander	Scotland	1778	Phila.	Capt. Pearson	"	28	5	8½	"	Fair	
John Blackwood	Ireland	1776	Ticonderoga	" Taylor	Weaver	40	5	4¼	Brown	"	Deserted
Laurence Burns	"	1779	West Point	Major Moore	Labourer	23	5	7	Black	Dark	
John Bently	Germ'ny	1779	"	Lieut. Col. Montges	Barber	25	5	6	Brown	"	Deserted
Ambrose Conner	Ireland	1777	Phila.	Capt. Bower	Printer	22	5	2½	"	Fair	
John Collins	"	1782	Asshly Hill	Lieut. Col. Harmar	Weaver	16	5	2	Light	"	Deserted
John Day	Penna.	1779	R. Furnace	Lieut. Griffith	Smith	40	5	7	Fair	"	
Sampson Dempsey	Ireland	1779	Lancaster	Capt. McClellan	Weaver	35	5	3	Black	"	Deserted
John Diviny	Penna.	1779	Chester	" Christie	Tailor	25	5	6	"	Dark	

James Dorin	Ireland	1781	Bladensb'g	Capt. Stodard	Tanner	30	5	8	Fair	Fair
William Doughty	Penna.	1780	Southham	" Vanhear	Weaver	23	5	6	Brown	"
John Fowler	Ireland	1777	M. Creek	Lieut. Read	Farmer	35	5	4	Black	Black
Micheal Ferral	"	1777	Lancaster	Capt. Seeley	Mason	40	5	7	Dark	Dark
John Gany	"	1778	Phila.	" Bartholomew	Sailor	30	5	3	Black	"
James Green	"	1778	New York	Lieut. McCulloch	Groom	34	5	2½	Fair	"
Patrick Fowler	"	1778	Phila.	Justice Christ	Farmer	24	5	5½	Light	Fair
Abraham Hornick	Germ'ny	1777	"	Capt. Bartholomew	Baker	34	5	6	Brown	Dark
Christopher Hight	Penna.	1777	Bedford	" Wilkey	Farmer	20	5	7½	Light	Fair
Isaac Harleton	"	1777	Chester	" Church	Labourer	39	5	6¾	Dark	Dark
Joseph Jackson	"	1777	"	Ensign Evans	Shoemaker	19	5	9	Brown	Fair
Francis King	France	1777	Trenton	Capt. Henderson	Farmer	30	5	4	"	Dark
Arthur Keavy	Ireland	1777	Phila.	"	Labourer	40	5	3½	"	Fair
Dennis Kennedy	"	1777	"	" Brown	"	37	5	5½	Sandy	Sandy
John Kelley	Penna.	1777	Carlisle	" Nichols	"	20	5	8¾	Brown	Fair
Richard Leonard	Ireland	1776	Penna.	" North	"	46	5	4	"	Dark
W. Leavering	Penna.	1777	"	" Henderson	Blacksmith	22	5	8	Light	Fair
James Mahony	Ireland	1777	Phila.	" Denick	"	30	5	1	Brown	Dark
Joseph Milham	England	1777	"	" Irvine	"	58	5	2	Black	"
George Morgan	Penna.	1780	Jersey	Genl. Potter	Labourer	18	5	3	"	Fair
Daniel McCann	Ireland	1780	Lancaster	Sergt. Moffet	Farmer	23	5	7	"	"
William McCune	Penna.	1776	Carlisle	Lieut. Hay	Blacksmith	30	5	9	Light	"
William Blanby	England	1778	Lancaster	Major Nichols	Chaise Maker	38	5	9	Black	Dark
William Moody	Ireland	1778	Phila.	Capt. Denick	Labourer	67	5	7	"	"
Edward Willson	Mary'nd	1777	Penna.	" Davis	"	31	5	7¾	Grey	Fair
Andrew Pouge	Penna.	1777	Chester	" Bartholomew	"	14	5	4½	Light	"
John Parsons	England	1779	Phila.	" Bowen	"	46	5	9½	Grey	Dark
William Reed	Ireland	1777	Penna.	" Wilky	"	33	5	6	Black	Fair
George Recraft	"	1776	Phila.	" Irvine	Weaver	32	5	7¾	"	Dark
James Rowland	Penna.	1777	"	" Henderson	Carpenter	33	5	7	Brown	Fair
Jacob Rosewell	England	1778	Lancaster	Lieut. McCulloch	S. Peirce	35	4	11	"	"
Thomas Service	Ireland	1776	Ticonderoga	Capt. Lacy	Labourer	25	5	7	Fair	Sandy
John Smith	"	1776	"	" Church	Shoemaker	36	5	9	Sandy	Dark
Robert Shepherd	Penna.	1777	Chester	"	Mason	36	5	6	Black	Red
William Smith	England	1777	Maryland	" Gourly	Labourer	22	5	3	Red	Dark
Hugh Stewart	Ireland	1777	Carlisle	" Wilky	"	20	5	6½	Brown	Dark
James Smith	Penna.	1776	Ticonderoga	" Church	"	44	5	6	"	Brown

Deserted

Deserted

Dead

SIZE ROLL THIRD COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESIDING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE	HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.			
PRIVATES										
Jonathan Skelton	Penna.	1780	Jersey	Lieut. Butler	Labourer	23	5	Brown	Dark	
John Simmons	"	1777	Chester	Capt. North	Wheelwright	25	5	"	"	
Felix Snider	"	1777	Penna.	" Davis	Labourer	26	5	Fair	Fair	Deserted
Thomas Sands	Ireland	1777	Lancaster	" Moore	"	44	5	"	"	
Abraham Shaw	"	1778	"	Lt. Forbes	Shoemaker	28	5	Brown	Dark	
Moses Swartswood	N'w Y'rk	1782	Ashly Hill	Col. Harmar	Labourer	20	5	"	Brown	
Benjamin Trumy	Penna.	1780	Reading	Capt. Davis	"	21	5	Red	Red	
John Thom	England	1781	Phila.	Col. Nichols	Weaver	30	5	Black	Dark	
John Vandercremel	Germ'ny	1779	York Town	Lieut. Stevenson	Barber	24	5	Light	Fair	
John Worlin	Ireland	1779	M. Run	" McCulloch	Labourer	21	5	Brown	"	
William Williams	Wales	1777	Lancaster	" Forbes	"	23	5	Black	Dark	
John Welsh	Ireland	1780	M. Kembels	" Butler	"	28	5	Brown	Fair	Deserted
John Wolf	Germ'ny	1777	Chester	Capt. Potts	Potash Maker	44	5	Black	Black	
Thomas Willet	Canada	1777	Eastown	Class	Labourer	29	5	"	Dark	
John Yost	Germ'ny	1779	Sunberry	"	Tanner	31	5	Dark	Fair	
Patrick Roody	Ireland	1777	Carlisle	Capt. Steele	Blacksmith	27	5	"	Dark	
George Steele										
George Dicks	Penna.	1778	Valley Forge	Maj. Moore	None	16	5	Brown	Fair	
Alexander McKinley	Ireland	1777	Phila.	Capt. Ross	Bricklayer	21	5	"	"	

OUR LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

[The address of welcome by Charles Warwick, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia, delivered before the General Society of the War of 1812, at its first annual meeting, June 19, 1895, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not think there could possibly be found in this country a place so appropriate in which to extend a welcome to those whose ancestors took part in the second war for independence in 1812, as this old hall so sacred in its memories. It is redolent with association and is the shrine of American patriotism. You are pilgrims who have reached your Mecca, and as such I welcome you.

It is hard for us to believe that it was only 120 years ago that in this hall the fathers of the republic met for the purpose of declaring the colonies free and independent States. When we go back in time and think of the dangers that beset them, we may have some conception of the magnitude and importance of the task that they had undertaken.

England had been tyrannical and oppressive. Her laws had been unjust and severe, and in the treatment of her colonies she followed the example of old Rome. Her rulers were as oppressive as any of the long line of Cæsars. America was but a source of revenue to the mother country, and in the opinion of English statesmen she had many duties, but few rights. At length the culmination was reached; tyranny could go no further where there were free and independent men to stand in opposition. The fathers of our republic arose, and in their indignation and with all their might protested against this tyranny, and their protest was heard even in England, where the voice of the elder Pitt rang out most eloquently but unavailingly in their defense; England seemed deaf to every entreaty.

I said our forefathers arose in their might.

Have you ever thought what the might was of those thirteen colonies? A population of not more than four or five millions of people stretched along the sea-board of the Atlantic all the way from Massachusetts to South Carolina. In those days a town in Georgia was as far distant from Boston as Cape Colony is to-day from Philadelphia. They had no easy

nor speedy means of communication. In fact, in those days, many of the cities of Europe were closer to the northern seaport towns of America than some of the capitals of the southern colonies. The sailing vessel was swifter than the mail coach, and perhaps you could have reached London sooner, starting from New York, than you could have reached Charleston had you gone by land. The colonies were separated by wildernesses, and there were but few, if any, well constructed roads, such as we have to-day, uniting cities and towns. Distance and travel meant something in those times. A man 100 miles from home was further away then than he would be if distant from home thousands of miles in these days, when we have applied the forces of nature to communication and locomotion.

When you think of the colonies stretched out in this way and only linked together by a common danger, when you consider the space they covered and the vast uninhabited and uninhabitable regions separating them from each other, when you bear in mind how small were their resources and how ill-prepared they were for war, you may have some appreciation of the courage and fortitude it required on the part of those delegates, assembled in this hall, to declare their independence and to announce to the world that they had severed all connection with the mother country. Surrounded as we are to-day by our great advantages, it is difficult for us to have a proper conception and appreciation of the dangers that they underwent and what they had to overcome in that great struggle. We, however, know well the result of that war for independence—its history is written in heroics.

Time ran on and England was still insolent and oppressive and did not give to the young republic that recognition which she had a right to demand. England was the great commercial centre of the world, as she is to-day. Her ships were in every port and her sails flecked every sea. Apparently forgetful of the fact that she had lost the colonies, she again became oppressive and arbitrary, yielding to no argument and recognizing no rule of conduct but her own selfish desires.

In 1812 Europe was involved in the wars of the Napoleonic era that followed so hard upon the delirium of the French Revolution. England and France and the Continental nations

battled for supremacy. Europe was a cockpit. America taking advantage of this condition of affairs was extending her commerce in all directions, but the retaliatory measures, known as the "Orders in Council" and the "Milan" and "Berlin Decrees," virtually ruined her European trade and almost paralyzed her commercial interests.

Great Britain offered every indignity to our flag and impressed American citizens in the crews of English ships. No free people could tamely submit to such treatment, and in 1812 the Congress of the United States declared war against Great Britain. Up to this time, as I have already said, England had given us but little recognition as an independent nation. She perhaps thought the time would come when the colonies would crawl back into her lap. She thought, as mistress of the sea, as controlling the commerce of the world, she could force the colonies that had severed every connection to return to her control, or, at least, to submit to her dictation. Time and again we remonstrated with her and resented her tyranny and insolence, but at length, in her arrogance, she passed beyond all bounds, and War was the only means of settlement.

This was the second war for independence.

It was not until the War of 1812, until the battles were fought from Canada to New Orleans, it was not until the treaty of Ghent was signed that the United States secured her freedom from British interference and that recognition which as an independent nation she was entitled to receive. By this war we gave notice to the world that we were ready to fight and were able to fight whenever our rights were transgressed.

It is difficult for us to-day to imagine the importance and gravity of the situation that confronted our fathers in 1812. England had nearly a million men under arms. We had been devoting our attention to the pursuits of peace and were not prepared for war. Hamilton, Franklin, Washington and most of the leading statesmen of the Revolution had passed away. England had fifty vessels where we had one, and her absolute supremacy on the sea was acknowledged the world over.

England about this time had wrested the sceptre from Napoleon in the Peninsular War and had taught France that her armies were not invincible. In 1812 Napoleon's power

began to wane, for it was in this year he undertook his disastrous invasion of Russia, leading as proud an army as ever marched to conquest. Half a million men followed the eagles of the empire in this memorable enterprise, but baffled and beaten, not in battle, but by fire and frost, that once grand host that triumphantly followed the standard of Napoleon, now retreating in disorder and dismay, dwindled to an army of thirty-five thousand men. No mortal could recover from such disaster and defeat. Napoleon had lost the flower of his army in the fires of Moscow, in the snows of Russia, in the cold waters of the Beresina and under the swords and spears of the haunting Cossacks.

England at this period occupied a proud and commanding position in European politics. She was about the only nation that had never formed an alliance with Napoleon, and she had ever remained his determined and relentless foe. As his fortunes declined her power and influence increased. The battles of the Nile and Trafalgar made her supreme upon the sea, and her successes in Spain were the first repulses the French had sustained. Yet, in view of these facts, the United States did not hesitate in 1812 to declare war against Great Britain, and had the courage and daring to throw down the gauge and offer battle to this powerful State. The war proved to the world that there was one nation that could compete with England for supremacy on the ocean, and if conditions were equal could sweep the English navy from the seas. We came out of that war, notwithstanding some reverses, with honor and glory, and taught the British lion that we did not fear his growl, and that he could not with impunity put his paw on the deck of a single American vessel.

As representatives of those men who fought that struggle from 1812 to 1815, and placed our nation in the position she occupies to-day, you have abundant reason to be proud. An organization such as this inspires patriotism and loyalty to government; it impresses us with the truth that we have a common heritage and a common country.

Massachusetts knows no lines when she is in Pennsylvania, and Maryland comes across the border forgetting that a line divides us on the map. And here we meet as citizens of the

republic to commemorate the fact that our fathers fought in common for the preservation of those liberties which we to-day as a people enjoy.

I believe no country can be patriotic without a great past. If we live only in the present and for the future, if we have no historic past, no heroes nor great events, we can have no inspiring patriotism, and all those whose fathers helped to build up this government of ours ought to be proud of their ancestry.

I believe in ancestry, and the man who sneers and scoffs at it bastardizes his own reputation.

Now, gentlemen, I have spoken much longer than I thought I would, but the place almost inspires one. I want to welcome you to the city of Philadelphia, and as we meet to-day within the sacred walls of this building, in the room where met the fathers whose spirits seem still to haunt the scene, let us pledge ourselves to do all that lies in our power to inspire patriotism in every section of our land. Teach the people throughout the length and breadth of the country that there are no limits to loyalty, that State lines should not confine nor circumscribe our patriotism, that we are all citizens of a common country and that Mason and Dixon's line is but a geographical division that has its place on the chart but not in the heart.

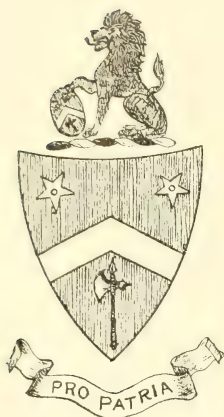
Let our patriotism be broad and expansive, ever growing; let it be a prouder boast to be a citizen of the republic than a Pennsylvanian, a Virginian, or a South Carolinian.

These States are cemented by the blood of our fathers as "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," so the blood of the fathers is the seed of the republic.

Let us ever remember that having a common fatherhood we have a common country, and let us place that common country upon a pure and able patriotism that gives its loyalty to one flag, one constitution and to one Union.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

DUVAL AND DU VALL OF MARYLAND.*



Marin Du Val, usually written Mareen Duval, the first emigrant and ancestor of the American Duvals, Duvalls and Du Valls—for the name is spelled in several ways among his descendants—was a French Huguenot, who having fled from Normandy, his native land, on account of religious persecution to England, about the middle of the seventeenth century emigrated to this country and settled in Maryland, in what is now Prince George's county. The exact year of his arrival is not certainly known, but on August 25, 1659, a tract of land on the south side of South river, Anne Arundel county, was surveyed for him and called "La Val" or "Du Val," containing many acres, to which he acquired a title. This was resurveyed September 9, 1765, with a tract called "Godwill" or "Goodwill." At the time of the decease of Mareen Duval, in August, 1694, he was proprietor of many tracts of land in Maryland, which were devised to his children, as appears by his will, dated August 2, 1694. He was married three, and it has been stated four, times. It is certain, however, he had no children by his last wife, who survived him, and married Rev. Jacob Henderson. She was buried in the chapel in Darnells' Grove, and with her Martha Duval, daughter of Lewis, one of the sons of Mareen Duval.

The original settler, Marin Duval, is buried in what is now the garden of Mr. Gabriel Duval's home, but the tombstone has become defaced with age. On the death of his first wife in this country, he married a second time, an English lady, by whom he had also six children; the eldest son by this marriage, as the

* The writer is indebted to the kindness of Miss Mary R. Duval, of Baltimore, Md., sister of Mr. H. Rieman Duval, president of the Florida and Peninsular Railroad Co., for the memoranda of the Duval family in this country.

eldest son by the first, being named Mareen. The fourth Mareen (Marin) was known as "Western Reserve Mareen," and he late in the last century went to Virginia, and from him, I have been informed by the descendants of "Ralph Ringwood" (Irving's name for Governor W. P. Duval), descended all the Virginia, Kentucky and Florida Duvals and Duvalls.

With the death of Justice Gabriel Duvall, of the United States Court, in 1840, passed away the many unwritten traditions of the family, of which he was well informed, and with the destruction of "Old Hall," in Prince George's county, Md., by fire, were destroyed many of his memoranda papers, etc., together with original portraits and relics of the Duval family.

Marin or Mareen Duval¹, as has been stated, had twelve children—six sons and six daughters—all living at the time of his death, and are mentioned in his will, dated August 2, 1694, and probated August 13 of the same year, viz.: Mareen², John, Eleanor, Samuel, Susannah, Lewis, Mareen³, Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth, Johanna and Benjamin. They are probably named in the order of their birth, Mareen being mentioned in the will as the eldest son and Johanna as his youngest daughter and Benjamin the youngest son. The eldest Mareen, Jr., John, Eleanor and Susannah were married in the lifetime of their father. Samuel in 1697. The other children were under age at the time of their father's decease, as appears by his will, and were probably the children of his last wife but one. Lewis Duval, *b.* about 1676, *m.* March 5, 1699, Martha Ridgley; Mareen, *b.* 1678, *m.* October 21, 1701; Catherine, *b.* 1680, *m.* October 22, 1700; Mary, *b.* 1682, *m.* February 5, 1701; Elizabeth, *b.* 1684, *m.* —; Johanna, *b.* 1685, *m.* August 12, 1703; Benjamin, *b.* 1688, *m.* —, 1713.

Mr. Justice Gabriel Duval, in his family records, states that Mareen, Jr., the elder, John and Samuel having been provided for during the lifetime of their father, his large personal estate was divided between his children. He also gave to seven of them £150 sterling and other legacies.

Mareen² Duval, the eldest son of Mareen the emigrant, married many years before his father's death; his wife's name was Frances; they had several daughters and one son, named Mareen³, who also had many sons and daughters. Mareen⁴, his son, commonly known as a "Western Branch," was twin with

Samuel⁴, born June 22, 1714. This Samuel⁴ Duval was the father of John Pierce Duval, who removed to Virginia and became a member of the legislature. Mareen Duval⁴, last mentioned, had a daughter named Kegia, who married Cornelius Duval, a descendant of Mareen², and they removed to Kentucky.

Mr. Justice Gabriel Duval, the historian of the family, states that it is more than probable that some of the first Mareen Duval's children came from France with him. In Scharf's "History of Maryland," referring to the times preceding the American Revolution, it is stated that at a meeting held in Upper Marlborough, Md., in November, 1774, a committee of Freemen was appointed "to carry into execution within the said county (Prince George's) the Association of the American Congress." On this committee appears the name of Marsh Mareen Du Vall, the descendant and namesake of the original Huguenot settler, Marin Duval or Duvall, and is interesting to the genealogist as showing how names are changed and misspelled in documents and records. The name was certainly in the French Marin, and Mr. Charles W. Baird, the Huguenot historian, accepts the name Marin, and writes that "the origin of the name du Val was probably in Lorraine from la Ville Remiremont (Vosges)." The earliest mention I find is Richard Du Val, Normandy, 1261. Sieur de France.

In Fairbairn's "Book of Crests," that of the Duval and Du Valls is given as follows: "A lion sejant perpale, ar. and gules supporting a shield" (page 22, crest 13). Mr. H. R. Du Val states that this crest has always been born by his family both in England as well as is in this country. Other branches of the family, however, adopted other crests. Mr. H. Rieman Du Val has still in his possession his ancestor's sword, which bears the "hall mark" of 1667.

Mareen, the second son of that name of the Huguenot settler, married Elizabeth Jacob, October 21, 1701. They had the following children, who are the third generation: Mareen, *b.* November 14, 1702; Susannah, *b.* September 12, 1704; Elizabeth, *b.* July 20, 1706; Samuel, *b.* November 27, 1707; Anne, *b.* May 8, 1709; Benjamin, *b.* April 4, 1711; John, *b.* February 20, 1712-13; Jacob, *b.* April 19, 1715; Mary, *b.* March 22, 1717; Lewis, *b.* December 3, 1721; Gabriel, *b.* September 13, 1724.

JAMES LODER RAYMOND.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN.

JOHN SULLIVAN, LL.D., AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in Berwick, Me., February 17, 1740.

Died in Durham, N. H., January 23, 1795.

Lawyer; Major in New Hampshire Militia, 1772; Member Continental Congress, 1774; Brigadier-General Continental Army, 1775; Major-General, 1776; Resigned, 1779; Member Continental Congress, 1780; President of New Hampshire, 1786-89; United States Judge, 1789—till decease.

All the Cherokees believe that you can possibly mount &
much request that you will bring forward with you,
as many of my troops as without.

I have heard nothing from the Army, or any other
quarter lately, & as for this place, it furnishes no
news worth communicating.

Yours
Yours very able servant

J. O. Sullivan

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI:

RHODE ISLAND.



The annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, was held in the Senate chamber of the State House, at Newport, on the Fourth of July. Action was taken at the meeting towards the early publication of the register or history of the Rhode Island Society, which has been in the course of preparation several years by the secretary, Col. Gardiner. It will be a volume of some five hundred pages, covering not only the affairs of the Rhode Island Society, but of other State societies, both living and dormant, and will be a work of great value to all who are interested in Revolutionary lore. A resolution was introduced from the Standing Committee and unanimously adopted, expressing in strong terms the Society's disapprobation of the use of its name by another organization lately formed by ladies for patriotic purposes, and declaring that it cannot be thus used except in violation of law and courtesy. This action of the Rhode Island Society is in line with that taken by all the other State societies of the Cincinnati.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Nathanael Greene, M. D., LL.D.; vice-president, Henry Edward Turner, M. D.; secretary, Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D.; assistant secretary, Thomas Arnold Peirce; treasurer, William Dehon King; assistant treasurer, Horatio Rogers; chaplain, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D. Delegates to the General Society: Nathanael Greene, Henry E. Turner, James M. Varnum, Horatio Rogers, Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL.D. Alternates: Horatio Rogers, Dr. John Sullivan, William D. King, William P. Sheffield, Thomas Vincent Carr. Committee on Publication of Register: Henry Thayer Drowne, Gen. James M. Varnum, George W. Olney, Dr. John Sullivan, John Nicholas Brown, Horatio Rogers, William D. King.

The Rhode Island Society this Fourth of July broke in upon its custom of many years of following the annual meeting with a dinner only, and, recognizing the value of a more active demonstration in honor of the day, as an example imposed upon the Cincinnati by its leadership among military and patriotic societies, substituted in the afternoon a public celebration. At 3 o'clock P. M. the following ceremonies took place in the Representatives' Hall of the State House, to which the public were invited: Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Chapin; introductory address, by James M. Varnum; reading of the "Declaration of Independence," by John Nicholas Brown; song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Augustus F. Arnold (a member of the Society), with piano accompaniment, by Albert Ross Parsons, president of the American College of Musicians; address, "Our Allies

of the French Army and Navy in Newport During the War of the Revolution," by Asa Bird Gardiner; "America," sung by the assemblage; benediction, by the Right Rev. Bishop Perry, of Iowa. The Ocean House orchestra furnished the music. These proceedings were very successfully carried out, and afforded great pleasure to the Cincinnati and to an audience composed largely of the society people of Newport.

The annual dinner was served in the grand parlor of the Ocean House in the evening. The members of the Society, with their guests, assembled in one of the ante-rooms at 8 o'clock, and led by the president, Dr. Greene, escorting the governor of the State, marched through the broad corridor to the banquet-hall to the inspiring strains of "Hail Columbia." After the dinner was eaten the ancient thirteen toasts of the Society were drunk, in accordance with custom, two of them, to "The Memory of His Excellency, Gen. Washington, Our First President-General," and to "Gen. Nathanael Greene and All who have Fallen in Defense of America," standing and in silence. Responses to the other toasts were made by Gov. Lippitt, Capt. Taylor, U. S. Navy, commandant of the Naval War College; Bishop Perry, Gen. Varnum, ex-U. S. Senator Sheffield, Sylvanus A. Reed, of New York; Mr. Howland, editor of the *Providence Journal*; Albert Ross Parsons, Henry Thayer Drowne and the vice-president, Dr. Turner. Among the guests besides those mentioned were Perry Belmont, Mr. John Hone, Prof. C. W. Shields, of Princeton College, and Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, of New York. Col. Gardiner was toastmaster. A pleasant feature was the presence of ladies in the banquet-room, by invitation of the Society, when the speaking began. At all three functions of the day the venerable president, Nathanael Greene, grandson of the illustrious general whose name he bears, and now in his eighty-seventh year, presided with honor and dignity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting and dinner on the Fourth of July, at Sullivan's Island, Charleston. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Rev. Charles Cotesworthy Pinckney, D.D.; vice-president, James Simons; secretary, Daniel Elliott Huger Smith; treasurer, Thomas Pinckney Lowndes; assistant treasurer, George Haig Tucker. The dinner was informal, without toasts or speeches.

NEW YORK.

The Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting July 4, at Delmonico's, New York City. The old flag of the thirteen States, with that number of red and white stripes, and the union containing a circle of thirteen stars around a white eagle on the blue field, floated all day through the rain from the Fifth avenue side of the building.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting for the reason that some other organizations in different parts of the country have used the name "Cincinnati" in connection with their societies:

Resolved, That the New York State Society of the Cincinnati never has officially sanctioned in any way the use of the name "Cincinnati" by any other society.

Officers of the Society for the coming year were elected as follows: President, John Cochrane; vice-president, John Schuyler; secretary, Nicholas Fish; treasurer, Alexander James Clinton; assistant treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; chaplain, Mancius Holmes Hutton, D.D.; physician, Thomas M. L. Christie, M. D. Standing Committee: John Barnes Varick, William Greene Ward, Talbot Olcott, Richard Varick De Witt, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, George Bezaleel Howe, William Linn Keese, John Alexander Rutherford.

A letter was read from Gen. John Cochrane, the president, regretting his absence on account of illness. The adjournment of the Society was until October 17, at 8 P. M., when it will meet to commemorate the anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting and dinner, July 4, at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia. The following officers were elected: President, Maj. William Wayne; vice-president, Richard Dale; treasurer, Grant Weidman, Lebanon; assistant treasurer, William Macpherson Hornor; secretary, Francis M. Caldwell; assistant secretary, Harris E. Sproat, Westtown, Chester county. Standing Committee: John Biddle Porter, W. W. Porter, James Glentworth, Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, William A. Robinson, George L. Markland. Delegates to the triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, to be held in Philadelphia the second Wednesday of May, 1896: William Wayne, Richard Dale, Grant Weidman, Francis M. Caldwell and C. P. Turner, M. D.

The question of a site for the Washington monument was not discussed. The Society will hold its next meeting in October.

Among those present besides the gentlemen above named were Benjamin Bartholomew; Francis McC. Stanton and Charles B. Alexander, both of New York; James G. Peale, Francis B. McDowell, George W. Biddle and Tilghman Johnston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting and dinner at the Parker House, Boston, July 4. Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge graced the occasion with his presence and many other prominent guests attended, among whom were the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., of Cambridge; Edwin S. Barrett, of Concord, president of the Sons of the American Revolution; and President Fay, of the Sons of the Revolution. There were some forty members of the Society present.

The exercises opened with a business meeting at 12 o'clock, and the following-named officers were chosen to act during the ensuing year: President, Winslow Warren; vice-president, Benjamin Apthorp Gould, LL.D.; treasurer, Gamaliel Bradford; secretary, David Greene Haskins, Jr.; assistant treasurer, William F. Jones; assistant secretary, John Homans, 2d, M.D. Standing Committee: Alexander Williams, Edward Strong Moseley,

Benjamin Lincoln, John Collins Warren, Charles Upham Bell, Rev. James Gardner Vose, D.D., Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. Army; Thornton K. Lothrop, John C. Palfrey, John G. Heywood, Frederic A. Whitwell and Roger Wolcott. Finance Committee: Winslow Warren, Thornton K. Lothrop, Alexander Williams. Member of Standing Executive Committee of General Society: Winslow Warren. Delegates to the triennial meeting of the General Society, which is to take place in May, 1896: Winslow Warren, Benjamin Apthorp Gould, LL.D., Gamaliel Bradford, David Greene Haskins, Jr., William F. Jones. Alternates: Thornton K. Lothrop, Charles Upham Bell, Roger Wolcott, John Homans, 2d, M. D., and Frederic A. Whitwell.

The following new members were enrolled: Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge; Wade Cushing, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Hiram W. Hooker, of Cambridge.

A grand banquet followed, Winslow Warren presiding, and sterling speeches were rendered by Gov. Greenhalge, Edwin S. Barrett, Clement K. Fay, Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, and many others.

CONNECTICUT.

The State Society held its annual meeting, July 4, in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, Hartford. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. In accordance with ancient custom, the Declaration of Independence was read by Charles Isham, of New York City. The "Immutable Principles" were read by the chaplain, the Rev. A. N. Lewis. The Treasurer's report was read and approved. The historian, Charles Isham, reported thirty-six hereditary and four honorary members, and several candidates for membership.

President Timothy Dwight, D.D., LL.D., president of Yale University, and Frederick S. Tallmadge, of New York City, were elected honorary members. Morris W. Seymour, of Bridgeport, and Judge Theron G. Strong, of New York City, were elected hereditary members.

Morris W. Seymour reported an act of incorporation of the Society by the General Assembly of Connecticut, which was accepted. It was voted that all "eligibles" who do not present their claims within six calendar months from July 4, 1895, be considered to have waived their claims to membership.

The following officers for 1895-96 were elected: President, George B. Sanford, U. S. Army; vice-president, Gen. Henry Abbott, U. S. Army; secretary, Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport; assistant secretary, Charles H. Pond, New York City; treasurer, J. B. Metcalf, New York City; assistant treasurer, Charles B. Gilbert, New Haven; chaplains, the Rev. A. N. Lewis, M. A., Montpelier, Vt., the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., LL.D., New Haven; historian, Charles Isham, New York City. Delegates to the General Society: Morris W. Seymour, Col. George B. Sanford, Charles Isham, Gen. Henry Abbott, George B. Metcalf, the Rev. A. N. Lewis, Charles B. Gilbert, Linus T. Fenn, W. S. Judd.

The Connecticut Society is in a very flourishing condition, with upwards of fifty members. The Society purposes to erect a suitable fire-proof building at Hartford in the near future, this city being the home of the Society and the place where its annual meetings must be held. The banquet was served at Heublein's Hotel at 1.30. During the banquet Hamilton's last song, "The Drum," was sung by the chaplain, the Rev. A. N. Lewis. It was sung at the annual meeting of the New York Society, July 4, 1804, Aaron Burr being present. The challenge between Burr and Hamilton had already passed; and it was noticed and remembered afterward, that Burr sat with his head resting upon his hand and gazing intently upon the singer. One week from that day the two antagonists met at Weehawken, and Hamilton fell at the first fire, dying a day or two after.

The following is a *memoriter* version of the Revolutionary song Mr. Lewis heard an ancient dame sing about the year 1850. He stated it was a favorite ditty among the soldiers, and that it has never appeared in print:

THE DRUM.

Come each gallant lad who for pleasure quits care,
 To the Drum- (to the Drum-)*
 To the Drum- (to the Drum-)*

To the Drum-head with spirit repair.
 Each recruit now fills his glass,
 And each young soldier with his lass,
 When the Drum beats "Tattoo,"
 When the Drum beats "Tattoo,"
 Will retire the sweet night to pass.

And over a bottle of wine we will toast
 Till the Drum- (till the Drum)*
 Till the Drum- (till the Drum)*
 Till the Drum tells us it is past;
 For COLUMBIA we'll huzza,
 We'll drink success to Freedom's law;
 When the Drum beats "Reveille,"
 When the Drum beats "Reveille,"
 The call we will sadly obey.

And when to the fight we are summoned away
 Then the Drum- (then the Drum)*
 Then the Drum- (then the Drum)*
 Then the Drum fills the foe with dismay:
 Dead and wounded see them lie,
 Helter-skelter see them fly!
 When the Drum beats "Retreat,"
 When the Drum beats "Retreat,"
 We will give a feu-de-joie!

* Sung by the bass.

DELAWARE.

The first regular annual meeting of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, for over ninety years, was held on July 4, at noon, in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, at Market and Tenth streets, Wilmington, Del., and was well attended by the members of the former Society from Delaware and other States. Judge Wales, of the U. S. District Court, and president of the Delaware Cincinnati, presided.

Much business of importance was transacted at the session and several additional hereditary members were elected, all being the eldest lineal male descendants, as prescribed by the Institution, of original members of the Society. Among these was Jacob Bowman McKennan, the present representative of Capt. William McKennan, the first secretary of the Society.

The Secretary's report showed the Society to be not only increasing in membership, since its reorganization on February 22 last, but likewise in a good condition financially. A code of by-laws was adopted and steps were taken towards a formal application being made by the Society for its early recognition by the General Society.

This latter body, which meets in its next triennial session in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in May, 1896, will be presided over by ex-Gov. Robert Milligan M'Lane, president of the Maryland Society, vice-president-general of the General Society, and who it is expected, will also be elected at that time president-general. Mr. M'Lane is the grandson and representative of the gallant Col. Allen M'Lane, a former resident of Delaware, and an original member of the Delaware Cincinnati until 1802, when he was transferred, on his application, to the Pennsylvania Society. By a singular coincidence, he will now preside at the meeting in which the descendants of his ancestor's companions in arms will apply for recognition as the legitimate successors of the members of the original Society.

The regular delegates appointed to represent the Delaware Society at the general meeting are as follows: Judge Leonard Eugene Wales, Col. M'Lane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; Judge James William Latimer, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, and Philip Howell White (late U. S. Navy).

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Leonard Eugene Wales; vice-president, Col. M'Lane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; secretary, Haslet Wylie Crawford; assistant secretary, John Osgood Platt; treasurer, Philip Howell White; assistant treasurer, Samuel Seay Roche; chaplain, Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D. The Standing Committee consists of the above-named officers and the following additional members: Charles Breck Adams, Henry Geddes Banning, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; Newell Kirkwood Kennon, James Dobbin McNeill and Thomas David Pearce.

After the meeting the Society adjourned to the Clayton House, where an elaborate dinner was served and toasts were drunk to the memory of Washington, the first president-general of the Order, and to the future prosperity and permanency of the Delaware State Society; the former being

drunk standing and in silence, in accordance with the time-honored custom in all the State societies.

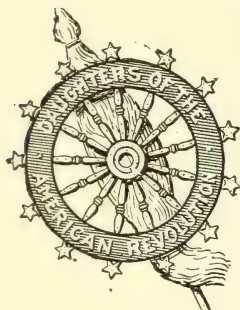
Among the members and invited guests present on the occasion were Judge Leonard Eugene Wales, Judge James William Latimer, Col. M'Lane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; Haslet Wylie Crawford, Philip Howell White (late U. S. Navy), Henry Clay Conrad, Esq., Dallas Sanders, Esq., Thomas David Pearce, George Horace Burgin, M.D., Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Esq., Newell Kirkwood Kennon, Esq., and John Osgood Platt.

Letters of regret were read from Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, Bishop Coleman and others, and a cablegram of congratulation was received at the dinner from Gen. John Meredith Read, formerly U. S. Minister to Greece, and at present a resident of Paris, France; he being an honorary member of the Delaware Society.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

CONNECTICUT.

The Ruth Hart Chapter, June 19, visited Berlin, where they were entertained by Mrs. Bauer at the old Hart homestead. The ladies visited the Berlin cemetery, the last resting place of the Hart family, in whose honor the Chapter is named.



* * * The Norwalk Chapter celebrated the two hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Norwalk, June 19, by unveiling, with appropriate ceremonies, a granite monolith to the memory of the founders of the ancient town, which is located on the little green at the corner of Fitch street and East avenue, the site of the earliest Norwalk meeting-house. The anniversary ceremony was the event of the week, and the whole town, including summer residents and the residents of adjacent villages, and the Norwalk Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, took part, and the islands and summer resorts on the shore were largely represented.

* * * The Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter celebrated Flag Day by a reception at the residence of Mrs. George P. Cowles, Ansonia; over 125 members and guests were present. The exercises took place on the lawn. Seated on the veranda, used as a platform, were the regent, Mrs. Theodore P. Terry; the State regent, Miss Susan C. Clarke, of Middletown; Stephen W. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, of Waterbury; Mrs. A. W. Phillips, of Derby; Mrs. Camp, of Seymour, and Miss Edith L. Munger.

The decorations were most profuse and arranged with the touch of the artist's hand that were at once striking and beautiful. "Old Glory" was the most conspicuous in the display, showing that the Daughters were awake to the importance of keeping foremost before the people the emblem of liberty endeared by the patriotism, suffering, and heroism of their sires.

Everywhere floated the stars and stripes about the grounds, and on the mansion, from roof to ground, the red, white and blue were present in abundance. Over the main entrance hung flags in graceful folds, while running along the rails of the piazzas on the front and side, bunting was draped in festoons, and the pillars and braces were wound with the same material.

Mrs. Terry gave a short address of welcome, at the close introducing Miss Clarke, the state regent, who followed with a few cordial words of greeting. A delightful address was made by Gen. Stephen W. Kellogg, a Son of the American Revolution, on "The Historic Month of June."

The soul-stirring song of "America" closed the programme, which was succeeded by social conversation and refreshments. In remembrance of the day, paper flags were used for napkins. The delightful afternoon, the charming decorations, made the scene one to live in memory as a beautiful picture, and form a pleasant close of the first year of the life of the Chapter. The charter, containing twenty-five names, was displayed for the first time.

PENNSYLVANIA.

. The Pittsburgh Chapter is in active co-operation with the Colonial Committee of the Cotton States and Industrial Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., to gather relics of the colonial or Revolutionary periods to perfect the proposed exhibit at Atlanta. Every person in possession of such relics and desirous of assisting is asked to write to the chairman, Mrs. Christian I. McKee, No. 9 North ave., Pittsburgh, giving a detailed account and description of the article in possession. All expenses, including forwarding and insurance, are guaranteed by the Atlanta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. As the date of shipment is fixed for July 27, the Daughters urge prompt action on the part of public-spirited and patriotic citizens hereabout, that western Pennsylvania may make an exhibit worthy the historic section.

. The Chester County Chapter visited Parkesburg, July 4, and was handsomely entertained by Mrs. Horace A. Beale, at her seat "Poplarshade." The ladies assembled in the parlor where the regular business was transacted. Mrs. Ida F. Brinton was appointed by the board of managers to have charge of the music. Mrs. Abner Hoopes, regent, reported that having been duly commissioned by the Chapter, she had purchased a jewel of the Order, and on Memorial Day, accompanied by Miss Stille, had gone to Phoenixville and pinned the same upon Mrs. Hannah Philips Eachus, their honored original daughter. Mrs. Eachus expressed her appreciation of the remembrance and the gift. Refreshments were served and a delightful hour was spent. A letter conveying the sentiment of the Chapter was left with the aged lady to read at her leisure. Mrs. Eachus is in her ninety-fourth year, and the only remaining child of Lieut. Josiah Philips, a Revolutionary patriot.

A prepared programme was now in order and the gentlemen came in to share the enjoyment. After singing "America" Mrs. J. T. Rothrock read

a most excellent paper on the "Fourth of July and its Origin." Mrs. Beale followed with an article on "Our Flag," when the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, all standing. Miss Mary Stille then read a paper on "The Patriotic Songs of America." A song "Columbia, Our Country," was sung, and, after a vote of thanks to those who had prepared papers, the meeting adjourned. A delightful supper was bountifully and beautifully served, to which all did ample justice. The Regent voiced the sentiment of all present when she accorded the hostess hearty thanks for her hospitality.

. The Donegal Chapter some time ago received a large number of flags to mark the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in Lancaster county. On July 4, the graves, about one hundred in number, were marked. Those in charge were Miss Woods at Leacock, Miss Wiley at Donegal, Rev. Robert Gamble at Pequea, Miss Fitzgerald at Columbia, and Mrs. Henry Carpenter at Lancaster.

. The Wyoming Valley Chapter attended the 117th anniversary services of the Massacre of Wyoming, which took place July 3, at the Wyoming Monument, Wilkes-Barre. A new bronze door for the monument was presented to the Wyoming Monument Association by Mrs. Ellen A. Law. Capt. Calvin Parsons, president of the Wyoming Monument Association, delivered his annual address, and was followed by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

An interesting part of the exercises was the reading by Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney, regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, of a paper on Katharine Gaylord, prepared by Mrs. Miles L. Peck, of Bristol, Conn. Katharine Gaylord was the wife of Aaron Gaylord, and they came to the Wyoming Valley from Bristol, Conn., to join the Connecticut colony. Aaron had enlisted in the Continental army at the outbreak of the Revolution and had served seven months with the army about Boston. They were accompanied to the Wyoming valley by their son Lemuel, and by two little daughters. Lieut. Gaylord, who was about thirty, was in the battle, and just about sunset he was killed and scalped. The message was brought to the young widow at nightfall. Flight was the only hope of safety and even that was besought with terrible dangers. At earliest dawn the next morning Katharine Gaylord loaded one horse with a pack of clothing and provisions, and putting her two smallest children on another horse they started out. From up the valley at daybreak they could see that the Indians had already begun the horrible work of plunder and devastation and burning. The first night they slept in an abandoned house. The next three nights they passed in the woods—the three children sleeping on their mother's lap while she kept her lonely vigil, listening to the cries of wolves and fearful that every rustle was the stealthy tread of an Indian. The fifth day they reached the Delaware, but were afraid to float down stream, as the Indians were near. One of the horses had gone lame and had to be left behind. They got across the river, food exhausted, and were met and helped along by a party of friendly Indians. So they toiled along for four weeks and at last reached Bristol where the father of Mrs. Gaylord received his bereaved

daughter into his arms and heard her story of desperate hardships, suffering and bereavement. Two years later when her son Lemuel, was fifteen he enlisted in the Continental army and served till the surrender of Cornwallis. Mrs. Gaylord lived to a good old age. The son, Lemuel, returned to the Wyoming Valley after the war, married, and subsequently settled in Illinois.

The Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Bristol, Conn., is named after Katharine Gaylord, and in view of the fact that Mrs. Peck was not able to come on here to read her paper, it was very fitting that Mrs. McCartney, regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, should take her place. She read the sketch distinctly and very appreciatively, and was listened to with close and flattering attention. The paper, in subject and treatment, was most apropos, and it formed a most interesting feature of the exercises.

COLORADO.

. The Zebulon Pike Chapter met in Coburn library, Colorado Springs, June 17, to celebrate two Revolutionary anniversaries. The opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. Slocum, who then requested Mrs. Goddard to assume the chair as Chapter regent, this being the first meeting in which she has acted in that capacity.

The first part of the programme was devoted to the story of the adoption of the American flag, read by Miss Nichols; a short account of the observance of Flag Day in Denver, by Mrs. Goddard.

The second part was devoted to the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Hatch told of the events which led to the American Revolution, Mrs. Ensign explained some maps showing the position of the two armies, and Mrs. Bidwell read a description of the battle itself.

"Paul Revere's Ride" was then read by Miss Genevieve Severy, and the meeting adjourned to partake of some refreshments and enjoy a social half hour.

. The Zebulon Pike Chapter celebrated July 4 at Colorado Springs, by the marking of the place where the first stake was driven in that city.

A section of the corner post of the Low bookstore was removed and there was substituted a stone on which is the inscription, "The First Stake of the Fountain Colony was Driven Here, July 31, 1871—D. A. R., July 4, 1895." This stone was taken from the homestead of Miss A. A. Warren, in Bear Creek canon, and was presented by her, who is an old-time resident of Colorado Springs. The exercises were opened by Mrs. W. F. Slocum; State regent. She gave a clear and concise statement of the aims and objects of the Society.

WISCONSIN.

. At Kenosha, June 26, a meeting was held at Mrs. J. H. Kimball's for the purpose of forming a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Kimball has been appointed regent of the Chapter. She is a descendant of Gen. Roger Nelson and is an aunt of Mrs. Donald

McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter. Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Kimball's sister, is state regent of Maryland and one of the national vice-presidents.

TEXAS.

* * * The Galveston Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. George Seeligson, June 17, and organized. Mrs. S. T. Fontaine was appointed regent for the Texas Division. Following are the officers appointed :

Mrs. Allen J. Smith, vice-regent ; Mrs. W. T. Harris, treasurer ; Miss Bettie Ballinger, secretary ; Mrs. T. J. Groce, historian ; Mrs. Edwin Bruce, registrar ; Miss Lillian Seeligson, librarian, and Miss Margaret Jones, curator.

Very interesting papers were read by Mrs. T. J. Groce, Miss Ballinger and Mrs. Allen J. Smith, upon the respective subjects of "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "Women of the American Revolution" and "The History and Object of the Organization."

* * * The San Antonio Chapter celebrated the Fourth of July at the residence of Mrs. F. Pope Tunstall. The medal offered by the State Society for the best original essay on the "Life and Services of Gen. Harry Lee, of the Continental army," was awarded to Miss Ethel V. Cook. The prize essay was read by John A Green, Sons of the Revolution

After music by the band a tribute to the characters of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, by Thomas H. Benton, was read by Mrs. M. McDowell Crawford. The exercises were closed with "America," and all adjourned for refreshments to the lawn, on both sides of which flowed the beautiful river echoing the voices of descendants of patriots who gave us the blest heritage we now enjoy of "Liberty, Home and Country."

TENNESSEE.

* * * The Franklin Chapter celebrated Flag Day at "Maplehurst," the seat of Miss Susie Gentry, regent of Williamson county. The ladies present of the National Chapter were Mrs. W. O'N. Perkins, Miss Lou Reese, Mrs. and Miss Gentry. About twenty guests were present, who are prospective Daughters of the Franklin Chapter.

Miss Gentry gave a sketch of the making of the first United States flag and Mrs. Gentry told of the origin of our national anthems. Mrs. Perkins gave a brief account of John Paul Jones. Miss Lou Reese gave a most interesting account of the massacre of her maternal great-grandfather, Col. James Brown, and the capture of his wife and several children by the Indians and of the long captivity of Joseph Brown, his twelve-year-old child, who afterwards became a famous preacher. Miss Janie Smithson proved herself well versed in the history of that great period and a most agreeable narrator. Miss Cynthia G. Cannon won laurels in the dignified, pleasant manner in which she told of some events of that fateful year, 1777. The Misses Marshall told many things of interest. Mrs. H. P. Cochrane was particularly interesting in an account of a conch shell, still in her family, that was used in Revolutionary times to warn the "rebels" of the approach of the British.

Misses Leah Cannon, Mary Sam Smithson, Alice German, Clare Puryear, Robbie Hunter and Mrs. George Cowan were felicitous in their quota to the entertainment and the day.

. The Watauga Chapter met June 22 at the home of Mrs. Dabney M. Scales, Memphis. The members of Dolly Madison Chapter were cordially invited to be present.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

. The Manchester Chapter met on the lawn at the home of Mrs. L. Melville French, June 21. The following programme was rendered: Paper, "The Day We Celebrate," Miss Nellie Snow; poem, "The Ninth Star," written by Rev. Allen E. Cross, and read by Miss Bernice Kelley; paper, "New Hampshire," Miss Betsey Shepherd; solo, "The Granite State," Mrs. Nate M. Kellog; paper, "Margaret Arnold," Mrs. L. Melville French. It was proposed by Mrs. Josiah Carpenter to select a State flower for the local Chapter, and be prepared to vote at the next meeting in the fall. The committee having in charge the programme comprised Mrs. Frank Porter and Mrs. William Sweetser.

. The State Society held its annual meeting at Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, July 8. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, of Portsmouth; vice-president, Alexander H. Campbell, Concord; secretary, Thomas E. O. Marvin, Portsmouth; treasurer, Stephen Decatur, Portsmouth; registrar, Col. Harry B. Cilley, Manchester; historian, Prof. Raphael Pumpelley, Duolin; chaplain, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, Philadelphia. Board of managers: Samuel S. Green, T. E. O. Marvin, Harry B. Cilley, Alexander H. Campbell, Stephen Decatur, Raphael Pumpelley, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, M. M. Collis. Delegates to the General Society: Rev. Henry E. Hovey, Stephen Decatur, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, Col. Harry B. Cilley, Hon. Thomas E. O. Marvin. William O. Junkins, mayor of Portsmouth, and Frank W. Hackett, of Washington, D. C., were elected to honorary membership.

NEW JERSEY.

. A Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is about to be organized in Atlantic county, with Miss Hannah Doughty, of Absecon, as regent. The Chapter will be known as the Lafayette Chapter, Miss Doughty's ancestor having acted as escort to General Lafayette on his second visit to this country.

NEW YORK.

. The Saranac Chapter, Plattsburgh, unveiled on July 4, a tablet marking the former home of General Benjamin Mooers, a distinguished officer and patriot of the Revolutionary army. The tablet of white marble, appropriately inscribed, had been previously placed in the wall of the historic house at the corner of Bridge and Peru streets. The tablet faces Peru street, near Bridge, and bears the following inscription:

In this house lived Benjamin Mooers, a lieutenant in the war of the American Revolution, 1812-14.

Erected by the Saranac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1895.

The historic building itself was erected some years previous to Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain, and bears the marks of the iron hail rained upon it by the British in the memorable siege of Plattsburgh. Bullets are imbedded in it, and a cannon ball may still be seen in the inner wall of the hall-way, speaking silently of the stirring events of the past. The house was at one time occupied by General Macomb, commander of the American land forces engaged in the action. It was a happy and patriotic thought of the Saranac Chapter to thus do honor to the memory of one who was so prominently linked with important events in our history.

Exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. F. B. Hall. Dr. D. S. Kellogg introduced Mr. Hiram Walworth, a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, who then read the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Kellogg, in introducing Mr. Walworth, said :

We feel proud of the Saranac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have erected, and this day unveil, a suitable tablet marking the home of one of our early and distinguished citizens. On this interesting occasion, I take pleasure in announcing that the Plattsburgh Institute has ordered a monument, which will soon be placed at Halsey's Corners, to mark that historic place. Also, there is good prospect that Pike's Cantonment will be suitably marked in the near future.

In a few neat words the regent of the Saranac Chapter, Mrs. C. Stoddard, then ordered the tablet unveiled by two descendants of Gen. Mooers, Elizabeth Johnson Ullery and Benjamin Mooers, and then introduced the great-grandson of Gen. Mooers, Mr. George Henry Beckwith, as the orator of the day. At the conclusion of Mr. Beckwith's eloquent remarks, the vice-regent of Saranac Chapter, Mrs. J. H. Myers, pleasantly presented the second speaker, Miss Helen Palmer.

Miss Palmer's compact little speech was attentively received by her interested audience. The singing of "America" concluded the exercises, with which all were pleased.

. The Saratoga Chapter was entertained in the evening of July 4 by Miss Catherine Batcheller, daughter of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. George S. Batcheller. Several addresses were made, and papers read and discussed. The guest of honor was Mrs. J. B. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison. Mrs. McKee is ex-vice-president-general of the National Society.

. The Poughkeepsie Chapter has undertaken to raise funds for a monument commemorating the ratification of the Federal constitution by the State of New York, in 1788. The act of ratification was signed at Poughkeepsie, on the spot where the court-house now stands, and the adjoining square has appropriately been chosen as the site of the monument. This is a praiseworthy undertaking, and is to be commended for generous support to all the people of New York. The sum of \$9000 only is needed.

. The Syracuse Chapter held its first formal meeting at "Overlook Farm," Cazenovia, July 2, where the members were invited to luncheon by the regent, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, to meet Miss Mary Isabella Forsythe, of Kingston, N. Y., regent of New York State. The party left Syracuse at 11.15 A. M. by a private car, and on arrival at Cazenovia were met by Mr. Dennis McCarthy with carriages and driven to the beautiful home on the lake side where luncheon was served on the veranda, which was beautifully decorated with national colors. The cards at each plate bore the name of the expected guest and the insignia of the Society. The colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution were everywhere present, even on the china. After the dainty repast, Miss Forsythe addressed the ladies in an interesting manner, urging upon them their duties as Daughters. Her remarks were very pleasant and were greatly appreciated.

The Cazenovia ladies called upon Miss Forsythe during the afternoon to consider the project of forming a Chapter to be known as the Cazenovia Chapter, and appointed Miss Amanda Dows as regent.

The visitors rendered their thanks to Mrs. McCarthy for her hospitable entertainment and returned to the city at 7 P. M. Mrs. Dennis McCarthy is the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin and is peculiarly qualified for the regency of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

. At a meeting of Quassaick Chapter, in Newburgh, on Independence Day, an excellent historical paper by Miss Kitty Forsyth, of Kingston, was read and received with great approval. Miss Forsyth was unable to attend the meeting and read the paper. It was read by Mrs. Charles J. Howell, the registrar of Quassaick Chapter.

INDIANA.

. Mrs. Hawkins, of Brazil, has been honored with the appointment and commission as Chapter regent for Clay county. Mrs. Hawkins is the great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary patriot and hero, Ephraim Warren, and she is also a member of the Society of Colonial Dames.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

. Mrs John E. Bacon, regent for South Carolina, has issued a call for all ladies in and about Charleston eligible to membership to meet in the near future at the Court House, the purpose being to effect an organization and discuss the aims and objects of the Society.

VIRGINIA.

. At the monthly meeting of the Virginia Historical Society, July 6, the President read a communication which he had received from Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she inclosed a bond of the State of Virginia for \$100, as the first contribution of that association to the endowment fund of the Society.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

. Minnie Ballinger, regent of Continental Chapter, in a letter printed in the *Washington Post* says:

On July 4, in the celebration at the Washington Monument, planned and executed by the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, as an organization, were totally ignored. No mention even was made of them in all the glorification of the Sons, until Judge Goode, of Virginia, at the end of the programme, rose as orator of the day to address the people. Then, with a gallantry equaled only by his fame as a lawyer and speaker, he first accorded the recognition due the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is all the more surprising—this ignoring of the Daughters of the American Revolution—from the fact that they are the largest patriotic society in America, as well as the most powerful and far-reaching in their work. From the remarks made by some of the speakers on that day, at the monument, one was forced to ask whether it was by purchase or inheritance these "Sons" had acquired their lien on the day.

If the latter, how could they so completely overlook the "Daughters." The old law of primogeniture being dead in this country, and the right to inherit being given to sons and daughters alike, we do not feel aggrieved because we were not invited to take part as speakers in to-day's celebration. Our mission is to work, but a courteous recognition of our presence would have been appreciated, had it come much earlier in the proceedings.

Judge Goode told of his desire to see the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of American Revolution united, "and as it was not good for man to be alone," he hoped the Daughters of the American Revolution would be included in the union. We do not altogether agree with Judge Goode, for we think it is good for some men to be alone, and to be let alone. The Daughters will never unite with the Sons, but both have work to do, and along the same lines, if there is to be "kept alive a true vein of American blood." But talk will not accomplish this great end. These "Sons" must go to work, and above all must they get rid of the old-time idea of always exalting the son, but rather let them take up the more American one of doing honor to the daughters, and then they will have taken a long step in the direction of that liberty, equality, if not fraternity, which they so rapturously applauded.

MASSACHUSETTS.

* * The Old Colony Chapter, in Hingham, held a delightful meeting on the afternoon of the Fourth of July in the Willard homestead, one of the most venerable houses in the old town. The quaint, low-ceiled rooms were hung with portraits of Revolutionary heroes and dignified colonial dames, among the latter, a daughter of Paul Revere, who lived in Hingham for many years. Some of her descendants are members of the Old Colony Chapter, and the spirit of the past was revived by the interesting and valuable relics brought together. The Chapter has for its regent Mrs. J. H. Robbins, a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam and the author of that charming book, "The Rescue of An Old Place."

An ode for the occasion was written and read by Rev. Mr. Billings; reminiscences of the Cushing family in Hingham, to whom the "Rescued Old Place" once belonged, were given by Mr. Francis Lincoln, and a stirring address on patriotism followed, by Rev. Mr. Day, pastor of the old church in Hingham, known as the "Ship." The singing of patriotic songs, reading of the Declaration of Independence, and a social hour ended this celebration.

MAINE.

* * The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, held a meeting July 8, in Portland. The regent, Mrs. John E. Palmer, presided, and Miss Crie resumed the duties of secretary. The Chapter voted to have a basket picnic at Mallison Falls on Monday, July 15.

THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, celebrated the Fourth of July in the Old South Meeting House, Boston. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop presided; Rev. E. A. Horton invoked the Divine Blessing. Addresses were made by John W. Hutchinson, Mrs. Lothrop, Rev. F. S. Smith, author of "America;" Lt.-Gov. Wolcott, and Capt. Nathan Appleton, Sons of the American Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting held in the Senate chamber of the State House, at Newport, on the afternoon of the 4th of July, the preliminary organization of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations was effected. Mr. John Hone, of New York, chairman of the committee of the General Society for the Organization of State Societies, called the meeting to order. Dr. Valentine Mott Francis acted as chairman and Mr. F. P. Garrettson, of Newport (who is a descendant of Chief Justice John Jay), as secretary. The names of a number of gentlemen of



prominent Rhode Island Revolutionary families were enrolled, the list being headed by that of Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, and followed by those of Charles Howland Russell, Henry F. Eldridge, Professor Bailey, of Brown University, Dr. Francis, and others of like social distinction. A number of members of other State Societies of Sons of the Revolution, who are members of the Rhode Island Cincinnati and had been in attendance upon the 4th of July celebration by that Society earlier in the day, were present at the birth of the new Society; among them the Rt. Rev. Bishop Perry, president of the Iowa Sons of the Revolution, Col. Gardiner, M. H. Angell, Rev. Dr. Chapin and G. W. Olney, together with Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and Alfred Ross Parsons, of the New York Society. The meeting for permanent organization and election of permanent officers will be held shortly, and the promise is of a flourishing and energetic society.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Following a custom inaugurated four years ago, the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution joined in a patriotic observance of the anniversary of the nation's birth, the chief features of which were a street parade and appropriate exercises at the Washington monument.

The members of the societies assembled at the Arlington Hotel, Washington City, at 9 o'clock, and formed in line. Mr. Albion K. Parris was the

chief marshal. The two Societies amalgamated perfectly,^{*} and there was no attempt at a division under separate auspices. The Light Infantry Corps battalion acted as an escort. At their head was the full Marine Band, ordered out by the Secretary of the Navy. Rev. Drs. Elliott and Childs marched at the head of the line, with Admiral Greer, Gen. D. S. Stanley, Gen. T. C. Vincent and Gen. Stanton following close behind.

Closing up the procession was an open carriage containing the venerable George Washington Ball, the nearest living relative of Gen. Washington. He was too feeble to walk with his comrades, but was too patriotic to stay away from the celebration. All the members were in civilian dress, and their only insignia was the insignia of the Society to which they belonged.

Under the shadow of the great obelisk erected to the memory of Washington, a large crowd gathered to do honor to the day. There were present a large number of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the scene was a brilliant and most inspiring one. To the north of the monument had been erected a small stand, on which the speakers sat, together with the members of the joint committee and a number of ladies.

The programme was in charge of a committee from the two organizations, consisting of Messrs. Ernest Wilkinson, chairman; John B. Wight, secretary; C. F. T. Beale, W. V. Cox, J. B. Larnier, H. P. R. Holt, Gaillard Hunt, F. E. Grice, Fred. Huidekoper, W. H. Pearce, E. D. Appleton, W. S. Yeatman.

The programme began with a joint Society salute of thirteen guns, fired by Battery A, D. C. N. G., after which Mr. Wilkinson called the gathering to order in a brief address and introduced Gen. Breckinridge as chairman of the occasion. In assuming the duties placed upon him, Gen. Breckinridge paid an eloquent tribute to the work that both Societies are doing in the matter of fostering patriotism in all ranks of life, but especially among the young.

The Marine Band played an overture and then Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, pronounced an earnest invocation, in which he asked a fervent blessing upon our fair land and upon all her people. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Barry Bulkley.

After the singing of "America" by the assembled multitude, Mr. Henry E. Davis was introduced as the principal speaker of the morning, and his address was a remarkably well-conceived and well-executed piece of oratory.

Dr. John Brown Goode then followed with another address, after which the benediction was given by Rev. Dr. Childs.

PENNSYLVANIA.

* * The Independence Day ceremonies, at Independence Hall, the headquarters of the Society, took place in the public square in the rear of the old State House and were immediately under the direction of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

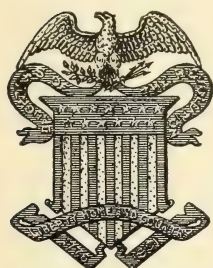
Major William Wayne, president of the Pennsylvania Society presided. Bishop Whitaker read a fervent invocation, after which Major Wayne was

expected to make a short address, but he said that this was a mistake, as he had not prepared any. He said that he felt patriotic enough, but that he would leave all the speech making to the orator of the day, Colonel A. Loudon Snowden. Then followed singing by the German societies of the "Star Spangled Banner," after which Russell Duane, Esq., a descendant of Benjamin Franklin, read the Declaration of Independence. The band next played a selection. An eloquent oration was then delivered by Colonel Snowden. After he had finished the German singing societies sang "America," and then Bishop Whitaker pronounced the benediction.

. The Wyoming members of the Pennsylvania Society celebrated the Fourth of July at the Historical Society building, Wilkes-Barre. Rev. W. G. Andrews, of Guilford, Conn., made the address.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

MASSACHUSETTS.



The Boston Chapter celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 18th, instead of the 17th, in courteous recognition of the Society of the Colonial Wars and its claims this year to the 17th of June in their commemoration of the siege of Louisbourg, which, bearing on the fishery question, was a precursor of the Revolution. On the afternoon of June 18, the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution met in the New Church parlors, Boston, which were patriotically decorated, and in which the Continental buff and blue—the Society colors—were tastefully displayed. The social hour was preceded by a short business meeting. Miss Helen L. Webster, Ph. D., of Wellesley College, was elected a director of the Association. Then followed the literary entertainment, opened by a paper on "Louisbourg—The Precursor of Lexington," by Mrs. C. Van D. Chenowith; Mrs. Downs, the author and poet of Andover, read a poem on "Bunker Hill"; Mrs. Warren Norton had a paper on "The Past and Present of Bunker Hill," and Miss Clara Bassett Adams, of Lynn, one on "Louisbourg and Bunker Hill." Mrs. A. J. Hayman sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and other selections. The Society had as guests the State regent of Maryland and other Daughters of the Revolution from Baltimore, and, after literary exercises, while Russian tea, lemonade and cake were served, there was a reception to the guests. This Society was christened only two years ago, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and yet in this brief period has grown from a membership of 10 to over 300.

. The North Bridge Chapter, of Salem, met at the Essex Institute, June 18, and had a delightful social gathering. Miss Philbrick, the Chapter secretary, read a paper, and Miss Sarah E. Hunt read the poem, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill." This Chapter is rapidly growing, and was formally opened and officers installed July 2.

* * At Roxbury, on June 18, was organized the Mary Warren Chapter, with Mrs. Henry D. Forbes, chapter regent; Miss Frances H. Hunneman, secretary, and Miss Emily Crafts, treasurer. Some of the charter members besides these mentioned were Mrs. Richard Humphreys, Mrs. L. Foster Morse, Miss Morse, Mrs. Farwell, the Misses Hunneman, the Misses Taber, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. W. H. MacIntosh, Mrs. William H. Daniels, Mrs. H. E. Emery, Miss Edes, Miss Alice Pope, Miss Alice Stedman, Miss Bacon, Miss Porter, Mrs. and Miss Burditt, Mrs. Robert T. Swan, Mrs. W. H. Cundy, Mrs. David Eldridge, and Mrs. W. A. Paine. The Chapter was organized at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Withington, Elm Hill avenue. An interesting sketch of the life and ancestry of Mary Warren and her children was given by Mrs. Paine.

* * The Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, went to Chelmsford Centre in a special car, June 17, and had an enjoyable time in the form of a basket picnic on the grounds of Miss Abbie F. Crosby, who is a member of the Chapter. Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, secretary of the Chapter, presided in the absence of the regent, Mrs. Frederick T. Greenhalge; Miss Crosby read a very interesting historical paper relating to Chelmsford's part in the Revolution and the battle of Bunker Hill, and Mrs. Joseph Smith read a paper filled with reminiscences of Bunker Hill. About 6 o'clock tea was served on the lawn, followed by session of social intercourse and discussion as to the best flower for the emblem of the Chapter, when it was finally voted to adopt the sweet and fragrant arbutus.

Among those present was Miss Earl, a direct descendant of Captain John Ford, who led the Chelmsford company of 60 men at the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Earl, at the present time, lives in the same identical house on Pawtucket street, near the Falls, which was at one time occupied by Captain Ford, that part of Lowell during the Revolution being known as Chelmsford. The party returned to Lowell at 8 o'clock, well pleased with their four-hours' visit.

NEW JERSEY.

* * The Summit Chapter has offered several prizes for the pupils of the High School and grammar grades, for essays on the following subjects: "New Jersey During the Revolution," "The Character of Benjamin Franklin," "The Genius in the Cause of American Independence Displayed by Israel Putnam."

NEW YORK.

* * The New Utrecht Chapter held its last meeting prior to the summer months, June 22, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, Eighteenth avenue and Van Pelt Manor, Brooklyn. There was a full attendance and the talk given by Mrs. Dr. Gerrau of Brooklyn, interested the members for over an hour. Mrs. Gerrau gave a most vivid description of her visit to Holland in company with the Holland Society of New York. The next gathering of the members will take place in October. The chapter was organized less than six months ago with only eight members, which number has been increased to twenty.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION :

WASHINGTON.

The State Society which was formed, June 17, at Seattle, started with sixty charter members. A new Chapter will be organized at Tacoma, and probably one at Walla Walla, soon. Spokane and Seattle will retain their charter organization, as under the old Oregon and Washington Society.



The officers of the local Society are : President, Col. S. W. Scott, Seattle ; vice-president, Col. J. Kennedy Stout, Spokane ; secretary, A. S. Gibbs, Seattle ; registrar, Dr. E. Weldon Young, Seattle ; treasurer, James B. Howe, Seattle. Board of managers : A. W. Dowland, Spokane ; Dr. S. J. Holmes, Seattle ; John

F. Gowey, Olympia ; C. H. Boynton, Tacoma ; J. H. S. Bartholomew, Monte Cristo.

WISCONSIN.

* * A local Chapter is in the course of organization at Kenosha.

MARYLAND.

* * The graceful Corinthian column to be erected by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., in honor of the Maryland soldiers who fought and died at the battles of Long Island and Harlem Heights, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be turned over to the Building Committee on August 1. The monument will be thirty-nine feet high including the twelve-foot mound on which it is to stand. The column itself will be but sixteen feet high ; the additional height will be made up of the granite die-block and slab, and a ball of gilded bronze, which surmounts the column. The monument will cost \$3000, of which sum there yet remains to be collected \$102.75. Prospect Park, upon which the monument is to be erected, is a part of the site of the battle-field. The monument is the design of Stanford White, an architect of New York. The design is Mr. White's contribution to the Society. Its unveiling and dedication will take place on August 27. A committee of Brooklyn citizens has raised \$12,000 to entertain the Maryland Society and its guests from this city at the unveiling. The Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps will act as an escort to the Society on the occasion of the unveiling.

KENTUCKY.

* * The Society celebrated Independence Day in an old-fashioned way at Cherokee Park, Louisville. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hemphill ; patriotic songs were sung ; the Declaration of Independence was read by Arthur M. Rutledge, Esq. ; an address was delivered by Rev. W. B. Jennings, and Rev. Dr. Whitsitt pronounced the benediction. In the forthcoming " Year Book of the Kentucky Society " there will be given the roll of Revolutionary War pensioners in Kentucky ; the roll of officers

and soldiers of Virginia to whom land-grants were made in Kentucky ; the roster of the Virginia navy, and the roster of the regiment of George Rogers Clarke, that did such valiant service in the Western campaign.

NEBRASKA.

* * The Sons of the American Revolution, in Nebraska, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, Friday evening, June 28, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Omaha, by an informal reception to the members, their friends and ladies.

CONNECTICUT.

* * The General David Humphreys Branch of the Connecticut Society unveiled a tablet at Beacon Hill, Fort Wooster Park, New Haven, July 5, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the invasion of New Haven by the British. Edwin S. Greeley, chairman ; Franklin H. Hart, Everett E. Lord, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., William E. Chandler, Committee on Tablet ; George H. Ford, secretary.

The Governor's Foot Guard acted as an escort to the Sons and their guests. Among the latter were the Mary Clapp Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and many Colonial Dames. The Speakers' stand was near the great granite boulder on which was the tablet with the following inscription :

ON THIS SPOT A SIGNAL BEACON
 WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1775
 AND ABOUT THIS HILL
 AMERICAN PATRIOTS
 BRAVELY RESISTED A LARGE FORCE
 OF INVADING BRITISH TROOPS
 JULY 5, 1779
 * * * * *
 TO HONOR THE DEEDS OF THE FATHERS
 THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY
 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 PLACED THIS TABLET 1895

Officers of the State and local societies of Sons of the American Revolution and kindred organizations occupied seats of honor.

President Hart, of the New Haven Branch, called the assemblage to order and delivered an address and told about the British invasion of Connecticut, in which State it is ever the proud boast that no foreign foe ever slept. Other addresses were made by Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Society, Mayor Hendrich, of New Haven ; Senator Orville H. Platt, the orator of the day.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

* * The Hawaiian Chapter.—On June 17, in commemoration of Bunker Hill's battle, a few patriotic Americans met in Honolulu and organized the Hawaiian Chapter. Some years ago Colonel A. S. Hubbard, founder of the San Francisco Chapter, began a correspondence with Henry W. Severance, then Consul General of the United States at Honolulu,

urging upon him the importance and duty of instituting a branch there. A spasmodic impulse was given to the movement, but died almost at its birth. Six months ago through the energies of a patriotic young Californian, John Walter Jones, the subject was revived and an organized society was accomplished, with the following named officers: P. C. Jones (Massachusetts Society), president; Chief Justice A. F. Judd (Massachusetts Society), vice-president; John Effinger, secretary; Prof. W. D. Alexander, registrar, and W. J. Forbes, treasurer. In conjunction with the foregoing named, Rev. D. P. Birnie, J. Walter Jones and Henry W. Severance were elected to serve as a board of managers. As soon as the Society was formed about twenty applications were presented for membership and forwarded to the National Society, while from the best obtainable information it is more than probable that nearly a hundred members will belong to this sea island Society before the current year expires.

As the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution owes its existence to the Pioneer Society of California, which organized in San Francisco, October 22, 1875, so does it owe to a San Francisco member the foundation of the first branch that has been established on foreign soil. The formation of a society in the Hawaiian islands with an "Aloha" greeting to compatriots everywhere, ought to be made widely known, and should give an impetus to the organization of other branches wherever Americans with Revolutionary heritage form a colony. It should particularly inspire the large number of American residents in Paris, whose *la belle France* gave us a Revolutionary General in Lafayette.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

MINNESOTA.

A State Chapter is being rapidly organized by Major Rukard Hurd, of St. Paul.

CONNECTICUT.

* * The Chapter mourns the death, on June 29, of Prof. Eaton, ex-governor of the Society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

* * The State Society will take possession, early in the autumn, of their new headquarters, the entire first floor of the historic building at southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets—a wing of the old State House—formerly used by the Continental Congress.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, on June 26, signed the bill "to amend an act to prevent persons from unlawfully using or wearing the insignia or motto of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and providing for the summary conviction of offenders under the same.

FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.—Fifty Americans met July 4 at Picpus Cemetery, Paris, and placed on Gen. Lafayette's tomb a wreath inscribed :

"To Lafayette—a name forever associated with liberty on two continents. Americans in Paris."

The wreath was three feet in diameter and composed of double daisies, pansies, and Marechal Niel roses and white lilies. Attached to it were the American and French flags bound together with a violet ribbon. This feature of the Fourth of July celebration was arranged by a committee of the American delegates to the International Prison Congress. Gen. Brinkerhoff, president of the American Prison Association, explained that the delegates considered it a duty on Independence Day to show some mark of affection for one to whom American independence is largely due.

Charlton T. Leaves, of New York, delivered an address in which he said that Lafayette contributed more than any other person to link together the two great democracies. He spoke of the emotion Americans feel when, as strangers in a strange land, they gaze on the emblem of American liberty. They have learned to regard France almost as a second home. The wreath was prepared and the ceremony was arranged in order to give sincere, though inadequate, expression to such feelings.

The event of the celebration in Paris by the American colony was the dinner which the American Chamber of Commerce gave. The guests numbered about 350, and among them were M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. De Belleville, M. Bartholdi, the presidents of the French, Italian and Belgian Chambers of Commerce, and S. E. Morse, the United States Consul General.

The United States Ambassador, James B. Eustis, presided, and Stephen Tyng, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, delivered the introductory speech. M. Hanotaux responded with proposing the health of President Faure. In so doing he paid a glowing tribute to the United States, which, he said, within a century had acquired first rank among the nations of the globe.

Among the several responses to toasts, that of Gen. John Meredith Read, ex-United States Minister to Greece, and now a resident of Paris, in replying to the glorious Fourth, was so felicitous and appropriate to the day, that we quote a portion thereof, as of particular historic interest. He said :

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We are gathered here to-night to celebrate the first anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, and at the same time to honor our nation's birthday. No more auspicious occasion could mark the rise of an honorable body devoted to the patriotic promotion of American interests. As for our nation's birth, was there ever a people ushered into life with a nobler invocation than that with which our forefather's closed their immortal Declaration of Independence? "With a firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

This is the grand text of our national history, the starting point of our national life. From these words the highest aspirations of patriotism flow; and a nation with such a device represents at the same time individuality and solidarity—unity of aims for the common good under the guidance of an all-wise Being.

Yesterday, it was my sad duty to pay the last tribute of respect to a distinguished granddaughter of Lafayette, belonging to the remarkable family of de Lasteyrie, who retain intact the traditions of their renowned ancestor and cherish the warmest friendship for our country.

When their glorious progenitor, then a stripling of nineteen, led the crusade of liberty to America, neither he nor the other illustrious names, de Noailles, de Lauzun, de Rochambeau, d'Estaing, de Chastellux, de Laval, de Montesquieu, could foresee the magnificent outcome of their generous and chivalric movement. Even when Lafayette revisited America seventy years ago and was received with grateful rejoicings from one end of our land to the other, he could form but a faint idea of the greater nation which would rise up and call him blessed.

Some of us to-day have gone with bowed heads and reverent steps to the peaceful spot where his ashes repose. Why? Because there in the fair soil of France are the hallowed remains of the Second Father of our country. Two names are inseparably entwined in the memories and hearts of Americans—WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE.

Yes, we as Americans can never forget that the Second Father of our nation was a Frenchman; and year after year we cross the wide ocean and decorate his grave with the offerings of a grateful people. Above this quiet tomb we plant our flag, the emblem of national hope and of international unity. Its stripes embody the nucleus of the thirteen colonies represented in the early history of our country. Its colors, like those in its sister-flag of France, are dedicated to courage, faith and steadfastness; while the ever-increasing number of stars depicts the startling growth from three struggling millions, in 1776, to a patriotic and united people of seventy-five millions.

As the graceful folds of our national standard salute the memory of the man who helped to lay the foundations of our greatness, who united France and America in the ties of blood, we are filled with the magnitude and reality of the affection entertained by us all for this glorious son of France.

Delightful thoughts also arise from these continuous pilgrimages. I can still hear those glorious words of unity and love of country, those tender tributes to the men who fought on either side in our late war, which, coming straight from his heart, fell from the eloquent lips of our ambassador on Decoration Day two years ago.

Mr. Eustis, by his ancestry, is a representative of both the North and the South, while his individual sentiments are characterized by that firm and loyal devotion to the Union which to-day distinguish both those who wore the blue as well as those clad in gray. He, moreover, belongs to a diplomatic-military family. It was his distinguished granduncle, Governor Eustis, of Massachusetts, who, having served with honor in the Revolution, became a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and was afterwards Secretary of War and also Minister to Holland.

And my allusion to the Cincinnati reminds me here of another dinner to which I was invited, and which is being held this day in the city of Wilmington in my native land, to celebrate the restoration of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati. Having cabled this morning a congratulatory message, I have received the following reply:

"The Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati to the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris: Health, prosperity and happiness to you and to your guests. We pray his Excellency M. Hanotaux, and his Excellency M. Lebon, to accept the expression of our most respectful and fraternal compliments."

There is a happy significance in these words. I wear to-night the colors of the Cincinnati, for that patriotic Order, founded by Washington and others at the close of our Revolution, included both Americans and Frenchmen, while its colors, blue and white, were intended to typify the alliance between France and America.

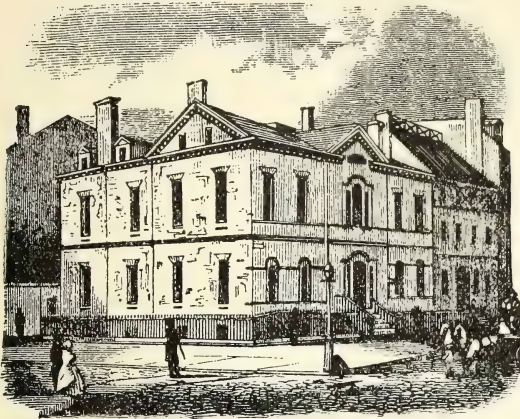
It was a French officer, Maj. L'Enfant, who served in the United States Engineer

Corps with the consent of Louis XVI., who designed the distinctive badge, which was to be "attached by a deep blue ribbon bordered with white to mark the union of America and France." Gen. Washington despatched Maj. L'Enfant to France in the autumn of 1783, and the Institution was duly submitted to his most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI., by the Count de Rochambeau and the Count D'Estaing, as well as by the Marquis de Lafayette. On Thursday, December 18, of that year, at a council held at Versailles, the King formally sanctioned the establishment of the Institution in France, of which the head of the State was to be the patron. In December the *Gazette de France* officially announced the fact, and the *Journal Militaire*, of April 15, 1784, devoted twelve pages to the Order of the Cincinnati. All names for original membership were submitted by the Standing Committee of the French branch to the sovereign, who admitted them, finally, by giving his consent.

I have stated these facts, unknown generally to the public, for the sole purpose of illustrating the intimate relations existing between our two nations at the close of the War of Independence.

After the lapse of more than a century, the Order of the Cincinnati is still the emblem of America's gratitude to France and the abiding proof of the services of France to our country. It is to-day, indeed, an enduring link between the two great republics.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.



NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.—On page 972, June number, there is a suggestion that Commodore Peter Warren, of Louisbourg siege fame, built and resided in the historic mansion, which stood at the foot of Broadway, New York City. Some years ago I had occasion to make some inquiries about this house, because I had seen it in print

that Commodore Warren built it. I subjoin the replies I received.

Previous to the erection of "No. 1 Broadway" the lot was occupied by a tavern built in the 17th century by Peter Kocks, whose wife kept it long after his death. "No. 1," it is said, was built on the plans of the residence of the British ambassador at Lisbon—at least the plans came from Lisbon.

The house stood originally on the very shore of the North river and the lot was in earlier times commanded by the northerly ramparts of the old Dutch fort. The whole of Battery place, once known as Marketfield street, was afterwards created by filling. No. 1 lot was where the garden and boat landing stood on the first grant of land made on Broadway, in 1643, to Martin Crigier, who lived near the northerly point of the present Bowling Green. Early in this century "No. 1" was purchased by Nathaniel Prime, who made it his residence. Several of his children were married in it.



A ROOM IN NO. 1 BROADWAY.

When he quitted it the historic house was converted into a hotel.

In August, 1881, Mr. Cyrus W. Field bought this famous old house, "No. 1" on the northwest corner of Broadway and the Battery place, at auction at the Real Estate Exchange. The property was sold under an order of the Supreme Court in the partition suit of *Drake vs. Raymond*, it having been a part of the Raymond estate. The first bid was \$50,000. The bidding continued briskly and was finally knocked down to J. Bryant Lindley, agent for Mr. Field, for \$167,500. The purchase included the plot of land, which measured 56 by 122, by 61 by 126 feet. Mr. Field also bought from the Astors the adjoining real estate corner of Battery place and Greenwich street, which gave him 171 feet on Battery place, 55 feet on Broadway, and 65 feet on Greenwich street, on which lot he erected the present structure.

TIVOLI, N. Y., June 13, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR:—In regard to No. 1 Broadway, Mr. W. L. Stone and myself fought it out in the newspapers, and Stone acknowledged that I was correct. In the first place, Capt. Kennedy married my great-aunt. His wife's brother was my dear and honored grandfather, Hon. John Watts, Jr. I was fifteen years old when he died. His daughter, my aunt, Mrs. Laight, died in 1866, aged about eighty-two. She must have remembered back to about 1790. My remembrance of conversations with both of these established the fact that Capt. Kennedy built No. 1 Broadway. My aunt distinctly told me so. I am celebrated for my memory, and if it is not clear on this subject it is not clear on any other relating to family matters.

My great-grandfather married Ann Delancey. Her sister, Susanna, married Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B. S. You see that Warren and Kennedy both belong in our family and there could hardly be any mistake. The question was mooted by outsiders when I was a youngster, and I never heard the claim set up that Admiral Warren built No. 1 Broadway. Lady Warren had a house somewhere up northwest of the present Jefferson Market. I never heard any allusion to the Admiral living near the Battery.

The only brother-in-law of the Admiral, who lived down-town, New York, was my great-grandfather, Hon. John Watts. He did not live in Broadway. I think he lived in Pearl street, east of Whitehall. It was my grandfather who lived at No. 3 Broadway, and No. 3 was next to the house his brother-in-law Kennedy built.

Your obedient servant,

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Upon making a like inquiry of Col. William L. Stone, and quoting a portion of Gen. de Peyster's letter, he replied as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, June 29, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR:—Gen. de P. and myself had some private correspondence in the matter to which you refer, but we never discussed it in the papers. My father wrote that chapter in "Sir William Johnson" in which allusion is made to the house No. 1 Broadway as having been built by Sir Peter Warren. He was very accurate and painstaking, and I believe he is a much better authority than Mrs. Lamb ever was, or can be.

In my "History of New York City" I have given some more about it, which you might look at. The house to which you say allusion was made is undoubtedly No. 1 Broadway. Warren's country seat (torn down in 1865, built in 1741,) stood in Greenwich village—now the corner of Bleecker and Charles—entirely, you see, on the other side of the town from Chatham Square.

Very truly yours,

WM. L. STONE.

NEW YORK CITY, July 6, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR:—As to your inquiries about No. 1 Broadway I can say, first, that I have no papers throwing any light upon its builder; second, that the younger Stone told me a long time ago that he had no other authority than his father's statement that Sir Peter Warren built it, and what his father's authority was he did not know, but thought it must have been "good;" third, that the family tradition, as I have heard it, was that the younger Archibald Kennedy (subsequently eleventh earl of Cassilis) was its builder; fourth, that in 1741 the Custom House stood on its site, and the house was not erected till several years after that date; fifth, that the "Long Bridge" was at the foot of Broad street and extended out into the water from the rear of the then "Exchange," and that Capt. Warren's house, near it, as mentioned in the "negro plot," was neither No. 1 (which did not then exist), nor his country seat near Greenwich, but some of the city property he owned in the neighborhood of the bridge; sixth, there was no other bridge in the city at that time whatever.

I am, my dear sir,

Truly yours,

E. F. DE LANCEY.

VINING.—The article in the July number on "Miss Vining, a Revolutionary Belle," is very entertaining; and, as I have an incidental interest in what was once a distinguished American family, I respectfully ask to be allowed to express my modest opinion that Mrs. Henry G. Banning is mistaken when she asserts that my great-aunt, Mrs. Vining, was "not beautiful." A fine appearance and noble bearing runs in the family of the "Saucy Setons" as Scott has remarked in the *Abbot*, and the famous hereditary "Eglinton Air" still so often noticed in Scotland, is acknowledged to have been introduced into that earldom by the succession thereto of Sir Henry Seton, of Faulstenther. All the children of Mr. William Seton, 1746–1798, were distinguished by their tallness and good looks; and I had reason to write in my little monograph on the Setons, of Parbroath, in Scotland and America, that Anna-Maria who married at eighteen, John Middleton Vining, United States Senator from Delaware, was "a great beauty in society one hundred years ago, when New York was the seat of Congress and gay with the first administration of Washington." (P. 25.) In comparison with Miss Vining's extraordinary beauty, that of her young sister-in-law may have paled, but if the amiable writer of this article is right, then I am wrong ——— and, unfortunately for my feelings, I do not like to be wrong. I place the following letter—a copy from the original recently found with other papers in a long neglected drawer of a Louis Sixteenth writing desk belonging to my oldest brother—in case that you may deem it of any value to those who still cherish the memory of the Vinings.

Copy of a letter written by William M. Seton, of New York, to his wife (erst Elizabeth Bayley) care of James Cox, Esq., South Second street, Philadelphia.

OAKES, NEAR DOVER, 15th May, '96.

It is very strange that people who have lived all their lives in a city should not know the way out. From the direction Mrs. Sage gave us we went at least one mile and a half out of our way and did not get to Chester until nine o'clock. The morning was remarkably fine, and nothing but my dear little wife was wanting to make the ride one of the most delightful imaginable. We dined with

old Mrs. Vining at Wilmington (who would have accompanied us here had she got Dr. Way's letter) and slept that night at the Red Lyon, which is upwards of forty miles from the Capitol. The beds and entertainments were excellent and we left it after a good night's rest at six o'clock in the morning precisely, and arrived here at five yesterday afternoon. Maria and her husband were just getting off to meet us and most exceedingly glad to see us, but much disappointed to find you were not with us; and, in fact, they expected not only you, but our darling —— (?) and Mr. Covacheke (?), and had prepared to receive us all. Their house is a most charming one, surrounded by extensive and beautiful woods, a garden that abounds in everything that is good, and the situation quite retired, and everything about it comfortable. The very thing that would delight you, and every moment that passes makes me regret more and more you are not with us. They are very pressing for me to stay till Wednesday, but I am still determined to set out on Tuesday. I feel very anxious to be with you, and would not disappoint you if possible; although, if it should rain between this and then I shall not be able to make the journey in two days, as a great part of the road is through swampy woods. I hope you don't eat* too much and will be prepared to start for New York on Saturday. Our horses go most charmingly and I think if the road is good we shall get back easily in two days and a half. Persuade Mrs. S.† to wait for us if you can, and let Mrs. C. use her influence. Remember me most respectfully to them both, and don't omit to write to my father by the post. I have just eat a hearty dinner and feel too lazy to do it myself. Eliza‡ is well and desires you will not forget her. She is charmed with the place and I think never looked better. Adieu my darling and believe me ever your fond and affectionate husband,

WM. M. SETON.

ASSISTANTS.—Mr. Edward Clinton Lee's excellent article upon this subject (ante p. 922) seems so very timely and instructive that I venture to add the following data in regard to this almost forgotten title:

The Massachusetts Charter of 1628 names a governor, deputy-governor and eighteen "assistants." Connecticut's Charter of 1662 calls for a governor, deputy-governor and twelve "assistants," while that of the Rhode Island and Providence plantations, dated 1663, includes the names of a governor, deputy-governor and ten "assistants." I fail to find this term used in the charters of our other American colonies.

The Massachusetts Company held a meeting in London, April 30, 1629, when it was "ordered that thirteen of such as shall be reputed the most wyse, honest, expert and discreat persons resident upon the plantation . . . shall have the sole managing and ordering of the government of affairs." This body was empowered to make all necessary laws for the colony and were "entitled by the name of the Governor and Council of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." Their records of the following month refer to this council as "assistants." In 1630 it was ordered that the assistants should be elected by the freemen but

* This word—familiarily used as it sometimes is by Horace Walpole, whom Wm. M. Seton had known in England—, here means to go into society, to dissipate. It is now obsolete in any but a bad taste.

R. S.

† Mrs. Julia Scott, of Philadelphia, a very particular and life-long friend of Mrs. Seton.

‡ Afterwards Mrs. Maitland—now a Baltimore family—was half-sister of Mr. Seton and was with him on this visit to the Vinings.

Jersey City, N. J.

ROBERT SETON, D. D.

that the Governor should be elected only by and from the assistants. In 1632 it was ordered that the Governor be chosen only by the votes of all the freemen, and that none should be freemen but such as were members of the churches within the limits of that colony. Two years later an oath was "appointed" for freemen, and it was "agreed that none but the General Court hath power to make or establish laws."

The original constitution of Connecticut was adopted in 1639, and as it is said to embody all the essential features of our present national and State constitutions, I quote from it the following extracts concerning assistants, governors and general courts:

"I. It is ordered, sentenced and decreed, that there . . . shall be yearly chosen . . . Magistrates (Assistants) . . . which being chosen and sworn . . . shall have power to administer justice according to the Laws here established, and for want thereof according to the Word of God."

"IV. It is ordered, sentenced and decreed that . . . the Governor be always . . . formerly of the Magistracy (Assistants) within this Jurisdiction; and all the Magistrates (Assistants) Freemen of this Commonwealth."

Two annual general courts were also ordered, one to be held in May, at which elections took place, the second being convened in October.

"X. Every General Court . . . shall consist of the Governor, or someone chosen to moderate the Court, and four other Magistrates (Assistants) at least, with the major part of the Deputies of the several towns . . . In which General Court shall consist the supreme power of the Commonwealth, and they only shall have power to make laws or repeal them, to grant levies, to admit of Freemen, dispose of lands undisposed of, to several Towns or persons and shall have power to call either Court or Magistrate (Assistant) or any other person whatsoever into question for any misdemeanor, and may for just cause displace or deal otherwise according to the nature of the offence, and also may deal in any other matter that concerns the good of this Commonwealth except election of Magistrates (Assistants) which shall be done by the whole body of Freemen."

Freemen were "admitted inhabitants" who had taken the oath of allegiance to the colonial government. To become an "admitted inhabitant" required the "general vote of the major part of the town that received them." As further defining some of the powers of assistants, I quote as follows from the Connecticut records of March 11, 1663: "This Court doth order that in ye vacancy of the sitting of the General Court, there shall be a Council, consisting of the Assistants here on the River, or such as can convene, to the number of five at least, to act on emergent occasions that concern the welfare of this Colony. And hereby doe authorize the said Council to act in all necessary concernments, both military and civil, according as the present exegeants require and call for."

It will be seen, therefore, that:

I. The official title "assistant" was used only by the New England colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the Rhode Island and Providence plantations.

II. That the assistants were a select body of experienced men, of high repute, and the only source of governors.

III. That they were a council, to aid or assist its presiding officer, who was the governor, but might be the deputy-governor or a chosen "moderator."

IV. That they were the judiciary.

V. That they were the legislature, but only when associated with the majority of the deputies.

Germantown, Pa.

T. CHESTER WALBRIDGE.

ASSISTANTS.—Will you allow me to answer the questions asked by C. A., on page 921 of the May number, and to explain the difference between deputy and assistant? As I am registrar of our State Society of Colonial Dames, I have had quite an experience with the meaning of the colonial offices. Deputy means what is now called a representative to the General Assembly; assistant, or what was then called governor's assistant, is the same as our State Senators now. This, I think, is quite plain.

Bristol, R. I.

B. J. WILBOUR.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S BIRTHPLACE.—In the appreciative and commendatory review of Gen. Davis' biography of Sheridan in the "Great Commanders Series" contained in your June number, some doubt is cast on his statement that the illustrious soldier was born in Albany, N. Y. As Sheridan said to the writer of this note, but a few weeks before his death, that such was the case, and as he distinctly states in his "Personal Memoirs," referring to his parents, "Before leaving Ireland they had two children, and on March 6, 1831, the year after their arrival in this country, I was born in Albany, N. Y." It would seem that General Davis was certainly warranted in giving Albany as the birthplace of Philip H. Sheridan, and that the statement cannot now be questioned.

JAS. GRANT WILSON,

New York, June 12, 1895.

Editor "Great Commanders Series."

NAYLOR.—Wanted information of the ancestors of William Naylor, who was my grandfather. He emigrated to the upper valley of Virginia about 1800. He had a brother-in-law, Thomas Wilson, who represented the Erie district, 1816, from whom I have a letter written to him from Thomas Wilson from Washington, D. C. I am anxious to trace out my Pennsylvania line. His grandmother, I think, was an Armstrong, and he had a sister, Mrs. Stephens, whose daughter, Eliza, married a Peirce of the U. S. Navy.

Culpeper, Va.

ANNE S. GREEN.

KEEN.—Wanted any information regarding the Keen family, which emigrated from England and first settled in Maryland. From there I can not trace them certainly, but think they moved to Virginia and then to North Carolina. Please send any information regarding descendants of Samuel

Keene, who was a surgeon's mate in Revolution War, or descendants of Lawrence Keene, who was captain of 3d Pennsylvania regiment and died July, 1789.

New River, Tenn.

W. KEEN.

LILLIE-LILLY.—Will any persons whose ancestors were Lillys or Lillies, please send address and particulars? I am collecting data for a Lilly or Lillie genealogy.

225 Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. W. LILLY.

JORDAN.—Wanted some information of Col. Samuel Jordan, of Buckingham co., Virginia. He lived about 1700, married Ruth, a daughter of Samuel Meredith, of Hanover co. What is known of their children?

736 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Minn. LUCY HARRISON FULLER.

STERLING.—Information desired as to the ancestry of Sarah Sterling, who married Ezra Ely, b. 1728, of Lyme, Conn.

Minnewaska, Ulster co., N. Y.

E. G. LATHROP.

BURNET.—Who was "Robert Burnet, Esquire, secretary to Nova Cesarea or New Jersey, in America," appointed May, 1733 (*Gentleman's Magazine*)? Was he kin to Robert Burnett, of Lethintil, named on page 918?

T. H. M.

STEDMAN.—Particulars desired of Alexander Stedman, trustee of the college, later the University of Pennsylvania, elected February 11, 1755, and retired in 1778, at the closing of the institution; his pursuits, residence, death, and of his descendants, if any. Sabine records him and Charles Stedman, Jr., "the latter a lawyer, both attainted of treason, and estates confiscated" (Loyalists II, 581).

T. H. M.

JONES.—Information wanted of the ancestry and nationality of Hugh Jones. He obtained, in 1732, a warrant for 1000 acres in Cumru (then possibly known as Robeson) township, Berks county, along the Wyomissing creek. He died in 1734, leaving a wife Jane, a son Evan, and other children.

426 Drexel Building, Phila.

WILLIAM MAC LEAN, JR.

MEASE.—Wanted some information regarding the history of the Mease family. My grandfather, Joseph Mease, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, then to Virginia, fifty-five or sixty years ago. My father was an only son.

Fort Duchesne, Utah.

J. H. MEASE.

TRUMBO.—The sixth annual reunion of the "Trumbo Family Association" was held near Ottawa, Ill., on June 20. This Society is composed of the descendants of three brothers of that name who came to Virginia from Alsace-Lorraine about 1744, and one of whom, Jacob, bought a farm at Brock's Gap, in Augusta county, now in Rockingham, on June 23, 1752, which is still owned in part by his descendants. There were over one hundred of the name and blood present, and with those of the related families of Grove, Green, and Shaver, all of whom came to La Salle county, Ill., in 1829 and '30, made an assemblage of over two hundred. The

Secretary has a history and genealogy nearly ready for the printer, containing over two thousand names and dates. The officers of the Association are Elias Trumbo, president; Moab P. Trumbo, treasurer, and W. E. W. MacKinlay, of Ottawa, Ill., secretary. All persons of Trumbo descent are requested to communicate to the Secretary.

READ.—Gen. Meredith Read, who has a very large and valuable library and manuscript collection of Americana, is greatly interested in all letters and documents relating to his great-grandfather, George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence and framer of the Constitution of the United States, and would be glad to receive catalogues containing Revolutionary and colonial items. His address is: 128 rue La Boétie, Champs-Élysées, Paris, France.

GAUNT.—Wanted, the names of *all* of the sisters and daughters (with their husbands') of Peter Gaunt, who, coming to New Jersey in the seventeenth century, their left descendants. Similar particulars are requested in regard to the daughters of the said Peter's sons.

P. S. P. CONNOR.

CLAYTON (June, p. 1127).—I am informed that the will of a John "Cleayton," proved in 1702, is of record in Trenton, N. J. But the name of this John's wife is supposed to have been *Ann*. Whether so, or "Elizabeth," as the REGISTER's querist states, I fancy "Taunt" is the misprint for *Gaunt*, a family well known in "the Jerseys." I will be greatly obliged by the querist sending me his name and address in full

313 South Twenty-second street, Phila.

P. S. P. CONNER.

CALLAWAY.—Information is wanted concerning Col. Richard Callaway, of Bedford county, Va.; his ancestry, where he was born and when. I believe I have all that has appeared about him in print. Also, information about the descendants of Anthony Callaway, in Maryland about 1652.

New York.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

WALTON.—Wanted a tracing of the Walton line which will lead to the marriage of Col. Richard Callaway and Frances Walton 1745.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

WEST.—George Martin married Susannah West in 1730, in King and Queen county, or perhaps King William county. In a "West" pedigree, published in the *Richmond Critic*, Susannah West does not appear. I am anxious to trace her line.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

MARTIN.—Wanted the ancestry or any items of George Martin named above. The Martin estate was part in King and Queen county, and part in King William county, on the Mattaponi river.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

BOOK NEWS.

ANOTHER valuable chapter has just been added to the growing volume of American history by the appearance of the second volume of "The French in America During the War of Independence of the United States," by Thomas Balch, translated by Edwin Swift Balch and Elise Willing Balch.* Although this was written in French by Thomas Balch, as was also the first volume, it was never published in that language. Mr. Balch had rare opportunities for gathering information in regard to the officers who lent such valuable assistance to this country during the Revolutionary War, his long residence abroad and acquaintance with prominent French officials, and also the descendants of many of the officers mentioned in his book, gave him access to State records, muster rolls, and valuable family documents and letters of our Revolutionary period which had never before appeared in print. Mr. Balch's interest in the subject is manifested by the thoroughness and completeness of the work. Not only is mention made of the services rendered in this country by the French officers, but also a sketch of their previous and subsequent services abroad, in France and elsewhere. It is interesting to notice to what prominent positions most of them attained afterwards in their own country. Many were beheaded during the French Revolution, some from the mere fact that they wore the decoration of the Order of the Cincinnati, which, in the eyes of the French "Citizen," showed that they were aristocrats, as in fact most of those who had received it were. The French who came to America to assist the colonies in overthrowing the tyranny of a fatuitous monarch who was the head of a nation with which the French were always at enmity, were not adventurers, but men of rank and fortune, and to-day in the Faubourg St. Germain there is the greatest interest manifested in all that pertains to Washington and the American Revolution. The Balches—father, son and daughter—are each alike entitled to the grateful acknowledgement of all who know and appreciate the good work done by them, and we are sure that it will be heartily welcomed by all historical students.

THE "Daughters of the Revolution and their Times" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), by Charles Carleton Coffin, is an interesting volume to the "Daughters." It celebrates the virtues and the sacrifices of the women whose patriotism and heroic devotion was not less influential upon the results of the Revolution than those of the founders of the republic. The facts of history are skillfully interwoven by Mr. Coffin. It is illustrated with views of old places and homes in New England.

HENING'S STATUTES OF VIRGINIA, and Shepherd's "Continuation of Hening." Mr. Joseph J. Casey, A. M., of 26 East 129th street, New York, has completed a "personal index" of this valuable record of

* The French in America during the War of Independence of the United States. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.50.

Virginia. He says: The Index is finished and ready for the printer. Every page of the sixteen volumes has been carefully examined, every personal name noted, and every repetition of a name on the page, put down, thus making a record of about 10,000 names, and over 30,000 references. The price will be \$5 a copy, and the edition necessarily limited.

THE Committee of G. A. R. appointed to revise the records of the soldiers of Danvers, Mass., who served in the Civil War, have issued their printed report, which also includes the names and residences of the Danvers men in the French and Indian Wars, 1756-1763; muster roll of the "Lexington Alarm" company, 1775; militia companies of the Revolution; lists of Revolutionary soldiers and Mexican War soldiers.

"A HISTORY of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, from its organization to the present time," is the title of a very valuable and interesting book recently published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa., under the authority of the Delaware Historical Society. The author, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, LL.B., etc., is to be congratulated on this unique contribution to American Revolutionary history, the subject comprising one, as he states in the preface, of which little or nothing was known, even in Delaware, when he commenced his labors a year ago. The result shows the reward of patience as well as of persevering and careful research. The appendixes are particularly valuable. The brief history of the services of the gallant Delaware line narrates in concise terms the deeds of a band of patriots who won an undying fame. The whole story is told in the closing words of this part of the work, wherein he states that "no eulogy of the Delaware line in the Revolution is needed to be added at this day. The simple recountal of its history and its services is sufficient, it would seem to perpetuate for all time the heroism, the endurance and the patriotism of its officers and its men." The rolls of the officers of the Delaware regiments are of great rarity, and equally so are the data contained in the personal memoirs of the original members of the Delaware Cincinnati. The oration by Capt. Roche, the last secretary of the Society, in 1800, on the death of Washington, is a quaint specimen of the oratory prevalent in the early days of the republic, while the result recently accomplished—the reorganization of the Society by the descendants and representatives of the original members—is certainly the best tribute to the untiring efforts of the author to accomplish this much desired result. The book is illustrated with the portraits of many of the original members of the Society, is carefully printed, and is gotten up in an exceedingly attractive shape, being bound in light blue and silver, approximating to the colors of the Order of the Cincinnati. The edition being limited the value of the work will, it is evident, greatly increase in the future.

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TO THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER.

MARCH—AUGUST, 1895.

[Ye *Labour* and ye *Patience*, ye *Judgment* and ye *Penetration* which are required to make a *Good Index*, is only known to those who have gone through with this *most necessary and painfull, but least praised* part of a publication.—(WM) OLDYS. 1687.]

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